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BARDIC AND HISTORICAL SURVEY OF RAJPUTANA.

A
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
OF
BARDIC AND HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS.

SECTION I:
Prose Chronicles.

PART II:
Bikaner State



BY
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FASCICULUS I.

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CALCUTTA.

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The ii Part of the i Section of the *Descriptive Catalogue of Bardic and Historical Manuscripts*,—describing the manuscripts of Prose Chronicles found in the Bikaner State,—of which the present is the first fasciculus, is compiled on the same lines and principle as the i Part. which was initiated at Jodhpur over a year ago. The object kept in view in preparing this *Catalogue*, has been not only to give an adequate idea of the extent and importance of the literature with which it deals, but also to collect and classify all the manuscript materials available for a *History of Bikaner*, which I am compiling under the ægis of H. H. the Maharaja. The present fasciculus describes all the manuscripts of Prose Chronicles found in the Darbar Library in the Fort, and will shortly be followed by another fasciculus describing manuscripts in private collections, at Bikaner and in the district.

L. P. T.

*Bikaner, the 30th March, 1916.*





# A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF BARDIC AND HISTORICAL MSS.

## MS. 1 :—फुटकर ख्यात

A MS. consisting of 262 sheets of paper, folded in the middle and bound so as to form a book of 524 leaves and 1048 pages. Each page measures  $9\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 inches, and contains from 15 to 17 lines of about 10 to 13 *akṣaras*. On both sides of the writing there is a narrow margin, on which, at the left, the mere word ख्यात is written. The MS. originally numbered only 193 sheets, i.e. 386 leaves, of which only 315 were written, apparently by the same hand. Subsequently the remaining leaves were also filled with writing and 69 sheets, making 138 new leaves, were inserted in the middle between the two leaves of sheet 193, thereby cutting the original MS. in the middle and causing an interruption in the context. The insertion of these new leaves has been dissimulated by continuing in them the progressive numeration of the first 193 leaves. The MS., as it stands now, consists therefore of the parts following :—

(a) The original फुटकर ख्यात, being a collection of miscellaneous notes on historical subjects, compiled at about the time of mahārājā Abhè Singha of Jodhpur, who is mentioned in leaf 41b, or shortly afterwards. Like all *khyātas*, it is in prose, but all sentences are numbered and the progressive numeration goes from 1 to [2]293. It is a curious *zibaldone* of summary informations on the most different subjects, given one after the other without any order, probably as they occurred to the mind of the writer, or as he came across them in reading or conversation. A few extracts will best help one to get an idea of the nature of the collection :—

पुरसोत्तमपुरी मै पहला रहियो जिण ब्रह्मचारी कासीजी  
असीघाट माथै जगन्नाथजी रौ मंदिर करायौ ॥ १ ॥ गोगाजी रौ मा  
वाङ्गलदे बाप जौवराज घोड़ौ नीलौ सहर ददरेवौ ॥ २ ॥ खातण मोती  
रांयां भीमसिंघजी रै मरजी रौ खवास जिण रै गुर साहपुरा रौ साद  
आनंदासजी जतौ ॥ ३ ॥ ..... रूपसिंघजी रतनसिंघजी [ ..... ] इयां  
कीनां राजवियां नै अभैसिंघजी मराया ॥ ५२० ॥ ..... विनायत स  
मिसरी आवै है जिका तुरसाई लियां छै है जवासा रा पांनं माथै पड़े

ओस बरष जिण स्रं उवा ऊँ है ॥ ६०१ ॥ ..... गुजरात [ रा ]  
नाम मै आवै है रात जिण स्रं इण मै अंधारौ है ॥ ६०५ ॥ रुपियां भरै  
गागरी जदी वरै नागरी ॥ ६०६ ॥ ... महाराज राजसिंघजी है पांच  
बेटा ऊँचा सामतसिंघ जिके नागरीदास कहाँणा १ फतेसिंघजी  
डूंगरपु[र] स्रं परण घरां नूं आवतां मही नदी री तीर देवलो क ऊँचा  
२ मुखसिंघजी कांतां है चौरौ हाथां स्रं लियो राजसिंघजी उगां नू  
कौद मै हीज राखिया ३ वीरसिंघजी ज्हां है वडा बेटा [अमरसिंघजी]  
केकड़ी उगां स्रं कोटा मुरतसिंघजी रत्नावतै ४ बाहादरसिंघजी  
किसनगठ कौ राज बांधियो [५] ॥ ८६२ ॥ ... etc.

The collection ends :—

चातक दादुर मोर तीनूं ही मेघ रा मित्र है वाला है जिणां मै  
मयर अतउत्तम है ॥ [२] २६१ ॥ मेघ चातक है फायदौ करै दादुर है  
अत फायदौ करै मोर है क्यूं ही फायदौ करै नहीं ॥ [२] २६२ ॥ सोक  
संदोह पाथोद पटलानिलं ॥ [२] २६३ ॥

(b) A continuation of the same फुटकर खान, written on the  
69 sheets inserted in the middle of the book. This is also  
made on the same lines as the former, and is at least posterior  
to Samvat 1825, which seems to be the most recent date men-  
tioned in it. About 25 leaves in the middle are left blank, on  
the margin of each there being mentioned the subject for which  
they were reserved, namely: जिनमत, राजा चारण, वेदान्त, वैद्य, मेह,  
नाम, व्यवहार, सामान्य. At page 209a and ff. there is a long list of  
names of Cāraṇas, grouped under their different *khāpas*. Page  
236a gives the following summary account of the Jain philo-  
sophy:—

नेत्र ज्ञापण मै अनंत समय वितौत है जैन मै कहै ॥ [१] ३२६ ॥  
जिनमत मै सब्द नूं पुद्गल मानै ॥ [१] ३३० ॥ रूपी द्रव्य रा परमाणु  
कहीजे अरूपी द्रव्य रा प्रदेस कहावै ॥ [१] ३३१ ॥ जीव १ धर्मास्ति-  
काय २ अधर्मास्तिकाय ३ आकास ४ यां चारां रा प्रदेस कहीजे जिण  
रौ खंड न होय सो प्रदेस ॥ [१] ३३२ ॥ आकास रा धर्मास्तिकाय १  
अधर्मास्तिकाय रा जिता प्रदेस इता एक जीव रा प्रदेस ॥ [१] ३३३ ॥  
त्रसरेणु रौ तीसमौ हैसौ परमाणु ॥ [१] ३३४ ॥ ... etc.

(c) A continuation of the same फुटकर ख्यात, written by the same hand as (b), on 39 of the blank leaves at the end of the original MS. Beginning:—

मुंहणौतां रौं पौढी लिखते ॥ घृहृङ् १ रायपाल २ मोहण ३  
सुभटसेन ४ महेव ५ देवीचंद ६ ..... जैमल २२ बैरासी २३ करमसी  
२४ ... राव रिणमलजौ रांणा लाखा नूं ले आया संवत १४४४ नागौर  
लौवी .....

The last six leaves contain a series of dates in chronological order, ranging from Samvat 1671 to 1765. Then comes:

(d) An anonymous work in 137 Sanskrit verses beginning ये सज्जन्ति निमज्जन्ति च, and ending अमति पुलिनष्टे चक्रवचक्रवाकः १२७ ; and after that:

(e) Three *gītas* of 4 verses each, by Vāṅki Dāsa, the great-grandfather of the actual possessor of the MS., beginning: बखानं जीत नित पास लीधं भइं बखोदां ।, and ending: गुडा केस जेसां वाळा भेटिया गुमान ॥ ४ ॥

The MS. is in the possession of the Kavirājā Cārāṇa Āsiyò Gaṇesa Dāna of Jodhpur.

## MS. 2 :—फुटकर ख्यात वात तथा गीत .

A MS. consisting of 192 sheets of rough paper folded and stitched in the middle so as to form a book of the same description as the preceding MS. Almost all written by the same hand, probably Vāṅki Dāsa's. In this case too, owing to the particular character of the collection, it is impossible to give a brief and at the same time exhaustive description of its contents. The MS. properly begins page 4a, with the words:

श्रीगणेशाय नमः और पौधियां माहे छं न्यायादिकां रौ वात इय  
पौधौ मै लिखणी ।,

which show that the author derived his information from different books. At page 5a there is the following definition of the terms: *itihāsa*, *vāta*, *prasāṅga* and similar ones:

जिण खिसा मै दराजी रहै सो खिसौ इतिहास कहावै १ जिण  
खिसा मै कम दराजी सो खिसौ वात कहावै २ इतिहास रो अवयव  
प्रसंग कहावै ३ जिण वात मै एक प्रसंग हीज चमत्कारीक होय तिका  
वात दासतान कहावै ४ .....

The first pages contain many extracts from some *Jaina Pattāvalī*. At page 24a the following account of the origin of some of the different *gacchas* is given :—

संवत ११६७ वर्षे श्रीजिनवल्लभसूरिवारके मल्लकरागच्छो जातः ॥  
१ ॥ संवत १२[०]५ वर्षे श्रीजिनदत्त[सूरि]वारके श्रीजिनसेखरतः रुदे-  
लीआगच्छो जातः ॥ २ ॥ संवत १३३० वर्षे श्रीजिनसिंहसूरितः लहड़ा-  
खरतरगच्छो जातः ॥ ३ ॥ संवत १४२२ वर्षे श्रीजिनोदयसूरिवारके  
वेगडागच्छो जातः ॥ ४ ॥ ...

At page 96a we find a quotation of some Sanskrit verses giving a definition of the four *bhāṣās*, viz. Sanskrit, Prakrit, Aṣṭadhyāyī and Pāṇini:

संस्कृतं प्राकृतं तस्यापभ्रंसं भूतभाषितं ।  
इति भाषाश्चतस्रोऽपि यांति काव्यस्य कायतां १  
संस्कृतं खर्गिणां भाषा सन्दसास्त्रेषु निश्चिता ।  
प्राकृतं तज्जतत्तुल्यं देस्यादिकमनेकधा २  
अपभ्रंसस्तु यच्छुद्धं तत्तद्देसेषु भाषितं ।  
यद्भुतैरुच्यते किञ्चित् तद्भौतिकमिति स्मृतं ३ ...

Pages 101a—108a give a list of 233 Prakrit words with their Sanskrit equivalents. The words are in alphabetical order and go from the letter च (चञ्जो जिनः १) to the letter द (दुमद परिनापयति २३३)

The historical information contained in the MS. is comparatively very scanty, most of the subjects being of a non-historical character. The *gītas* are interspersed with the prose, and they are mostly by Vāki Dāsa. Occasionally, quotations of Sanskrit *ślokas* are also met with.

The MS. is in the possession of the Kavirājā Cāraṇa Āsiyò Ganesa Dāsa of Jodhpur.

## MS. ३:—जोधपुर रा राठौड़ा रौ ख्यात .

An anonymous work in four huge volumes, leather-bound, giving a detailed history of the Rāthōra rulers of Jodhpur with many particulars, names, dates and figures concerning Rajput chiefs, grants, income, etc., from the creation (see MS. 4) to the reign of mahārājā Māna Siṅha. Modern, but very accurate copy. Size of the leaves 16 to 13½ inches. Each page generally contains 16 lines of about 22 *akṣaras*, a blank margin of 2 inches being left on all the four sides of the writing. Mār-wāri script. The original was probably compiled, from similar chronicles, in the last years of the reign of Māna Siṅha. The first volume is missing.

The second volume consists of 269 leaves, of which 265 contain the text of the *khyāta*. The remaining 4 leaves had been left blank, 2 at the beginning and 2 at the end. Subsequently, the two blank leaves at the beginning were partially filled by other hands (apparently Murāri Dāna's and Gaṇesa Dāna's): the first with a copy of two letters by mahārājā Māna Siṅha to *thākura* Nāthū Siṅha of Pisāgana, dated Samvat 1862 and 1863, in both of which Nāthū Siṅha is earnestly requested to go with an army to the help of Māna Siṅha at Meratō; and the second with the *janmapatrī* of Karaṇōta Mahāvīra Durgā Dāsa (Samvat 1695, dvitīya śrāvana sudi 4 somavāra ghaṛī 20 pala 25). The volume contains:—

(a) महाराजा अजितसिङ्गजी रौ ख्यात, from p. 1a to p.

166b. After four preliminary lines giving the principal dates in the life of mahārājā Ajita Siṅha, the narrative begins from the very death of Jasavanta Siṅha:—

समत १७३५ रा पोस वद १० महाराज जसवंतसिंहजी पिसोर  
मे देवलोक ऊआ पोस वद ११ राठोड़ शिखोड़दास सूरजमल सग-  
रामसिंह ऊदेसिंह दुरगदास पंचोली अणदरूप रुघनाथ हरकिसन  
• हरीदास पंचायणदास वगेरे सारे साथ सलाह कर पातसाहाजी सुं  
सुलेह राखण वास्ते सेकूलाखां रो हिलाखां रो बेटा ने भतीज — — —  
— — — — — काजी वाकानवेस ने बुलाय नै संभाखो  
दिशयो ने कारखांन ऊपर महोरां कराई । ....

Pages 38 and ff. contain a description of the glorious battle fought by the Rāthōras in the streets of Dillī (Samvat

1736) to defend their baby prince and their honour, and the list is given of all Rāthōras who were killed or wounded on that occasion. The account of the parricidal murder of Ajita Singha is given p. 159a, and Bakhat Singha is represented as the perpetrator of it, at the instigation of Abhè Singha. The *khyāta* ends with a list of the wives and concubines of Ajita Singha who mounted his funeral pyre.

(b) महाराजा अभैसिङ्गजी रौ ख्यात, from p. 167a to p. 225b.

After five lines giving the dates of mahārājā Abhè Singha's birth (Samvat 1759), installation (S. 1781), and demise (S. 1805), the chronicle begins:—

जोधपुर माहाराज अजीतसिंघजी देवलोक ऊवा आंग दुवाई  
माहाराज अभैसिंघजी रौ फिरौ ने बखतसिंघजी वडा माहाराज  
देवलोक हवां रौ हकीकत अभैसिंघजी ने लिखी सो दिलौ खबर  
पोहती तरे अभैसिंघजी संपाडो करण जमनाजी पधारिया संवत  
१७८१ रा सांवण वद ८ सुकर राजतिलक विराजिया । .....

The narrative ends with a list of the *satīs*.

(c) महाराजा रामसिङ्गजी तथा महाराजा बखतसिङ्गजी रौ

ख्यात, from p. 226a to p. 265b. The reason for the two above-mentioned kings being grouped together is, of course, that the former was dispossessed by the latter. The chronicle begins with a description of the gifts distributed by Rāma Singha on the event of his accession (Samvat 1806):—

माहाराज श्रीरामसिंघजी गढ ऊपर राजतिलक विराजिया तरै  
इतरौ इनायत कौयो तिण रौ विगत ॥ १ धायभाई देवकरण ने पचास  
५००००) हजार रुपियां रौ पटो ने हाथी घोड़ो पालखी जड़ाऊ  
तरवार कटारौ मोतियां रौ कंठौ किलंगी सिरपेच ऊठण बेटण रौ  
कुरब ...,

and ends with the names of the ten *satīs* of Bakhat Singha. The account of the circumstances under which the latter prince died, differs from that given by Tod, and is, indeed, much more likely. It will be seen from it, that the chronicler simply relates the particulars of the sudden illness and death of the prince as they are positively known to him, and refrains from casting any suspicion on anybody as to the cause of the *sa me*. Here is the sober account of the chronicler:—

पक्षे अजेनकवर बाई सुं मिलण मांछ पधारिया अजेनकवर बाई  
 किसनगठ रा राजा — — — सिंघजी री बेटौ था सो पक्षे माधौ-  
 सिंघजी रा डेरां सु पाछा पधारतां माथा में दरद ह्वै सो हाथी सुं  
 खासै अखार होय गया ताव चढ गयो डेरां पधारिया तरे उलटी ह्वै  
 तरे वेद सुरजमलजी नाड़ देखतां ह्वै कछौ के आ जुर आकौ नहि  
 चाकरां रा करम पतला है ..... तौजे दिन समत १८०६ रा भादवा  
 सुद १३ तेरस विरसपतवार दोफार रा माहाराज औवलखतसिंघजी  
 देवलोक ऊआ .

The third volume consists of 196 leaves, of which 189 are filled with writing. It contains the following chronicles:—

(d) महाराजा विजैसिंघजी री ख्यात, from p. 1a to p. 171b.

It begins:—

माहाराज औविजैसिंघजी ॥ समत १७८६ रा मिंगसर वद ११  
 ब्रसपतवार री जनम समत १८०६ रा भादवा — — — तु माहारोट  
 में टीके विराजिया समत १८०६ रा माहा वद १२ मंगलवार जौधपुर  
 पधार सिंगारचोकी राजतिलक विराजिया समत १८४६ रा असाठ  
 वद ११ (?) देवलोक ह्वे । .....

It will be noted that the last date differs from that in Tod, which is Samvat 1850. The day of the demise is again given in p. 153b as Samvat 1849, Asādhā vadi 14, midnight. The chronicle of Vijē Śiṅgha does not end with page 153b, nor with the list of his *saṁs* and of the public works completed under his reign, but an addition of 12 more pages is made, in which some subsidiary information is given and some particular events are related, which had been omitted in the main narrative. This addition is introduced p. 158b with the words:—

माहाराज औविजैसिंघजी रा वखत री वातां बाकौ रह्यौ सो  
 अठे लिखी री विगत ॥

This addition exhibits, besides less important information, a copy of two letters, dated Samvat 1829, by rāṇā Aṛa Sī, in which he commits the province of Godhavāra to the care of Vijē Śiṅgha (pp. 161b—162b), and a detailed account of how the latter wrested Ūmarakōṭa from the Tālapuriyās, got rid of



Vijara, etc. (pp. 162b—171b). At the end the date of the loss of Umarakotā (Samvat 1869) is anticipated.

(e) माहाराजा भीमसिंहजी री ख्यात, from p. 172a to p. 188b.

After four lines giving the principal dates, the chronicle begins :—

माहाराज श्रीभीमसिंहजी पोहोकरण सुं जेसलमेर परणीजय  
पधारिया था सो उठे माहाराज श्रीविजेसिंहजी देवबोक ऊवां री खबर  
पोहोती तहै ताकीद सुं कूच कर पोहोकरण पधारिया । ....,

and ends with the list of *satīs*. The last page gives the date of birth (S. 1818) and demise (S. 1848) of Gumān Singhā, son of Vijē Singhā, and the date of birth of his son Māna Singhā (S. 1839).

The fourth volume consists of 313 leaves, of which 4 are blank, 2 at the beginning and 2 at the end. It contains :—

(f) माहाराजा मानसिंहजी री ख्यात, from p. 1a to p. 313a.

This begins :—

माहाराज विजेसिंहजी रे माहाराज कवार फतेसिंहजी पाटवी  
हा सो चलियां पकै पासवांनजी अरज कर ने कवरजी सेरसिंहजी नू  
जुगराजपदवी दिराई थी ने पासवांनजी रा वाभा तेजसिंहजी चल गया  
तरे मानसिंहजी ने पासवांनजी आप रे खोलै जूं राखिया था .....

In pages 46a—49b a list is given of the chiefs, officers and Cāraṇas who in the fort of Jodhpur sustained the siege of Samvat 1863; the number of the Cāraṇas being seventeen, whereon Māna Singhā composed the following couplet :—

ढोड़ ढोड़ चंवक ठहठहिया । भड़ थहिया के ढोड़ भव ।

वाली लाज तजै के बहिया । सतरै जद रहिया सकव ॥ १ ॥

In pages 104a—106a the chronicler gives the Marwarī text of the treaty concluded with the East India Company, Samvat 1875, and in pp. 158a—168b that of the conventions with Colonel John Sutherland. Pages 172b—243a contain a table exhibiting the names of the chiefs and fiefs of Marwar, and the figures of their respective income. In pages 169b—170a it is stated that the aforesaid table or report was caused to be drawn up by Māna Singhā at the instance of Colonel Sutherland. From p. 244a to p. 289a we have a :—

सिरदारों री पौढियाँ री विगत, containing genealogies of the

different chiefs, with occasional particulars concerning the fiefs in their possession, as in the following genealogical account of the Cāpāvatas of Āūvò :—

खांप चांपावतां रा ठिकाणां री पौढियां । १ गांव आऊवो ।  
राठोड़ देवीसिंह १ कुसलसिंह २ खोले लांबियां सुं आया वखतावर-  
सिंह ३ माधोसिंह ४ सिंवसिंह ५ जेतसिंह ६ कुसलसिंह ७ तेज-  
सिंह ८ आईदांन ९ दलपत १० गोपालदासोत ११ मांडण १२ जसो  
१३ मेरुदांस १४ चांपावत १५ आईदांनोत वाजै आऊवो जसाजी  
रो वसायो है पेहलो सुरजमलोतां रे ह्यो तेजसिंहजी सुं इणां री ह्यो  
नाराज अजीतसिंहजी दीयो ॥

The chronicle is resumed p. 289b, with the composition of the *pañcāyata*, in Samvat 1896. The demise of Māna Singha is described p. 300a.

The MS. belongs to the Kavirājā Cāraṇa Āsiyò Gaṇesa Dāna of Jodhpur.

#### MS. 4:—जोधपुर रा राठौड़ां री ख्यात .

The same work, complete in three volumes, leather-bound, in the shape of a *vahī* or account-book, each leaf measuring  $32\frac{1}{4}$  to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches<sup>1</sup> and containing from 45 to 60 lines of 16 to 23 *akṣaras*. The MS. contains the same and identical text as the preceding one (MS. 3), and, being somewhat older, appears to be the original from which the latter was copied. It is itself a copy of an older original, of which no mention is made.

The first volume consists of 118 leaves, of which the first two were originally left blank; and are therefore not included in the original numeration, though afterwards they were also filled with some subsidiary information and all the leaves were numbered afresh. The volume contains :—

(a) मंडोवर का वर्णन, p. 1b, a very short description of Mandora, in Hindī, not going beyond 29 lines of writing. It begins :—

<sup>1</sup> This is the size of the first volume. The other two measure only 26 to  $6\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

अवल में यहाँ मांडव्य रिसी का आखम था इस सबब से इस जगे का नाम मांडव्याखम ऊवा इस लफज विगंड कर मंडोवर ऊवा है...

It states that the first inhabitants of Mandora were Nāgas and supports the statement by quoting the word *Nāgadārī*, the name of the torrent which flows at Mandora in the rainy season, and the *Nāgapāñcamī* festival, which is still held there.

(b) कितरीक वाताँ नीचला पानाँ माँहे बाकी रह्यो तिके अठे लिखी, pp. 2a and 3a-b, some subsidiary information to be added to the text of the *khyāta* below. It comprises three notes: one on Jè Canda and Prithī Rāja to be inserted p. 5, one on Salakhò to be inserted p. 10, and one on the ancient history of Marwar. This is written in Hindī. The note on Jè Canda begins :—

राज जेचंद राजसु जिग कियौ जि[ग] मै सारा राजा आया  
चवांग प्रिथौराज नह्यो आयौ .....

(c) राठोड़ाँ री वंसावली, from p. 4a to p. 5a. A genealogy of the Rāthòras from the creation to Bharatha—the 123rd in descent from Nārāyaṇa—, who is represented as having installed himself on the throne of Kanòja, after killing its Pamvāra ruler Ajè Pāla, in the year Samvat 516, or shortly afterwards. The first lines are in a kind of Hindī, corrupted by Māravārī peculiarities :—

ईसवर अरूप है जिस कै जिह्वाँ वनाने को म[न]सा छई जब  
जमीन पानी आग हवा आसमान वगैरे पेदा छवै .....

(d) राठोड़ाँ री वंसावली तथा ख्यात आदिनारायण सँ महाराजा जसवन्तसिद्धजी ताँई, from p. 6a to p. 117b. In the beginning it is a mere genealogical list of names borrowed from the Purāṇas, with occasional biographical notes, which become more and more diffuse as we go on, till with *rāva Sīhò*—the 131st in the genealogy—the *vamśāvalī* takes the form of a real *khyāta*. The origin of the Rāthòras is traced to Kalyāṇī, in the Karaṇāṭaka, and thence to Kanòja :—

उतन कुंकणदेस गढ कल्याणी करणाटक पछे कनवज थी  
कनोजीया कहाणा (p. 6a).

Leaf 9 is blank. For Jè Canda two dates are given, viz. Samvat 1132 and Samvat 1181, the former being the date of his

accession to the throne, and the latter the date of his death. He is represented as having had a son by name Varadāi Sena, who, at his turn, had two sons, Seta Rāma and Thira Pāla. The former was the father of Sihò. The account of the exploits of Malinātha, son of Salakhò and step-brother of Virama De, which is one of the most important omissions in Tod's *Annals of Marwar*, is given p. 10a ff. Here Malinātha is represented as having made himself king of Khera, in Mahevò, in the year Samvat 1431. Of his eldest son, Jagamāla, it is said that he helped Ghara Si of Jesalmer against the Muhammadan invaders. The date of the death of Virama De is given as Samvat 1440.

With p. 17a begins the *khyāta* of Cūḍò, the first episode related being the well-known legend of the hospitality granted him by the Cārana Ālhò at Kālāū :—

वीरमजी जोयावटि मै मारांणा तरै चूंडाजी री मा मांगलियांणी  
चूंडाजी नै ले नै मारवाड़ मै आई सो थलि मै गांव कालाऊ चारण  
आल्हा बारठ रै घरै आय मांगलियाणी आप रो आपो क्षिपाय रह्यौ  
चूंडोजी चारण आल्हा रै केरड़ा चरावै ...etc.

The particulars of the death of Cūḍò are not related, but it is simply stated, as also remarked by Tod, that he died in battle together with one thousand Rajputs :—

पक्षै कवरां रो साथ नागौर सु नौसरौयौ नै राव चूंडो अक  
हजार रजपुतां सु काम आयौ (p. 186).

The history of Cūḍò's successors proceeds in chronological order, and particulars become more and more diffuse as we come down with the times. The last reign described in this volume is that of Jasavanta Singha, whose chronicle begins from p. 77b. After the figures of the income of the *jāgīr* of Marwar, drawn up by the Pañcolī Manohara Dāsa, the narrative begins as follows :—

महाराज जसवंतसिंघजी संवत १६८३ रा महाबद ४ मंगलवार  
रौ बुरहानपुर हवैली मै जन्म संवत १६९१ रा सावण सुद ६ कासमीर  
मै राजा गजसिंघजी पातसाह साहजिहां सू अरज कर वडौ बेटौ  
अमरसिंघजी टीका थी दूर कर जसवंतसिंघजी टीका नू थापिया संवत  
१६९४ रा असाठ बद ७ महाराज जसवंतसिंघजी नू टीका पातसाह  
साहजिहां आपरा हाथ सू आगरे दियौ जसवंतसिंघजी जोधपुर सू  
बूंदी परणीजण गया उठै महाराज गजसिंघजी रौ खबर आई नै

ખતસાહજી રો હકમ આયો દરગા આવજો તરે આગરે પધારિયા ...  
etc.

After the *khyāta* of Jasavanta Sīṅha, which comes to an end p 105a, we have :—

(e) રાવ અમરસિંઘજી રો વાત, from p. 106a to p 110a, namely a biographical account of Amara Sīṅha (see MS. 5 (j)) beginning :—

મહારાજ ગજસિંઘજી રે પાટવી કવર અમરસિંઘજી થા સૌ  
મહારાજ ઇયાં સુ નારાજ થા તિણ સુ અમરસિંઘજી ને ટીકા સુ દૂર  
કીયા સંવત ૧૬૯૧ લાહૌર બુલાય પાતસાહજી રૈ જૂદા ચાકર રાખીયા  
તરે પાતસાહ સાહજિહાં અઠાઈ હજારી જાત દોઢ હજાર અસવારાં રૌ  
મનસબ દીયો તિણ મૈ વડોદ વગૈરે પાંચ પરગના દીયા ...etc.

(f) રાવ રાયસિંઘજી રો વાત, from p. 110b to p. 112a. After five introductory lines, the narrative begins :—

પકૈ સંવત ૧૭૧૫ ઓરંગઝેબ રે નૈ સાહસુજા રૈ પટયા કનૈ ગાવ  
કુરડૈ લડાઈ દ્વૈ જિણ મૈ રાયસિંઘજી વડો વાહાદુરી કૌવી ...,

and closes with the information that mahārājā Ajita Sīṅha put to death the two sons of Indra Sīṅha and mahārājā Abhè Sīṅha took Nāgōra from Indra Sīṅha.

(g) મહારાજા અજિતસિંઘજી રો ર્યાત, from p. 115a to p. 117b. The beginning of the chronicle of Ajita Sīṅha, ending abruptly in the penultimate page of the book with the words :

ઝીજી રૈ ડમરાવાં નૂ ફરમાન,

in the description of the march of the Rāthōras from Pisōra to Lāhōra. In the second volume the same chronicle is started afresh.

The second volume consists of 290 leaves, and contains :—

(h) જોધપુર રા રાઠોડાં રો ર્યાત મહારાજા અજિતસિંઘજી  
સું મહારાજા બક્ષતસિંઘજી તાંઈ, from p. 1a to p. 184b. A chronicle of the reigns of Ajita Sīṅha, Abhè Sīṅha, Rāma Sīṅha, and Bakhat Sīṅha, identical with the contents of the second volume of the preceding MS.

(*f*) महाराजा रामसिङ्गजी री ख्यात, from p. 187*a* to p. 190*a*

The beginning of the chronicle of Rāma Singha related again in the same words as in the corresponding place in (*h*) above, and going as far as the mention of six elephants given by Rāma Singha to the six most eminent *jāgirdārs*.

The third volume consists of 334 leaves, of which the last 18 are blank. The numeration begins with p. 5, which is marked 1, and goes as far as p. 266, marked 262. The next four pages are blank, and then come other 45 pages, which have a numeration by themselves. The volume contains:—

(*g*) महाराजा विजैसिङ्गजी री ख्यात, from p. 1*a* to p. 3*b*.

Only the beginning, a duplicate copy of the beginning of the following (*k*).

(*k*) जोधपुर रा राठौड़ों री ख्यात महाराजा विजैसिङ्गजी सँ महाराजा मानसिङ्गजी तँई, from p. 5*a* to p. 266*a*. Identical with the correspondent part in the preceding MS.

(*l*) ख्यात माँहली वात महाराजा विजैसिङ्गजी रै राज री सिन्ध री मुलक उमरकोट टालपुरियाँ कना सँ लियौ नै विजड नै चूक करायौ तिण री विगत, from p. 271*a* to p. 276*a*. Identical with the contents of pp. 154*a*—158*b*, in the third volume of the preceding MS.

(*m*) महाराजा मानसिङ्गजी रै राजलोक कँवर बायाँ यड़दा-बयाँ वामाँ वगैरों री विगत, from p. 277*a* to p. 278*a*. A list of the wives and sons of Māna Singha.

(*n*) वीकानेर रा राजा डूंगरसिङ्गजी रै नाँवै करनल ज्याँन बुरक साहेब बहादुर अजगट गवरनर जनरल राजपूताना कौ तरफ सँ खरीतौ आयौ तिण री नकल, from p. 279*a* to p. 280*b*. A copy of an official letter by Col John Brook to māharājā Dūgara Singha of Bikaner, dated the 24th January 1873. In Hindūstānī. It begins:—

अपरं च आप कुं गदीनसौनी ख्यास्त वीकानेर परमाया गया  
ओर दीनसौनी का खिलत सिरकार दोलतमदार कौ तरफ से कल

आप कुं पेहनाया गया परंत आप कुं मालुम होय के पिछले वरसे इस  
रयास्त मै वेइतनांमौ फेल रह्यौ थी .....

(o) सिरदारों री पौढियाँ री विगत, from p. 282a to p. 315a.

A genealogical account of the *Sirdārs* of the Jodhpur State, at the time of Māna Siṅha. The work properly begins p. 283a, with the genealogy of the *thākura* of Āvō :—

गांव आउवो र ॥ कुसालसिंघ १ बखतावरसिंघ २ माघोसिंघ ३  
सिवसिंघ ४ ... etc.

In the last pages genealogies of *mutasaddīs*, *Osavālas*, etc., are also incorporated.

(p) मुलक वसिया जिगां री विगत, from p. 315a to p. 316a.

A note giving the dates of the foundation of the principal cities of Rajputana. Cfr. MS. 5, (h).

The MS. belongs to the Kavirājā Cāraṇa Āsiyō Gaṇesa Dāna of Jodhpur.

## MS. 5.—फुटकर ख्यात

A MS. in the form of a *valī*, consisting of 330 leaves,  $24\frac{3}{4}$ " to 6" in size, stitched together at one end. Each page contains from 45 to 60 lines of writing, and each line from 18 to 24 *akṣaras*. Marwari script, written in a running hand. The main part of the MS. may be a hundred years old at the most, but possibly some leaves at the beginning and certainly about 100 leaves at the end were written subsequently. In the oldest part of the MS. there are frequent additions by a later hand. The numeration begins after leaf 6, and goes from 1 to 229, but leaves 220—229 are somewhat later in time. The original MS. is therefore represented by pp. 1—219. The remaining pages are not numbered.

The MS. contains :—

(a) किसनगढ री ख्यात, from p. 1a to p. 3a<sup>1</sup>. A very summary historical sketch of Kisanagadhā, probably compiled during the time of mahārājā Māna Siṅha of Jodhpur. It

<sup>1</sup> For the sake of simplicity, I disregard the original enumeration, and number all the leaves afresh from 1 to 330.

starts from the birth of Kisana Singh and the *jāgīr* obtained by him at Āsopa :—

मोटा राजा उदैसिंघजी रा बेटा कौसनसिंघजी कछावा रा  
भागेजा राणी मनरंगदै रा पेट रा स० १६३६ रा जेठ ८ २ रो जनम ।  
मोटा रा[जा] उदैसिंघजी स० १६५१ आसोप कौसनसिंघजी ने  
पटै दीवी .....

(b) राठौड़ाँ रौ वंसावली, p. 4a. Incomplete, as it does not go beyond the first page. A genealogy tracing the origin of the Rāthōras to Ādi Nārāyaṇa, through Brahmā, Marīci, Kaśyapa, etc. It begins :—

श्रीआदनारायणजी रौ नाम स्रं कमल उतपन ऊवौ तिण मै  
श्रीब्रह्माजी प्रगट ऊवा ...

(c) राजाँ रौ तथा पातसाहाँ रौ जनमपत्रियाँ, from p. 6a to p. 6b. Horoscopes of some of the Rāthōra rulers of Jodhpur from Jodhō to the sons of Māna Singh, as well as of Cahuvāna Prthvī Rāja, Kachavāhā Savāi Jē Singh and Pratāpa Singh, and of four of the emperors of Dillī, from Akbar to Orangzeb. P. 6a the horoscope of Jasavanta Singh II has been added by a later hand.

(d) कौलनामौ सिरकार अङ्गरेजाँ रै नै जोधपुर महाराजा मानसिङ्गजी रै, from p. 9a to p. 10b. A copy of the treaty between the Hon. East India Company and mahārājā Māna Singh of Jodhpur, concluded at Dillī by Mr. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe and Vyāsa Āsopā Viṣena Rāma, Samvat 1875 (*sic!*). It begins :—

सौरकार अंगरेज कंपनी बहादुर कै अर मांहांराज मांसिंघ  
बहादुर राज जोधपुर जुगराज न्हाराज कवार क्त्रसिंघ बहादुर कै  
'अर मौसतर मटकलय चारलस साकलस <sup>1</sup> बाहदुर .....

(e) जोधपुर रौ ख्यात, or, more properly, जोधपुर रा राठौड़ाँ रौ ख्यात, from p. 11a to p. 76b. A history of the Rāthōras of Marwar from the settlement of Sīhō to the death of Jasavanta

<sup>1</sup> Corrupt rendering of Theophilus.



Singha. The first two pages contain a description of Manḍora. The text begins :—

... जोधपुर रौ हकौगत [॥] आद सहर मंडोवर यो सासन मै  
पदमपुराण मै इण समत ने मंडोवर सुमेर रो बेटो कहै कै तीण रो  
माहातम घणो कहै कै मंडलेश्वर माहादेव नंदौ नागदरी सुरजकुंड रो  
घणो माहातम कै .....

The chronicle ends with the names of the *satīs* of Jasa-  
vanta Singha.

(f) अजितविलास or महाराजा अजितसिङ्गजी रौ ख्यात, from  
p. 77a to p. 121a. A chronicle of the reign of Ajita Singha  
mahārājā of Jodhpur. The chronicle does not begin with the  
birth of Ajita Singha, as might be supposed, but starts from the  
very migration of Seta Rāma and Sīhō from Kanōja. Accord-  
ing to this account, the Solankīnī obtained in marriage by  
Sīhō, was the sister of Cāvarō Mūla Rāja of Pāṭana :—

अथ राठोड़ मारवाड़ मै आया तीण रौ हकौगत लोखंतै ॥ राव  
सौहोजी सेतराम रो राव सौहोजी कनवज सु आया स० १२१२ रा  
कातौ सुद २ लाखा फुलांणी नु मार पाटण रा चावड़ा मूलराज नु फतै  
दौराई नै मूलराज रे बेण सोलंकणी परणीजीया .....

Follows the story of the dream had by the Solankīnī in  
Khera, and then a very summary account of the Rāṭhōra  
princes intervening between Sīhō and Ajita Singha, with many  
quotations of traditional songs, till p. 82b the history of the  
latter prince commences from his birth at Lāhōra. From  
p. 99b to p. 103a, the narrative is broken by the insertion of a  
small poem of 212 *dūhās*, composed by Ajita Singha to record  
the names of those faithful ones who served him during his  
exile. It begins :—

करौ वीखा मै चाकरी .....,

and ends :—

सदा रहै निज दास ॥ २१२ ॥.

From p. 108b to p. 110a again there is an insertion of  
117 *dūhās*, the first part of which were composed by Ajita  
Singha in Samvat 1773, to commemorate the death of Kalyāṇa  
Singha, ṭhākura of Ālanīyāvāsa, and Sirdār Singha, ṭhākura

of Riyā. These *dūhās* are stated to have been composed at Dvārikā, where Ajita Singha went to worship in Samvat 1773. The first *dūhō* runs as follows :—

ओर सबै अणंद ऊवौ अक वात नह चाह ।

कौल्याणो राजड़ तणो सुवो दारका मांह ॥ १ ॥

*Dūhō* 47 contains a reproach to the two wives of Sirdār Singha, who refused to share their husbands' funeral pyre :—

सिरदारै साथे जंतौ नारी परतग दोय ।

ठाली भूली रहे गई साथ गई नह कोय ॥ ४७ ॥

Next follow four *dūhās* commemorating the kāyastha Rāma Kisana, who also died in Samvat 1773 at Barodō. It seems that Ajita Singha's pilgrimage to Dvārikā was saddened by some epidemic disease, which decimated his retinue, for in *dūhō* 61 he regrets the loss of three thousand people :—

वीरथ आवत जीवतां मर गा तीन हजार ।

and in *dūhō* 63 says that animals also died in considerable number :—

इतै मर गे राह में मांखस तीन हजार ।

ऊंट तुरंगम बैल रो कर कुंख सकै सुमार ॥ ६३ ॥

The remaining *dūhās* give an account of what passed during Ajita Singha's march back to Jodhpur, beginning from the injunction, received at Viramagāva from the Emperor, to return immediately (*dūhō* 65).

The murder of Ajita Singha is related p. 120b, but no mention is made of the author of it. It is simply stated that :—

चूक सु न्हाराज बैकुंठ पधारैया .

With the beginning of p. 121a, the life of Ajita Singha comes to an end, but the chronicle is further continued, without any interruption, as far as Māna Singha. Since this part has nothing to do with the title of *Ajita-vilāsa* given above, it may be better classed separately, as follows :—

(g) जोधपुर री ख्यात महाराजा अभैसिङ्गजी सँ महाराजा

मानसिङ्गजी ताँई, from p. 121a to p. 285b. It contains a continued chronicle of the reigns of Abhē Singha, Rāma Singha, Bakhat Singha, Vijē Singha, Bhīma Singha, and Māna Singha. P. 145b the chronicler relates the death of Bakhat Singha,

without making any allusion to his having been poisoned, and then makes a very interesting remark concerning his capabilities :—

स० १८०६ रा आसौज वद १३ न्हाराज श्रीब्रखतसिंधजी सोनोली  
रां डैरां दैवलोक ऊवां नै कदास उमर बोहोतेरी ऊवै तो दीली  
बीराजै जीसो तैज थो ... ,

namely : he was such a powerful genius that, had he lived somewhat longer, he might have possibly sat on the throne of Dilli. It is noteworthy that the same opinion is expressed by Tod, p. 105 of his II volume (2nd edition) The reign of Vijè Singha begins p. 147a, that of Bhīma Singha p. 184a, and that of Māna Singha p. 202a. As remarked above, the pages subsequent to p. 219 have been written somewhat later. P. 235a the following *gīta rō dūhō* is reported as having been composed by Māna Singha on the death of the Cāraṇa Vāṇasūra Jugatō Tejāvata :—

पूरै पखै चाकरी पूगौ मरजी रौ मुख मीठौ ।  
सुकवां जुगता सुकव सरौसौ दुथणी जण्यौ न दीठौ ॥

Another interesting information, which testifies to Māna Singha's predilection for the Cāraṇas, is given p. 242a, where it is recorded that on the Cāraṇa Vāki Dāsa's telling Māna Singha that he had a sum of 84,000 rupees in his possession, and would like to make up one *lākha*, he at once gave orders for 16,000 rupees to be paid to him. The *khyāta* ends abruptly p. 285b.

Then comes :—

(h) याद जो रूँहैर गाँव वसिया तिगाँ री संहोप [ सँ ], from p.

286a to p. 287b. A short note giving the dates of the foundation of the most important cities in Rajputana. It begins with Dilli, and ends with Kucāmaṇa and gāva Rāḥaṇa. The list contains 34 items, and is apparently compiled from different sources, as in places it is stated that one *khyāta* gives one date and another another.

Next comes :—

(i) और इलकाबनॉवौ अङ्कुरेजाँ री तरफ सँ श्रीहजूर साहिबाँ

रै नाँवै आवै तथा श्रीहजूर साहिबाँ री तरफ सँ जावै तिगा री नकल,

from p. 288a to p. 291a. A collection of formal modes of beginning and closing an official letter, as practised by the English, the Mahārājā of Jodhpur and the other native rulers in their mutual correspondence.

The following pages contain :—

(j) रावजी अमरसिङ्गजी री वात, from p. 292a to p. 297b.

A biographical sketch of Amara Singha of Jodhpur, the eldest son of mahārājā Gaja Singha, who was excluded from the succession and met a violent death at the imperial court at Agra. It begins :—

अमरसिंघजी री जनम १६७० री थो नै १६६० रा बै० व० मै  
राजाजी श्रीगजसिंघजी बारबटो दीयो जद पतस्यां रुहाजांहां लोहोर  
पधारीया थां सु न्हाराज पीण साथै लाहोर थां नै कंवर अमरसिंघजी  
बरस २० री उमर मे थां .....

At the end it is stated that the *vāta* is a true copy from the original, which was written in the year Samvat 1703.

(k) महाराजा मानसिङ्गजी री राणियां पासवानां कंवर वामा भाई ऊवा तिगां री विगत, from p. 298a to p. 299a. A list of the sons of Māna Singha, both legitimate and non-legitimate.

(l) महाराजा तखतसिङ्गजी री कंवर री विगत, from p. 300b to p. 301a. A similar list of the sons of Takhat Singha.

(m) सासन घटदरसन री गाँव, from p. 302a to the end. A list of *śāsanas* with the figures of their income, etc.

The MS. is in the possession of Cāraṇa Vāṇasūra Mahā Dāna of Jodhpur.

M. 6:—मूहणौत नैणसी री ख्यात नै फुटकर वाताँ.

A MS. in the form of a *vahi*, leather-bound, originally consisting of 137 leaves, of which 116 filled with writing, and subsequently enlarged by the addition of 23 more leaves containing some extraneous matter. Size of the leaves 32" × 7½", 56 to 60 lines of writing per page, 18 to 25 *akṣaras* per line.

\* The MS., as it stands now, contains :—

(a) ख्यात मूहणौत नैणसीजी री वणायोड़ी, from p. 4a to p. 119a. The famous *Khyāta* or rather collection of *Khyātas*

by Mūhaṇṭa Nēṇa Sī Jēmalōṭa, formerly *hākīm* at Malāraṇḍ. then minister to mahārājā Jasavanta Singha, from Samvat 1714 to 1723. The *khyāta* is incomplete, as it contains only the first half of the work, namely the genealogies of the different Rajput tribes, as far as the end of the *Kānhara De rī vāta*. Copied by the Pañcoli Gumān Malla, in Samvat 1928.

The chapters contained in the text are the following:—

1. सौसोदियाँ रौ ख्यात, from p. 4a to p. 22b. It starts with a legend tracing the origin of the Sisodiyās to ten generations before rāvaḷa Bāpō, namely to Soma Datta, a posthumous son to a king of Nāsika, born at Nāgadraha and grown up by a brāhmaṇa named Vijē Datta. The text begins:—

आदि सौसोदिया आदि गैहिलोत कहौजे अक वात बं सुगौ  
इयाँ रौ ठाकुराई पेहली दिखण नु नासक चंबक ऊतौ सू इयाँ रौ  
पूरबज रौ सूरज रौ उपासन ऊतौ ... etc.,

and closes with a note on Devaliyō.

2. बूंदी रा धनिया हाडाँ रौ ख्यात, from p. 22b to p. 26b. It begins with Vāgō's son Hādō Devō, who went from Bhēsarora to Būdī and after killing the Mīṇō king ruling there, made himself lord of the place. At the end a list of the Rajputs residing in the State of Būdī is also added.

3. वागड़ियाँ चऊवाणाँ रौ पौढी, from p. 26b to p. 27a. A genealogy of the Vāgaras from Brahmā (1st) to Lāla Singha (39th).

4. दहियाँ रौ वात, from p. 27a to p. 27b. Written at Parbatasara in the year Samvat 1722. It traces the origin of the Dahiyās from Thālanēra to Ajamera, where they became possessors of Derāvara (Parbatasara), Harasora, and Māharōta. Then follows a genealogy from Ādi Nārāyaṇa (1st) to Mahā Singha (47th).

5. बूंदेलाँ रौ वात, from p. 27b to p. 28a. The chapter consists of three parts: an account of the *gadhas* held by the Būdēlās, compiled from informations supplied to the author by Cakra Sena, *cākara* of rājā Vara Singha, in Samvat 1710, then the *vāta* proper compiled from Kesō Dāsa's *Kavipriyā*; and lastly a genealogy from rājā Virū (1st) to Vikramajita (18th), son of Juga Rājā.

6. गड बन्धव रा धनियाँ रौ वात, from p. 28a to p. 28b.

7. सौरोही रा धनिया देवड़ाँ रौ ख्यात, from p. 28b to

p. 37b. Composed in Samvat 1717. It begins with the sacrifice on Mount Ābū, and closes with a long series of *chappaya kavittas*, by Āṣiyò Mālò.

8. भायलौ री वात, from p. 38a to p. 38b.

9. सोनगरा चऊवाणाँ री वात, from p. 39a to p. 43a. It starts from rāva Lākhana, who obtained the sovereignty of Nādūla through the favour of Āsāpūrī devī, and ends with the death of Kānhaṛa De, Samvat 1368.

10. साचोर रा चऊवाणाँ री वात, from p. 43a to p. 45b.

11. बोड़ा चऊवाणाँ री वात, p. 46a.

12. काँपलिया चऊवाणाँ री वात, from p. 46a to p. 46b.

13. खीचिया चऊवाणाँ री वात, from p. 46b to p. 48a. In the beginning a short genealogy is given from rāva Lākhana to Mānaka Rāva, and then the *vāta* proper begins from the latter.

14. अणहलवाड़ा पाटण री वात, from p. 48a to p. 48b. From the foundation of Anahilavārā by Cāvarò Vana Rāja to the conquest of Gujarat by Akbar, Samvat 1629.

15. सोलङ्गिया पाटण आयाँ री वात, from p. 48b to p. 49a.

16. जाड़ेचा जाखा नूँ सोलङ्गी मूलराज मारियाँ री वात, from p. 49a to p. 50b.

17. रुद्रमालौ प्रासाद सौधराव [जैसिङ्गदे] करायौ तिण री वात, from p. 50b to p. 52a.

18. सोलङ्गिया खेराड़ाँ री वात, from p. 52a to p. 52b.

19. सोलङ्गिया नाथवत री वात, from p. 52b to p. 53a.

20. कछवाहाँ री ख्यात, from p. 53a to p. 61a. The work starts with a *vāta rājā Prithī Rāja rī*, giving an account of his pilgrimage to Dvārikā and his marriage with the daughter of rānò Sāgò. Then a long *vamśāvalī* is exhibited, in which, on the authority of Bhāta Rāja Pāṇa, the origin of the Kachavāhas is traced to Ādi Nārāyaṇa. This *vamśāvalī* ends with Kīrata Siṅgha (180th), and then another *vamśāvalī* is given from Nārāyaṇa (1st) to rājā Puñjana (68th), after which the *khyāta* begins with an account of the foundation of Rohatāsa gaḍha by Rohitāsa, of Lāhōra by Lava, and of Gvālēra by Dholò, the son of Naḷa and husband of Māravanī.

21. खेड़ रा धयिया गोहिलाँ री वात, from p. 61a to p. 61b. It starts from the siege of Khera by the Muhammadan invaders from Khurasan.

22. पँवाराँ री उतपत, from p. 61b to p. 62a.

23. साँखला पँवाराँ री वात, from p. 62a to p. 65a.

24. सोढा पँवाराँ री वात, from p. 65a to p. 66b.

25. भाटियाँ री ख्यात, from p. 66b to p. 112b. The chapter includes also separate histories of the different branches, such as: Urajanōta, Jesā, Rūpasī, Saravahiya, Jārēcā.

26. भालाँ री ख्यात, from p. 112b to p. 113b.

27. राव सौहा री वात, from p. 114a to p. 116a.

28. कानड़दे री वात, from p. 116a to p. 119a.

The extraneous matter that has been incorporated in the MS. is the following:—

(b) तुँवर रामदेजी री वात, p. 1a. The subject of the *vāta* is the well-known Rāma Sā Pīra, son of Aja Mala and founder of Rāmadevarò, three *kosa* to the north of Pohakaraṇa. The date given for him is Samvat 1600. The *vāta* begins:

दीली उपर तुँवरां रो राज रयो हो सो तुँवर अनंगपाल रे  
बेटो ज़वो नही जीख सुं अजमेर रो राजा चवांख पीरथीराज दोइतो  
हो जीकख नें सं० ॥ ११३८ रा मीगसर सुद ५ दीली रो राज दीयो...

(c) गोगाजी रा जनम री विगत, p. 1a. A very short account of the birth of Gogò, son of Cahavāṇa Jèvara, and of how he caught a serpent, when a baby in his cradle, and put the serpent's head in his mouth to suck it. Said to have lived in Samvat 1300. It begins:—

चवांख जेवर तीख रो रांणा खेताब थो गठ ददरेवे राजधानी थी  
जीख री रांणी रो नांव वक्ल थो ...

(d) इलकाबनाँवो राजावाँ री आपस मै खलिता लिखै तिख री, from p. 138a to p. 138b. Similar contents to MS. 5, (i). A small collection of forms of official letters as used by the Jodhpur Darbar in their correspondence with the rulers of Udepura, Jèpura, Vikāṇera, Kisanagadhā, Sīrohi, and the Dakhiṇa.

(e) उदैपुर रै राज री वंसावली, from p. 139a to p. 140a. A genealogy of the rulers of Mevāra, from Grahāditya (1st), the father of rāvaḷa Bāpò, to Simbhu Singhā (83rd).

(f) उदैपुर रा ऊंमराव सोले सिरा रा बैठक री विगत, p. 140a. Sixteen items showing the rank and order according to which the sixteen chief *emirs* of Udēpura sit in the presence of the Rāṇā.

(g) दीवाण राणाजी पाँतिजे बैसै तरै डावी जौँवणी मिसल री विगत, p. 140. A similar note regarding the rank and order of the said sixteen *emirs* at the Rāṇā's table. At the end, the following *dūhò* is given, in which the different clans of the sixteen *emirs* are specified :—

त्रण भाला त्रण पुरब्या चूँडावत भिड़ चार ।

दोय सगता दोय राठवड़ सारंगदे र पंवार ॥ १ ॥

(h) उदैपुर रा जागीरदारों री विगत खाँपवार आसामीवार, from p. 140b to 142b. A list of the *jāgīrdārs* of the Mevāra State, grouped under their different *khāpas*. At the end, a table is also given of the horses and foot-soldiers each of them is bound to supply to the State.

(i) जेसलमेर रा भाटी महारावल री वंसावली, from p. 143a to p. 143b. A genealogy of the Bhāṭī mahārāvaḷas of Jesalamera, from Ādi Nārāyaṇa (1st) to Verisāla Kesari Singhōta (155th).

(j) वीकानेर रा राजावाँ री पौडियाँ, from p. 144a to p. 144b. A genealogy of the Rāṭhōra rulers of Vikānera from rāva Vikò (1st) to mahārājā Dūgara Singhā (17th).

(k) किसनगढ रा राजावाँ री पौडियाँ, from p. 145a to p. 146b. A genealogy of the Rāṭhōra rulers of Kisanagaḍha from Udē Singhā to Prithi Singhā. It is something more than a mere genealogy as it also contains some further information, derived apparently from at least two different *khyātas*. At the end the *pūrhīs* of Fatehgaḍha and Rājīyāvatò are also added.

(l) ईडर रा घणी राठौड़ाँ री पौडियाँ, p. 147a. From the



settlement of Sonaga, son of Sihò, to Bhavāni Sīngha. At the end *pādhīs* of Sitāmaū, Ratalāma and Āmajharò are also given.

(m) दिल्ली री पातसाहू री सोबा २२ सिरकाराँ १७८ नै परगना १७९१ री पेदास री विगत, p. 148a. Tables exhibiting the figures, in *dāma* and rupees, of the income of each of the 22 provinces of the Dillī Empire. They bear no date.

(n) आंबेर तथा जैपुर री राज री पौढियाँ नै राज कियो तिण री विगत, from p. 150a to p. 150b. Tables exhibiting the names of the rulers of Dhūdhārā from Sodhadeva (1st) to Savāj Rāma Sīngha (38th), together with the years, months and days of the reign of each.

(o) जोधपुर री राजावाँ री परवाणाँ री नकल, from p. 152b to p. 154a. Six *paravāṇās*, three of mahārājā Ajita Sīngha, two of Abhè Sīngha, one of Vijè Sīngha, and one of kāvāra Bhīva Sīngha, addressed to the Īmdā *kiledārs* of Jodhpur. The dates are Samvat 1760, 1765, 1770, 1781, 1811, 1849, respectively. The fourth *paravāṇò* was issued by Abhè Sīngha at Jahānābād, on the occasion of Ajita Sīngha's death.

The MS. belongs to the Kavirājā Cāraṇa Āsiyò Gaṇesa Dāna of Jodhpur.

## MS. 7:—मूहणौत नैणसी री ख्यात नै फुटकर वाताँ.

A MS. in the form of a *pothī*, cloth-bound, numbering 176 leaves, 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ " to 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ " in size. Current Marwari script. Each page contains about 25 lines of 18 to 23 *akṣaras*.

The contents are identical with those in the foregoing MS., of which this MS. appears to be a copy—made in Samvat 1941—except for some extraneous information on *śāsanas* granted to Cāraṇas, which is inserted pp. 3a—10a. Another difference from the before mentioned MS. is that the order of the different parts is inverted, the *khyāta* of Mūhanòta NèṇaSi coming last. The new information contained in the present MS. is the following:—

(a) चारणाँ री सासणाँ री विगत, from p. 3a to p. 10a. Consisting of seven separate notes as below:—

1. A note recording that the village Jodharāvasa was given in *śāsana* to Khiriyò Cira, at the time of rāja Prithi Rāja of Vikānera and Sagara of Mevāra, in the year Samvat 1672 (p. 3a). After three introductory lines the text begins:—

खिड़ीया चानंगजी रा बेटा तो लूणकरगजी तिगां रा बेटा  
रायमलजी तिगां है चिरजी तिके गांव गोधेलावस रहता पकै उठा  
सूं जाय वीकानेर रा न्हाराज औप्रथौराजजी किलांगसिंघोत री  
चाकरी लागी .....

On the margin there is the remark that the *tāmrapatra* recording the grant of the *śāsana* is still extant.

2. A note on three other villages given by the same Sagara to the Cāraṇas: Āsiyò Guṇesa, Misana Duragò, and Siṇdhāyaca Khīdò.

3. A *kavitta* and a few lines of prose, recording that rāva Riṇamala, who was killed at Citorā, was burned by Khiriyò Cānana, who, in consequence, was deprived of his *śāsana* by rāṇò Kūbhò, and emigrated to Marwar, where rāva Jodhò gave him the village of Godhelāva, Samvat 1518 (p. 4a). The *kavitta* begins:—

चूक ऊवो चीतोड़ राव रियमल मारागौ ।

4. A short note giving the names of the descendants of Cira (p. 5a)

5. A note on the Debhalā Cāraṇas of Curali (pp. 6a—6b).

6. A note on the Āsiyā Cāraṇas of Khīdālò and Khātāvasa (pp. 7a—8b). The history of the Āsiyās is traced back to the time of Nāhara, the Parihāra ruler of Maṇḍora, whose son Dhòma is said to have been killed by one of them. In consequence the Āsiyās were obliged to leave the Parihāras, and to go to the Sīdhalas. The fact is recorded in a *kavitta* beginning:—

धोम कंवर मारियौ राव नाहड़ रीसांगौ ।

गौ आसल सौधला सांम सूं दोह कहांगौ । १ ।... etc.

Afterwards rāva Jodhò gave the village of Khīdālò to Āsiyò Pūnaga. The descendants of the latter are traced as far as Khātò Lābāvata, who lived under Udè Singha, and got from him a newly founded village, which was called Khātāvasa, after him.

7. A note on the Khiriyā Cāraṇas of Jagatesapurò (p. 10a)

The MS. belongs to Vānasūra Mahā Dāna of Jodhpur.

MS. 8:—**राठौड़ाँ री फुटकर कविता तथा  
ख्यात नै पौढियाँ**

A MS. in the form of a *vahī*, leather-bound, consisting of 133 leaves, 32½ to 11 inches in size. Accurate and beautiful handwriting. Each page generally comprises 26 lines, and each line consists of from 30 to 35 *akṣaras*. The MS. contains:—

(a) ख्यात री फुटकर कविता, from p. 7b to 9b. A collection of miscellaneous songs commemorating some historical persons or facts. The first one is a somewhat disconnected series of verses referring to Prithī Rāja Cāhavāna and Jē Canda of Kanōja. It begins:—

ग्यारै सै अक्कावनै      चैत तीज रविवार ।  
कनवज देखण कारणै      चख्यौ तु संभरवार ॥ १ ॥

Next follow miscellaneous commemorative songs of the Rāthōras of Marwar, from Cūḍō to Rāghō Dāsa Dvārakādāsōta. The first one is by Bārathā Dūdō, and begins:—

असुरां स्रं कौघ कमंघ असंकित ।

The songs are not given in due order. After a series of 27 *dūhās* on mahārāja Gaja Siṅgha, by Khiriyō Narbada (p. 9a), the songs come of Karaṇa Rāmōta, Jāhaṇa Si, Dvārakā Dāsa Khaṇḡarōta, and Rāghō Dāsa Dvārakādāsōta.

(b) राठौड़ाँ री वंसावली तथा ख्यात ब्रह्मा स्रं महाराजा जस-  
वन्तसिङ्गजी ताई, from p. 13a to p. 45b. In the beginning it is a mere list of names, but from rāva Siḥō the *vaṃśāvalī* is enlarged into a real *khyāta*, illustrated by frequent quotations of *phuṭa-kara kavita*. It begins:—

ब्रह्मा १ मरौच २ कश्यप ३ सूर्य ४ मनु ५ इत्वाकु ६ विकुक् ७  
दुरंजय ८ प्रथराज ९ समुद्र १० ..... etc.

The *khyāta* ends abruptly p. 45b with Jasavanta Siṅgha's marriage at Sirohī, Saṃvat 1715:—

पक्कै महाराज जोधपुर स्रं सं० १७१५ चैत सुद ५ असवार ऊझा  
दसराहौ सथलाणै कियो पक्कै वैर मै सौरोहौ परगिया ॥

Possibly, the *khyāta* was composed at about that time or shortly afterwards.

Between this part of the MS. and the next (c), some disconnected information is inserted, namely :—

1. An account of how the Bhāṭi Māṅgò married the daughter of the Cāraṇa Varasārò Māvāla, her name Jhīmā, and had a son, by name Caṇḍa, from her. And :

2. An account of the feud between the Bhāṭi Goyanda Dāsa, a subject of mahārāja Sūra Siṅha of Jodhpur, and Kisana Siṅha, and of the revenge Sūra Siṅha took on Kisana Siṅha (Samvat 1671).

(c) राठौड़ाँ री खाँपाँ री पौडियाँ, from p. 46a to p. 123b. Genealogies of the Rāṭhōras, according to their different *khāṇpas*, from rāva Rīnamala to about the end of the Samvat-century 1600. Cfr. MS. 18, below. Beginning :—

राव रिणमल वडौ रजपूत अक्सणसिध राहवेधी असंख प्रवाड़ै  
जैतवादी मंडोवर राज कियौ सता कन्हारू मंडोवर लियौ । राव चूंडा  
है पाट ओक वार केहि क वरस कान्हौ बैठौ पकै कान्हारू कना राव  
रिणमल नूं मंडोवर जैण रौ सूंस थौ ... etc.

(d) फुटकर ख्यात री वाताँ, p. 128b. A few short notes on different historical subjects, *i.e.* the sons of Tīdò and Saḷakhò, the date of Sihò's killing Lākhò Phūlāṇī (Samvat 1209), of Cūḍò's taking Maṇḍora (Samvat 1438) and Nāgòra (S. 1456), the Paṃvāra and Parihāra rule on *Navakoṭi Māravāra*, the founding of Maṇḍora by Parihāra Nāhara, the descendants of Nāhara, etc.

The MS. belongs to the Kavirājā Cāraṇa Āsiyò Gaṇesa Dāna of Jodhpur.

### MS 9:—राठौड़ाँ री ख्यात नै फुटकर वाताँ .

A MS. in the form of a *vahī*, numbering 192 leaves, of which about 70, partly at the end and partly in the course of the volume between one section and another, are blank. Size of each leaf 26" to 10½", number of lines and *akṣaras* in each page very irregular. Pages 148b—171a are written in big calligraphical letters, very carefully. The MS. contains :—

(a) फुटकर कविता तथा ख्यात, from p. 1b to p. 2a, which includes :—

\* 1. गीत वीकानेर रा राजा रायसिङ्गजी रौ, a song celebrating rājā Rāya Siṅgha's marriage with Jasamā De, a daughter to rānā Udē Siṅgha, and his fulfilling of Padamani's vow by sleeping in the palace of Citōra after making a gift of 52 elephants. It begins:—

रहसी जग बोल घण दिन रासा ।

The song is followed by a short commentary in prose.

2. गुणजोधाया माँयला कवित्त दूहा, 3 *chappaya kavittas* and 4 *dūhās* from the *Guṇa Jodhāyaṇa* by Gāḍaṇa Paśāyata.

3. सेत्रावा रा घणौ रावत लूँया रौ वात, incomplete. Rāvata Lūṇō was contemporary with rāva Jodhō, the founder of Jodhpur. The *vāta* begins:—

तदि घोड़ा रावजी कनै थोड़ा अर सेत्रा रा घणौ रावत लूँया  
कनै घोड़ा घणा हता सो रावजी सेत्रावै घोड़ा लैण सारु लूँया कनै  
गया .....

(b) राठौड़ा रौ ख्यात राव जोधा सँ राव गाँगा तई, from p. 9b to p. 17b. A history of the Rāthōras of Jodhpur from rāva Jodhō to rāva Gāṅgō. Pages 12b—14a contain a list of the *śāsanas* granted by Jodhō to Purohitas, Brāhmaṇas, Bhopās and Cāraṇas. The *khyāta* begins:—

राव जोधौ वडौ आखाड़सिद्ध रजपूत गई भोम रौ वाहरू ह्यौ  
असंख्य प्रवाड़ा किया वैर वाहरू ह्यौ जैतवादी ह्यौ । राव राणगदे  
रौ दोहौत रौ कोड़मदे भटियाणी रा पेट रौ ...,

and ends with the accession to the throne of rāva Māla De (Samvat 1589).

(c) राठौड़ा रौ वंसावली तथा ख्यात श्रीआदिनारायण सँ राव गाँगा तई, from p. 18a to p. 47b. The same subject as above except that the history of the Rāthōras is here traced back to the creation and corroborated by frequent quotations of commemorative songs. Amongst these there is a *Vela Vikānera rā rājā Sūra Siṅghaṇī rī*, in 15 verses, by Gāḍaṇa Colō (pp. 41a—b). The list of the *śāsanas*, etc., granted by Gāṅgō is found pp. 46b—47b. After a *vaṃśāvalī*, in which rāva Siḥō is placed as the 144th, the *khyāta* proper begins with him as follows:—

राव सीहौ वडौ ठाकुर ऊँचौ वडा साथ रौ घणौ हूँचौ मांस ई  
सिकार रमतौ नै भाई अल्ल कनौज रहतौ .....

(d) राठौड़ाँ रौ ख्यात महाराजा गजसिङ्गजी सँ इन्द्रसिङ्गजी तई, from p. 54b to p. 67a. After a line giving the date of the birth of *rāva* Amara Singha, the text begins with a list of the wives and concubines of Gaja Singha, including those who became *satīs* as well as those who did not. The first one is a Vāghelī and the account given of her runs as follows:—

१ वल्ल वाघेली कसूभदे सांगा रौ बेटी डोलौ जोधपुर लाया था  
संवत १६७२ सोभा सिकदार रै घरे परगिया सु रह्यौ तलाव कागडी  
नवौ बंधायौ सं० १७१५.

Next comes a list of the *śāsanas* granted by Gaja Singha. The *khyāta* of Jasavanta Singha begins p. 55a. The events in his reign are narrated very summarily till Samvat 1714, when the battle of Ujain is related with some particulars, and a list is given of the Rajputs who were killed or escaped (pp. 56a—58b). The names of the *rānis* and concubines are given pp. 60b—61b, and after these follows the list of *śāsanas* (p. 61b). Pp. 62b—63b contain an *Amara Singhaṇī rī vāta*, and pp. 63b—64b a list of the Rajputs who were killed in the fight between Bhātī Sabala Singha and Jodhō Indra Bhāṇa (Samvat 1709). Next comes a *Rāya Singhaṇī rī vāta* (pp. 65a—66b), and after this, a biographical account of Rāya Singha's son Indra Singha (pp. 66b—67a) and brother Isari Singha.

(e) राठौड़ाँ रौ ख्यात राव मालदेजी सँ महाराजा गजसिङ्गजी तई, from p. 83a to p. 105b. The text begins with a list of names of *rāva* Gāgō's *parivāra*, after which comes the *khyāta* of Māla De and goes from p. 84b to p. 88a, where it ends with the list of *śāsanas*. Next comes the *khyāta* of Candra Sena (pp. 88b—91a, pp. 90a—90b being left blank), and after this an account of the contest between Ugra Sena and Āsakarāṇa, which goes as far as p. 92a where the *khyāta* of Udē Singha begins. This also ends with the list of *śāsanas*, p. 97b. Next comes the *khyāta* of Sūra Singha, also ending in the same manner p. 102b, and finally that of Gaja Singha, ending abruptly p. 106a with the list of *satīs*.

The *khyāta* of Māla De begins:—

राव मालदे वडौ प्रतापीक ऊँचौ हिंदुस्थान रौ पातसाह  
कहाँयौ कहै कै पांडव सहदेव रौ अवतार जिण संसार ऊपर जगद्वय

बाधो इण रा प्रवाड़ा रौ लेखौ न्ही दिहाड़ा जिता ह्यै प्रवाड़ा किया  
केई गठ कराया केई गठ लिया केई गठ पाड़िया .. etc.

(f) वीका जोधावत रा परवार रौ विगत, from p. 123b to p. 125a. A genealogical and biographical account of the descendants of Vikò, son of Jodhò and founder of Vikānera. It begins:—

राव वीकौ जोधावत सांखला मांडा रा दोहीतौ नौरंगदे सांखली  
रूखेची रो बेटौ सं० १४६७ रौ जन्म ... etc.

(g) ऊदावत खाँप रौ विगत, from p. 130b to p. 133b. It begins from Māla De with the words:—

२ मालदे ऊदावत अक वार ऊदा मूखां पकै जैतारण गादी  
बेटौ ...,

and ends with the name of Prithī Rāja Jètasihòta.

(h) राव मालदे रा बेटाँ पोताँ रौ विगत, from p. 142b to p. 170b. A genealogical account, with some historical particulars and dates, of the descendants of rāva Māla De, from the “*moṭò rājā*” Udè Siṅgha down to Mana Rūpa Kalyāṇadāsòta. It begins:—

१८ मोटौ राजा उदैसिंघ मालदे रौ ।

१९ जैतसिंघ उदैसिंघौत कक्वाही रौ रावलै पहिला भेटनडा  
रौ पटौ थौ पकै जैतारण ऊई तरै राबड़ीयाख दीयौ थौ वसी भेटनडा  
थौ राबड़ीयाख गई स पकै सं १६७५ क्वांडि राणाजी रै गया ... etc.

(i) चाँपावताँ ऊदावताँ मेड़तियाँ रौ पौडियाँ, pp. 176b, 178b, 180b respectively.

(j) ऊमरावाँ रौ ख्यात, from p. 181a to p. 183a. Apparently incomplete. It gives a genealogical list, with occasional historical and biographical notes, of the Cāpāvata chiefs from rāva Rīnamala (1st) to Simbhu Siṅgha of Āuvò (18th) and Maṅgala Siṅgha of Pohakarāṇa (17th), who is still living. This part of the MS. is quite modern. It closes with the remark that the Cāpāvatas are the first in rank and dignity amongst all the *khāpas* of the Rāthòras.

The MS. belongs to the Kavirājā Cāraṇa Āsiyò Gaṇesa Dāṇa of Jodhpur.

MS. 10:—**जोधपुर रा महाराजा मानसिङ्गजी री  
तथा तखतसिङ्गजी री ख्यात .**

A MS. in the form of a *vahī*, originally consisting of 28 + 176 leaves, 26½" to 10" in size, and afterwards enlarged by the addition of some other 40 pages. Each page contains from 30 to 45 lines of writing, and each line from 15 to 25 *akṣaras*. The original 204 leaves (28 + 176) seem to have been written by one and the same hand, though at different periods.

The MS. contains:—

(a) महाराजा मानसिङ्गजी री ख्यात संवत १८९५ सँ संवत १९००

में धाम पधारिया जठा तँई री, from p. 1a to p. 28b. A chronicle of the last five years in the reign of Māna Singha of Jodhpur (Samvat 1895-1900). The work is introduced by a description of the internal troubles and difficulties caused by the autocracy of Bhīva Nātha:—

ओर भीवनाथजी उदेमंदरवालां री राज रै काम मे आग्या हालै  
सो सरब ओधा खिजमतं त्या जबती बाहली त्या केद कर विगाड़णा  
भीवनाथजी री दुवायती सुं ऊवै : अर भीवनाथजी रा बेटा लिखमी-  
नाथजी माहामंदर रा जिणां रै बाप बैटां रै आपस मै मेल नही : ...,  
and ends p. 28b with the date of the demise of Māna Singha.

(b) महाराजा तखतसिङ्गजी री ख्यात संवत १९०० सँ संवत  
१९२१ तँई, from p. 1a (the numeration is started afresh after the completion of the *khyāta* of Māna Singha) to p. 176b. A continuation of the above chronicle, referring to the reign of Māna Singha's successor, Takhat Singha. It begins with a description of the funeral ceremonies of Māna Singha. After the list of the *satīs* (1 *rānī*, 1 maid, and 4 concubines), three *gītās* and eleven *dūhās* by Sevaga Magò are quoted, as having been composed on the occasion of the mahārājā's demise. The first *gīta* begins:—

समत रे वुरा सईका शाका दुसमण भाट्टड़ा दुखदांन ।  
सोभा सुख संपत रौ सागर सुरघर घणी लियो तें मांन ॥



Next follows a राणीजी देवड़ी[जी] री गीत, possibly also composed by the same Magò, and after it two *kavittas* by Lālā Ānandī Bagasa, *vakīl* of Kisanagadhā. These are in Braja. The first begins:—

धर ह्री को मेरू आ कुवेरू दांन कंचन को ।

The chronicle of Takhat Singha, which follows, has a particular interest of its own on account of the number of minute details it contains. It is in fact a kind of diary or register of daily events, put down by the compiler day by day, just as they happened, and he witnessed them or heard about them. The particulars are often trifling and unimportant from the historical point of view, but not the less interesting as a fresh picture of life in those, not distant, days. The few quotations below will suffice to give a fairly correct idea of the nature of the chronicle:—

१६०२ वैसाख सुद ३ आखातीज रो उक्ख दस्तूर मुजब ऊवो ।

१६०२ जैठ सुद १३ औहजूर री वरसगांठ रो उक्ख सदांमंद मुजब ऊवो ।

१६०२ खां[वण] सुद १ अजंटरुहा आबूजी खं आया मुसायब दिवांण बगसी वगेरे सांमा दस्तूर मुजब गया । (Pp. 26b—27a).

१६१२ भिगसर व ७ अंगरैजी नटां रो तमासो औहजूर साहवा कायलांयै करायो ।

१६१२ फागुण व १२ मंगलवार ओर आज परभात रा चफ आधूण कांणी धरधराट ऊय धरती धूजी पुल २ ताई धूजी । (P. 73a).

The chronicle continues in due order as far as the date Samvat 1921, Āsoja suda 10.

(c) फुटकर ख्यात, in the last 40 pages. This part was written at different periods and by different hands, and contains separate sections following each other without any chronological order. These are the following:—

1. A fragment chronicle, compiled on the same lines as the above (b), but written by another hand, going from Samvat 1924, Migasara vadi 2, to Samvat 1925, Vaisākha vadi 11.

2. Ditto, from Samvat 1928, Āsādhā vadi 13, to Samvat 1929, Jēṭha vada...(?). In this section is comprised the account of the demise of Takhat Singha, which occurred Samvat 1929, Māgha sudi 15.

3. Ditto, from Samvat 1919, Āsoja sudi 11, to Samvat 1919, Posa vadi 1.

4. Ditto, from Samvat 1921 to Samvat 1924, Migasaṛa vadi 12. This appears to be the continuation of the *khyāta* marked (b) and described above.

5. The text of the treaty (*ehadanāmō*) concluded between the Jodhpur State and the English in Samvat 1874, at Dilli. See MS. 5, (d).

6. A copy of the correspondence passed between mahārājā Vijē Singhā and rānā Ara Śi, Samvat 1827, concerning the province of Godhavāra, which in that year was confided by the latter to the care of the former.

The MS. belongs to Cāraṇa Vaṇasūra Mahā Dāna of Jodhpur.

### MS. 11 :—फुटकर ख्यात .

A MS. in the form of a *vahī*, consisting of 244 leaves of writing, wrongly numbered 242. Size of the leaves  $24\frac{1}{4}$ " to 6". The number of the lines of writing in each page varies from 32 to 58, and that of the *akṣaras* in each line from 12 to 20. Marwari script. A very important MS. containing a considerably rich mine of valuable information, mostly referable to, and compiled at the time of, mahārājā Jasavanta Singhā of Jodhpur (beginning of Samvat century 1700). The following is a complete list of the works contained in the MS :—

(a) खावड़िया राठौड़ों री ख्यात, from p. 1b to p. 3b. An historical sketch of the Khābariyā Rāthōras, who, with the title of *rāvatas*, ruled in Khābara, having first Nilamō and afterwards Girāba for their capital. The work starts from the conquest of Khābara by Rīṇamala Jagamālōta and the founding of Nilamō. One of Rīṇamala's descendants was Gāḡō, whose sister was married at Jesalmer, after which Gāḡō himself went and settled at Jesalmer, where his house is said to be still in existence. Under Tāmala the Khābariyās lost much of their territory to the Sodhās, inclusive of their capital Nilamō, and in consequence founded another capital, which was Girāba. Their territory was at last incorporated into the Jodhpur State, at the time of rāvata Dhana Rāja and mahārājā Vijē Singhā. The work begins :—

रिडमल जगमालौत खावड़ लीवी नैं खावड़ मै नीलमौ सहर  
रिडमल वसाय आप री रजधानी नीलमै बांधी । पक्कै रिडमल रा वंस  
मै गांगौ खावड़ियो हूयो ..... etc.

• P. 1b it is recorded that the village of Bālevò was given as a *śāsana* to Rohariyò Bārāṭha Acalò by rāvata Bhāra Māla in Samvat 1707, and the *kavitta* composed by Acalò on the occasion is also quoted. Next follows a list of other *śāsanas* granted to other Cāraṇas. Pp. 2b ff. an account is given of the descendants of three other sons of Jaga Māla, namely Bhāra Māla, Maṇḍalaka and Lākò. Bhāra Māla's descendants are called Posamiyā, and they are found in the Dedariyāra talò, half *kosa* from Bālevò, and in two villages in Dhāta. Maṇḍalaka and Lākò took Bāharāmēra and Jūnò from Mūdhò Cāhavāna. Subsequently, Jaga Māla went to Bāharāmēra and took Maṇḍalaka to Jasola, whilst Lākò remained in Jūnò and founded an independent kingdom. His *pīdhīs* are: (1) Lākò, (2) Sekhò, (3) Jètò, (4) Ratò, (5) Bhīmò (who transferred the capital from Jūnò to Bāharāmēra), (6) Kalyāna Māla, (7) Rāma Sīngha, (8) Rāja Sī, (9) Bhāra Māla, (10) Lāla Canda, (11) Māna Sīngha, (12) Padama Sīngha, (Māna Sīngha's brother), (13) Bhabhūta Sīngha, (14) Panaji. From this point to the end, we have the genealogy of the sons of Bhāra Māla.

(b) वीकानेर रा राठौड़ राजावाँ री वंसावली, from p. 4a to p. 4b.

A genealogical list of the Rāthòra rulers of Bikaner from Ādi Nārāyaṇa (1st) to mahārājā Ratana Sīngha (162th). It contains only bare names. The list was evidently compiled under Ratana Sīngha. At the end, the name of Ratana Sīngha's successor Sirdār Sīngha has been added by a later hand.

(c) राठौड़ाँ री ख्यात सुरू सँ महाराजा अजितसिङ्गजी तहँ,

from p. 5a to p. 99b. On the margin of the leaves, the work is called a *vamśāvalī*, and in fact it starts as such from Ādi Nārāyaṇa. After Sīhò's demise, the continuity is broken by the insertion of another *vamśāvalī*, also from Ādi Nārāyaṇa to Sīhò, after which the *khyātī* proper continues with the sons of the latter. After the reign of each *rāva* and *mahārājā*, lists of *rāṇīs* and their sons and also of *śāsanas* are given with many details. In the beginning especially, less afterwards, additions are inserted between the lines of the writing by a later hand. Some of these additions are stated to have been taken from *khyātīs* in possession of Moti Canda, a *yati* who lived under mahārājā Māna Sīngha. The work is much richer in names and dates than in particulars referring to historical facts, though from *rāva* Māla De particulars become also abundant. The account of *rāva* Māla De starts p. 22a as follows:—

संवत १५८८ राव गांगै रै मरण राव मालदे टौका धड़िं(?)  
सौंधल वीरम नू मार भाद्राजय ली रायपुर रा सौंधल मार रायपुर री

जायगा मालगठ करायौ । सं० १५६२ भाद्रवा वद ६ राव मालदे  
नागौर लीयौ वीरम मांगलीयौ हाकम राखीयौ [ नागौर मैं । कृपौ  
मेहराजौत पौज मैं मुसायब थौ नागौर लीयौ तद गुरां री ख्यात मैं  
सं० १५६६ भाद्रवा वद ६ नागौर लीयौ लिखीयौ है ]<sup>1</sup>

After the account of the murder of Ajita Singha (p. 94b), a life of Amara Singha is added, beginning as follows:—

कंवर अमरसिंघजी सं० १६७० रा पोस वद १० रवि रात  
घड़ी २ पल २ जातां जनम राजा श्रीगजसिंघजी है वडौ बेटौ टीका-  
यत । कुंवर श्रीजसवंतसिंघजी है भाग कर राजा श्रीगजसिंघजी है मन  
मैं आई टीका थी दूर कौजै तहै राजा श्रीगजसिंघजी कंवर अमरसिंघ  
नै लाहोर थी लिख मेलीयौ जोधपुर थी थे मेड़तै जाजौ .....

(d) वीकानेर रा राठौड राजावाँ री पीठियाँ राव वीका खँ  
महाराजा अनोपसिङ्गजी तई, pp. 100a-b. At the end there is an  
appendix containing also *piṭhīs* of the Rāthōra rulers of Idara,  
from Sonaga to Bhagavāna Dāsa.

(e) खीचीवाड़ा रा राठौड़ा री पीठियाँ, p. 101a. A genealogi-  
cal list of the descendants of Hara Rāja, son of Dei Dāsa, son  
of Sūjō, who settled in Maū, in Khicivārō. The list bears the  
date Samvat 1693.

(f) राठौड़ अखैराजौवाँ री पीठियाँ, from p. 101a to p. 102b.  
Genealogical tables of the descendants of Rāthōra Akhè Rāja  
Rinamalōta, i.e. Kūpāvatas, Pañcainōtas, etc.

(g) ख्यात री फुटकर वाताँ, from p. 103a to p. 108a. Miscel-  
laneous historical information, beginning with some old tradi-  
tions of the Rāthōras, headed as *Rāthōrā rī jūnī vātā* and con-  
taining particulars referring to Karana Si Jodhāvata, Pābū  
Dhādhalōta, Nibō Jodhāvata, rāva Rinamala, rājā Rāya  
Singha of Bikaner, etc., and indulging especially on the war  
between rāva Māla De of Jodhpur and Jēta Si of Bikaner, and  
on some events happened during the Samvat-century 1600, as  
well as on Akbar, the series of the rulers of Dilli from Tūvara

<sup>1</sup> The part in brackets is an addition by the later hand mentioned  
above.

Dasaratha to Orangzeb with the years of their respective reigns, etc.

(h) सौसोदियाँ री वंसावली तथा पौडियाँ, from p. 108a to p.

112a. After a *siranāṇḍo* (=maṅgalācarana), the work is introduced as *Rānā rī vamsāvalī*. The descent of the Sisodiyās is traced back to Vijāpāna, son of Vrahmā, and hence, through 56 names ending in °*śarmā*, 55 in °*āditya*, 29 *rāvalas* and 35 *rānās*, the genealogy is brought down as far as rānā Sarūpa Siṅgha, who is stated to have been ruling when the list was composed. After the above *vamsāvalī*, another genealogy of the Rānās is given from Guhāditya, and this includes also *pidhīs* of the various branches and miscellaneous information going as far as Samvat 1771.

(i) कचवाहॉ री वंसावली तथा पौडियाँ, from p. 113a to p.

116b. A genealogical list of the Kachavāhās from Kuntala to Jē Siṅgha Mahāsiṅghōta.

(j) देवड़ाँ सौरोही रा घणियाँ री वंसावली तथा पौडियाँ, from

p. 116b to p. 117a. A genealogical list of the Devarās of Sirohī from rāva Lākhaṇa to rāva Akhē Rāja.

(k) राठौड़ाँ ईडर रा घणियाँ री वंसावली तथा पौडियाँ, from p.

117a to p. 118b. A genealogical list of the Rāthōra rulers of Idara from Sonaga Sihāvata to Jaga Nātha Kalyāṇamalōta. It gives also the names of the *rānās*.

(l) सौसोदियाँ री वंसावली तथा पौडियाँ नै जागीरदारौ री

फेरिल्ल, from p. 119a to p. 126b. A genealogical sketch of the Sisodiyās from rānā Gira Likhama Si to Jagata Siṅgha, who died in Samvat 1709, giving besides the names of the *rānās*, also those of their wives and sons. The wife of Likhama Si was Likhama De, a daughter to Rāthōra rāva Tidō, son of Chādō. After the mention of the demise of Jagata Siṅgha, which obviously took place shortly before the composition of the *vamsāvalī*, the *pidhīs* are added of the *Sakatāvata* and *Devaliyā rā* Sisodiyās. P. 123b we come again to the death of Jagata Siṅgha and a list of his *satīs*. Last comes a catalogue of the various *jāgirs*, introduced by a note stating that it was compiled by Mū. Pithō Nārāyaṇōta and brought to Meratē in the year Samvat 1691, where it was copied by the author of the present work. This catalogue gives first the figures of the income of the *khālasō* of Jagata Siṅgha, and then the figures

of the income of the different *jāgīrs*, with the names of their holders.

(m) जेसलमेर रा भाटियाँ री वंसावली, from p. 127a to p. 129b. The work includes three different genealogies of the Bhātīs: the first from Nārāyaṇa to rāvaḷa Jasavanta, the second from Daśaratha to Jēta Sī and hence to Sabala Singha Dayāladāsōta (Samvat 1707), and the third from Jesala to rāvaḷa Bhīva, born Samvat 1618. The part of the second *vaṃśāvalī* going from Jēta Sī to Sabala Singha, contains also names of *rāṇīs* and sons. It is interesting to note that in both the second and third *vaṃśāvalī*, the Bhātīs are represented as *Sūryavamśīs*.

(n) बूंदेलों री विगत, p. 130a-b. A genealogical note on the Būdelās, in which they are represented as Gēravāra Rajputs and said to have migrated from the neighbourhood of Benares to Dūriyākhērō under Gēravāra Rāya Canda. At Dūriyākhērō they joined Hāla, a *sirdār* of the *Bēsas*, with whom they proceeded to Gūḍavāṇō, and hence to Kuḍāra, near Orachō, where they settled. The *piḍhīs* go as far as the sons of Jhūjhāra Singha, whose names, however, are not given. The note begins:—

बूंदेला पहिली गैरवार रजपूत सु बाराणसी री तरफ नु रहता  
तठै क्यौं उवाकौ ऊवौ तिख था गैरवार राइचंद उठा था भाज नै  
ढंडीयाखेडै आया ...

(o) हाडों री वंसावली, from p. 131a to p. 133a. A genealogical list of the Hādās, in which their origin is traced to Prithī Rāja son of Somesura (1st), and hence, through Jodhō (2nd), Hādō (3rd), etc., brought down to Bhāva Singha Chatra Sālōta (26th).

(p) जालोर रा घणी चौहाण कानड़दे री बात, p. 133a-b. A rather trustworthy account of the invasion of Jālōra first by Alu Khā and afterwards by Alāva Dī, ending with Kānhara De's death in the fight with the latter (Samvat 1368), and the capture of the place. The year of Alāva Dī's death is given as Samvat 1371. At the end, lists are given of the Rajputs who were killed in battle with Kānhara De, as well as those who three days after, were killed together with Kānhara De's son Virama De. The account begins:—

जालोर गढ चौहाण कानड़दे मांडीयो सं ॥ १३०० सोनगिर

भाखर रो नांव तिण भाखर ऊपर मांडीयौ चोहाणां थी सोनगरा  
कहाणां पहली भौनमाल राजधानी थी .....

(q) गढ कोटाँ री विगत, from p. 134a to p. 136b. A note on the foundation of Jodhapura, Maṇḍovara, Ajamera, Citrora, Jesalamera, Jālorā, Sivāṇò, Vikāṇera, Sojhata, Meratò, Jētārāṇa, Phalòdhī, Sāḡāṇera, Pohakarāṇa, Āgarò. Ahmadāṇād, Mālapura, Ahamadnagara, Burānapura, Sikarī-Phatēpura, Sivāṇò, Kumbhalamera, Udēpura and Nāḡora. The accounts of the last four places contain many more details than those of the others. The account of Sivāṇò (p. 135b) begins:—

सिवाणां गढ री विगत ॥ राजा विकरमादीत रो बेटो वीर-  
नारायण पंवार रो मांडीयो गढ इण भाखर रो नांव पहली कूंभटौ  
कहीजतौ वीरनारायण आय नै पहली तो गढ रा भाखर ऊपरै गढ  
मांडीयौ पकै पौपलोद रा भाखर ऊपरै गढ मांडणों मांडीयो .....

(r) जोधपुर रा देवस्थानाँ री विगत, p. 137a-b. A list of the old temples in Jodhpur, with particulars concerning their foundation, etc.

(s) जोधपुर रा निवाणाँ री विगत, from p. 137b to p. 141b. A similar list of the *talāvas*, *kūās*, *vāvaṛīs*, *jharaṇās*, *kuṇḍas*, *jhālarās*, etc., in Jodhpur city and surroundings.

(t) जोधपुर वागायत री जायगा, p. 141b. A description of the principal gardens in Jodhpur, their situation, trees, wells, etc.

(u) जोधपुर गढ थी जिके जितरे कोसे कै थाँ री विगत, p. 142a. A table giving the distances, in *kosas*, between Jodhpur and the small places in the neighbourhood as well as the *parganas*.

(v) गढाँ साका ऊवा थाँ री विगत, *ibid.* A short note giving the dates of the big fights resulting in the capture of Rīṇathambhōra (Samvat 1352), Citrora (Samvat 1355), Jālorā (Samvat 1358), and a few other places.

(w) कागदाँ रा इत्तकाब, from p. 142b to p. 143b. A small collection of forms of letters as used by mahārājā Gaja Singhā

and mahārājā Jasavanta Śiṅha of Jodhpur in writing to mahārājā Jē Śiṅha of Jēpura, Satra Sāla of Būdi, Karaṇa Śiṅha of Bikaner, etc., as well as to the chief *jāgirdārs* of Marwar such as Prithī Rāja Baluvōta, Bhīva Kilyānadāsōta, Mahesa Dāsa Dalapatōta, and others. A specimen of a *sanad* by mahārājā Ajita Śiṅha is also included.

(x) बदरीनाथ रा राजावाँ री वंसावली तथा मारग री वर्णन,

pp. 144a-b This little work contains two parts: a genealogical sketch of the Gaḍhavālas, and a description of the road to the pilgrimage of Badarīnātha. In the former the origin of the Gaḍhavālas is traced to Kali Sāhi; a Pāvāra who migrated from Dhāra to Kamāñ and was first employed in the service of the king of Kamāñ, Likhāmī Canda, who invested him with the *jāgīr* of Lohibò. But afterwards Kali Sāhi rebelled and set up himself as an independent sovereign in Gaḍhavāla. His successors are: Ajāna Sāhi (2), Bahādara Sāhi (3), Sahaja Sāhi (4, the founder of Śrinagara), Māna Sāhi (5), Bhāna Sāhi (6), Dāna Sāhi (7, Bhāna Sāhi's brother), Rāma Sāhi (8, Ditto), Syāma Sāhi (9, Ditto), Mahapata Sāhi (10, Rāma Sāhi's son), Prithī Sāhi (11); the last-mentioned one being the king who was ruling at Śrinagara at the time when the work was composed. The genealogical sketch was written in the year Samvat 1703, on the occasion of a Gōra vrāhmaṇa, named Bhagavāna, having come to Jodhpur from Badarīnātha. The second part gives an interesting description of the road to the pilgrimage of Badarīnātha, with many names of small localities. The work begins:—

परबतराज बन्नीजी री घरती रा राजा री वंसावली । जात  
पंवार धारनगरी थी राजा कलिसाह आयो कमाऊ रा राजा  
लिखमीचंद है कलिसाह चाकर रयौ लोहिवौ गढ जागीरी थी स  
गढ ले नै कमाऊ रा राजा थी फिरियौ गढ लीयौ तिख थी गढवाल  
कहौजे कै .....

(y) पातसाह साहजिहाँ है बेटाँ उमरावाँ नै सनसय री विगत,

from p. 145a to p. 146b. A table giving the figures of the *mansabs* of the sons and *amīrs* of Śāh Jahā, compiled by the Pañicoḷī Manohara Dāsa, the Jodhpur *vakīl* at the imperial capital, from documents in the imperial *daftar*, in the year Samvat 1696. It begins from the *sāhijādō* Dārā Sikò, whose figures are: *jāti* 20,000 and *asavāra* 10,000, and ends with the Kachavāhò Bhoja Rāja Manoharadāsa Khāngāròta rò, whose figures are: *jāti* 700 and *asavāra* 300.



(z) पातसाह साहजिह्वाँ है सुवाँ री विगत, from p. 146b to p. 147b. A similar table giving the names of the 21 provinces of Śāh Jahā, with the number of the *sirkārs* and *parganas*, and the figures of their income. Apparently, this table too was compiled by the same Manohara Dāsa.

(A) पातसाह्नी सुनसप री विगत, from p. 147b to p. 148a. A table of the different classes of *mansabdārs*, with the figures of their stipends.

(B) जोधपुर रा टीकायताँ है सुनसप री नाँवौ, from p. 148b to p. 149b. A table giving the figures of the income of all the different *parganas* in the Jodhpur State, under mahārājā Udē Śiṅha, Sūra Śiṅha, Gaja Śiṅha, and Jasavanta Śiṅha.

(C) राठौड़ाँ री खाँपाँ री विगत नैँ पौढियाँ, from p. 151a to p. 152b. A list of the different *khāṭpas* of the Rāthōras, compiled at about the time of Jasavanta Śiṅha. Each item gives first the origin of the *khāṭpa* in question, and then the *pīḍhis* or genealogies.

(D) खत्रीवंस री साखाँ री विगत, pp. 153a-b. A list of the *sākhas*, or branches, of the Pāvāras, Gēhalōtas, Cōhāṇas, Bhātīs, Solāṅkis, Paṛihāras, Joīyās, and Rāthōras.

(E) राठौड़ाँ है गनायताँ री खाँपवार पौढियाँ, from p. 154a to p. 155a. A list of the non-Rāthōra *sirdārs* in the service of mahārājā Jasavanta Śiṅha of Jodhpur, with a short genealogical account of each of them.

(F) अजीजी रा डेराँ री मिसल, p. 155b. A description of the places and ranks occupied by the persons in the retinue of the Jodhpur Darbār, when in camp.

(G) ऊजदाराँ है गाँव रोकड़ री विगत, pp. 155<sup>(1)</sup> a-b. A list of the villages and stipends of some Śiṅhavi, Pañcolī, Bhaṇḍārī, and Mūhapōta State officers of Jodhpur, from Samvat 1697 to Samvat 1705, when the list was compiled.

(H) परघानाँ री तथा डमरावाँ री पटौ, from p. 155<sup>(1)</sup> b to p. 156b. A description of the *jāgīr* of Rāthōra Rāja Śiṅha Khīvā-

vata, *pradhāna* of mahārājā Jasavanta Śiṅha, and of the *umarāva* Rāthōra Mahesa Dāsa Sūrajamalōta.

(I) राजसिङ्गजी री बेटियाँ रा बनोला मैँ दरबार सँ मेलियो तिण री विगत, p. 156b. A description of the presents sent by mahārājā Jasavanta Śiṅha from Lāhōra to Āsopa, on the occasion of the marriage of the seven daughters of Rāja Śiṅha, in the year Saṃvat 1696.

(J) आँविर जैसिङ्गजी रा मरणा पर टीकौ मेलियो तिण री विगत, from p. 156b to p. 157a. A similar description of the *ṭīkō* (2 horses, 1 elephant, and several robes) sent by the Jodhpur Darbār to Āmbera, on the occasion of the succession of Rāma Śiṅha to the throne, Saṃvat 1724.

(K) तिँह्वाराँ मैँ मोताद पावै त्वाँ री विगत, p. 157b. A description of the tips the Darbār used to give to his *paradār*, *nāi*, *nāyaka*, *veda*, *nagāraci*, *doḍhīdār* and *sāhanī* on festive occasions.

(L) जैसलमेर रावल अमरसिङ्गजी रा मरणा पर टीकौ मेलियो तिण री विगत, p. 157b. A description of the *ṭīkō* (horses and robes) sent by mahārājā Ajita Śiṅha of Jodhpur on the occasion of the succession of rāvala Jasavanta Śiṅha to the throne of Jesalmer, Saṃvat 1760.

(M) कँवरजी तथा बायाँ रा जनम रौ कर तथा नेग, from p. 158a to p. 159b. A description of the ceremonies observed, as well as of the gifts made to the gods and the servants, on the occasion of the birth of a son or daughter to the Darbār.

(N) वहूजी सेखावतजी अन्तरङ्गदेजी री अघरणी री विगत, pp. 160a-b. A description of the presents given on the occasion of the *āgharanī*—a ceremony observed by women during pregnancy—of the Sekhāvata-ji, one of the *rānīs* of mahārājā Jasavanta Śiṅha, Saṃvat 1708.

(O) कँवरजी रौ जनमउक्क रा खरच तथा पटाँ री विगत, from p. 160b to p. 166b. An account of the gifts bestowed and the expenses met on the occasion of the birth of Prithī Śiṅha and Jagata Śiṅha, sons of mahārājā Jasavanta Śiṅha, and also of

the *jāgīrs* assigned to them. Prithī Śiṅha was born Śaṃvat 1709, Ratana kamvara—a girl—Śaṃvat 1712, and Jagata Śiṅha, Śaṃvat 1723.

(P) राखीपदा रौ नेग तथा पटौ, from p. 166b to p. 169b. A description of the *negas* and *jāgīrs* of Sobhaga De, a *rānī* of Sūraja Śiṅha, Pratāpa De, a *rānī* of Gaja Śiṅha, and Jāsavanta De, a *rānī* of Jāsavanta Śiṅha.

(Q) पौराणिक अर जैनी फुटकर वार्ताँ, from p. 170a to p. 173a. A collection of miscellaneous information, in the form of bare lists, on the subjects following: partitions of an army, five Prayāgas, five rivers, five cities in which worldly emancipation is attained, etc., according to Paurāṇika sources; and also: riches of a *cakravartin*, sixty-three *śalākāpuruṣas*, fourteen dreams seen by the mother of a *tīrthaṅkara*, prescriptions regarding the fast of the eleventh *tithi*, seventy-two *kalās*, eighteen *lipis*, etc., according to Jaina sources.

(R) जाताँ रौ खाँपाँ रौ विगत, from p. 174a to p. 177b (Nos. 174 and 175 are marked twice). A collection of information, in the form of bare lists, on the *khāpas*, i.e. subdivisions, of the following septs and castes: Vaiṣṇavas, Pirohitas, Vṛāhmaṇas, Paṭēlas, Cāraṇas, Jijīpanthīs, Jātas, Kalālas, Rebārīs, Kāyasthas, Jaina Gacchas, Sunāras, Dhādhīs, Dūmas, Mūhanōtas and Bāniyās. On p. 177a there is a separate note on how the Rāthōra rāva Riṇamala, with the help of rāṇō Lākhō, wrested Nāgōra from the Muhammadans in Śaṃvat 1444, and how Khīva Śi persuaded the Muhammadans, who had come to reconquer the place, to turn back.

(S) फुटकर वार्ताँ, from p. 178a to p. 181b. Miscellaneous information on different subjects, such as *vāhanas* of the gods, seventy-two *kalās*, thirty-two good qualities and thirty-two bad qualities of man, conventional system of numeration, etc.

(T) पातसाहो डाकचौकौ आग्रग थी अहमदाबाद ताँई, p. 182a. A table giving the names of the imperial post-stations between Agra and Ahmedabad and the figures of the distances, in *kosas*, between each of them, compiled Śaṃvat 1704.

(U) पैँडाँ रौ विगत, from p. 182a to p. 186a. A similar table giving the figures of the distances, in *kosas*, between Jodhpur and the different towns in Marwar, as well as some other towns in Hindustan.

(V) खलीताँ री नकल, from p. 187a to p. 188b. A copy of five letters interchanged between the Mahārājā of Jodhpur and the Rānā of Udēpur, namely: one by mahārājā Ajita Singhā to rānā Saṅgrāmā Singhā (Samvat 1775), one by kāvara Vijē Singhā to rānā Jagata Singhā (undated), one by mahārājā Vijē Singhā to rānā Ara Si (Samvat 1821), one by rānā Ara Si to mahārājā Vijē Singhā (Samvat 1824), and one by rānā Saṅgrāmā Singhā to mahārājā Ajita Singhā (undated).

(W) चारणाँ रा नाम, from p. 190a to p. 192b. Two bare lists of names of Cāraṇas, the former containing 111 and the latter 77 items.

(X) जोधपुर रा राठौड़ राजावाँ री ख्यात महाराजा अभैसिङ्गजी सँ महाराजा विजैसिङ्गजी नाँई, from p. 193a to p. 228a. A chronicle of the reign of mahārājā Abhe Singhā of Jodhpur, beginning from the flight of Anara Singhā, Rāya Singhā, and Kisora Singhā after the murder of mahārājā Ajita Singhā, and ending with a list of the wives and children of mahārājā Vijē Singhā. The account of the demise of mahārājā Abhe Singhā (Samvat 1805) is given p. 218a. Page 229 contains two disconnected notes referring to the Samvat years 1809 and 1810. The work begins:—

अजीजी<sup>1</sup> नै मंडोर पधराया नै खाणदुआई महाराज औबखत-सिंघजी री फेरी नै बडा महाराज देवलोक ऊआँ री हकीकत महाराज नै लिखी नै मंडोवर सँ बलाड़ाँ री जोधो मौहकमसिंघ जोध-सिंघोत अणदसिंघजी रायसिंघजी किसोरसिंघजी नै सतियाँ रां घोड़ां चढाय नै ले निसरियो ... etc.

(Y) फुटकर बातें, pp. 230a-b. A few miscellaneous notes on different subjects, chiefly: *sākhās* of the Guhilōtas and Solānkīs, *khāpas* of the Vāghelās, *sākhās* of the Parihāras and Joiyās, and lastly a biographical note on Jasa Nātha, a Jāta of Bikaner, who in the year Samvat 1545 became a follower of Gorakha-Nātha, and on his successor Todara, who was installed at Pācalō, in the year Samvat 1598.

• (Z) सुज० नै नवानगर रा जाड़ेजाँ री बिगत, from p. 230b to p. 231b. A note on the history of the Jārejās of Bhujanagara,

<sup>1</sup> Mahārājā Ajita Singhā.

(p) राठौड़ रावाँ रै दीकगँ रा नाम, p. 262a. A note giving the names of the Rāthōra rāvas of Māravāra from Saḷakhò to Jodhò.

(g) राव वीका रौ गीत बारठ चौहथ रौ कहियो, p. 303a. A *gīta* in honour of rāva Vikò, by Cārana Bāratha Còhatha. Beginning :—

वीकौ वाषांणि जेणि वड रायां ...

(r) बीदा जोधाउत रौ गीत वीठू सूरै रौ कहियो, p. 303a. A *gīta* in honour of Vidò Jodhāuta, by Vīthū Sūrò. Beginning :—

वावरतौ विभौ पयपै बीदौ ...

Identical with (k) above.

(s) राव जोधा रा गीत ८, pp. 304b-307b. A series of eight *gītas* in honour of rāva Jodhò, by an author unknown. The first begins :—

नग मंडल मेवाड़ निरषतौ ...

Between the second and third, an anonymous *gīta* in honour of rāva Vidò is inserted. This begins :—

बैठै विषि वियापे विकारि बीहिया ...

(t) राव जोधा तौरथाँ गया रा कवित्त, p. 313a. Two anonymous *chappaya kavittas* commemorating rāva Jodhò's pilgrimage to Prayāga, the Gaṅgā, and Gayā, and his meeting with the Emperor. Beginning :—

(1) घुरि पहिजौ हस्तयो (?)

घसिय अजमेरहि लग्यौ । .... etc.

(2) ते आयौ हथियरू

राइ रिणमस्तइहि जायौ । .... etc.

The MS. is preserved in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

Akbar, but was re-installed on his throne by Jahāngīr. Vikrama Jīta was succeeded by (5) Amara Sīngha. The work begins :—

पहली वाघेला गुजरात है मुलक मै भोमिया था सु वाघेलौ  
वरसिंघदेव प्रयागजी, जात्रा गयौ तरेँ मुलक खाली देख लीधां नूं मार  
लियौ ... etc.

At the end a *kavitta* is quoted, recording the years of the reigns of the Vāghelās of Anahalanagara, from Lūṇa Sāha (= Lavaṇa Prasāda) to Karṇa Gahalarō (= Ghèlò). It begins :—

लूँगसाह पंचवीस ।

(7) अणहलपाटण रा क्वावड़ा भाण नै सोलङ्की राज बीज तथा  
मूलराज री विगत, p. 233a. An account of how the Solāṅki brothers Rāja and Bīja gained the favour of Bhāṇa, the last Chāvarō ruler of Anahalapātana, who gave his sister Rukamā in marriage to Rāja, and how Rāja's son Mūla Rāja killed him and took possession of his kingdom. It begins :—

पाटण भाण क्वावड़ौ राज करतौ तरेँ सोलींकी राज नै बीज बेहू  
मारवाड़ सूँ द्वारका जाता था सो पाटण ऊतरिया.....

(8) राव रियमल री नाडूल रा सोनगराँ नै मार घरती लेखी,  
pp. 233a-b. A description of the snare laid by the Sonigarās to the Rāthōra rāva Rīṇa Mala at Nādūla and his taking revenge on them and conquering the place. Beginning :—

राव रौड़मल सोनगराँ है परखौया था तद सोनगराँ री राजदानी  
नांडोल थी नै वांव घणलो सोभत री सोनगराँ आप री बाई नै  
दीनो थो .....

सोनगरौ जसवन्त काम आवण री विगत तथा उण री गीत,  
from p. 233b to p. 234a. A very short note on how the Sonagarō Jasavanta died at Bhaṭanēra fighting against odds of Muhammadans, after cutting off his wife's head and tying it to his neck, and his commemorative *gīta* beginning :—

जुग पर पखे गा मूभ जोवतां ।

(9) जोधपुर महाराजा अजितसिङ्गजी री ख्यात संवत १७६४,  
१७६५, १७६६, १७६७ री, from p. 234a to p. 242b. A fragment

of a chronicle of the time of mahārājā Ajita Singha of Jodhpur, from the beginning of the negotiations with the Emperor through the Rāthōra Mukunda Dāsa, in Samvat 1764, to the execution of the Bhāṇḍāris Viṭhala Dāsa and Giridhara Dāsa in Samvat 1767. The chronicle begins:—

राठौड़ मुकंददास सुजांसिंह आईदांनौत चांपावत पाली रौ धखी  
परधान नैं सिंगवी तखतमल विजैमलौत दीवांग और भईयो उदैराज  
नैं अक सनसी आगरा रौ थो सो यां सारां ह्यै नैं सिरपाव दे रुपिया  
दे महाराज औअजीतसिंहजी पातसाह बहादरसाह रै सांमा मेलिया  
औ जाय नवाब खानखाना रौ मारफत पातसाह रै पावां लागा... etc.

The *valī* belongs to the Kavirājā Cāraṇa Āsiyò Gaṇesa Dāna of Jodhpur.

## MS. 12:—जाधपुर रा परगनाँ रा गाँवाँ रौ विगत .

A MS. in the form of a *pothī* made up of xii + 459 leaves measuring  $13\frac{1}{2}$ " to 10", and containing from 20 to 26 lines of writing of 20 to 30 *akṣaras*. Marwari script. The MS. was written some time after the year Samvat 1937, reference to which is found p. xa, but the original from which it was copied, was composed about Samvat 1721, under the reign of mahārājā Jasavanta Singha and the ministership of Mūhaṇṭa Nəṇa Sī. The MS. contains:—

(a) अकबर रै समै रौ सनसप रौ विगत, from p. ia to p. iiiā.

A table giving the figures of the stipends, horses, etc., of the different ranks of *munsabḍārs*, from commanders of 10,000 to commanders of 20, under Akbar. Stated to have been taken from the *Āini-Akbarī*.

(b) पातसाह्यै हिन्दु उमरावाँ रौ विगत, from p. iva to p. ixā.

Three tables giving the names and ranks of the Hindū *munsabḍārs* under Akbar, Jahāngīr and Orangzeb.

(c) नागौर रौ हगौगन, from p. xa to p. xiiḃ. An historical

and geographical sketch of Nāgōra, compiled not long after the Census of Samvat 1937. It starts with the founding of Nāgōra at the time of Cōhāṇa Prithī Rāja in Samvat 1115, and comes

down to the annexation of Nāgōra to the Jodhpur State in Samvat 1808. The date of the Khānjādās taking Nāgōra from Ratana Siṅha, the son of Prithi Rāja, is given as Samvat 1173, and they are said to have retained it till Samvat 1431, when the Emperor annexed it, but Samas Khān got it again in Samvat 1435. In the year Samvat 1456 rāva Cāṇḍo conquered Nāgōra and retained it for three years, till Salem Khān recovered it from him, by defeating and killing him at Tukalò. Rāva Māla De conquered it again in Samvat 1592, but lost it in Samvat 1600.

(d) जोधपुर महाराजा जसवन्तसिङ्गजी रै मनसप रौ नाँवौ नै

थोड़ौ वृत्तान्त, from p. 1a to p. 7b. A prospectus giving the figures of the *munsab* of Marwar under Jasavanta Siṅha, and a summary mention of the principal events in his reign from Samvat 1723 to 1730.

(e) जैपुर महाराजा जैसिङ्गजी रै मनसप रौ नाँवौ नै थोड़ौ

वृत्तान्त, from p. 8a to p. 13a. A similar account of the *munsab* and achievements of mahārājā Jè Siṅha of Jèpura, with special reference to the campaigns against Sujò and Sivājī.

(f) जोधपुर रा परगनाँ रौ विगत तथा राजावाँ रौ ख्यात,

from p. 14a to p. 453a. A survey of the different *parganas* of the Jodhpur State and the villages in them, containing rich information both historical and geographical and ethnological, compiled under the reign of mahārājā Jasavanta Siṅha. The survey was probably made by Mūhanòta Nèna Sī with the help of some Pañcolis, about Samvat 1721—1723. The list of the shops in the Jodhpur city and the measurement of the distances of the different places in the environs are stated to have been made by Pañcolī Hara Kisana, in Samvat 1721, and, though we find no more names nor dates in the rest of the work, yet it seems reasonable to infer that the survey was started in the afore-mentioned Samvat-year, and carried on contemporaneously in all the different *parganas* by different officers, and the information thus collected was embodied into one work either in the very year, Samvat 1721, or within the next one or two years.

The work has an historical introduction, in the form of a history of the Jodhpur State, from the ancient traditions referring to the Pañhāra rulers of Maṇḍora to the reign of mahārājā Jasavanta Siṅha, as far as Samvat 1722, which is the latest date mentioned. In the body of the history special attention is paid to the state and conditions of the *parganas*



and villages of the State, and figures referring to income, etc., are abundantly quoted. The introductory historical account begins:—

आदि सैद्धर मंडौवर घौ सु सासत्र माहै पदमपुराण माहै  
भोगसील परवत सुमैर रौ बैटौ कछौ कै तीण रौ भोगसील माहातम  
घणौ कछौ कै मांडलैसर माहादेव नागद्रह्यौ नदी सुरजकुंड रौ घणौ  
माहातम बखाणीयौ कै ... . ,

and ends p. 141b with a list of the Rajputs who were killed on the battle-field of Ujain, in Samvat 1714.

The work proper begins from p. 141b, with the above-mentioned list of the shops in Jodhpur:—

सं० १७२१ रा पौस माहै कसबै जौधपुर हाट कै सु प० हर-  
कौसन कनै कहै नै मंडाया । वीगत हाटां रौ ।

२१ नागौरौ दरवाजे बारै हाटां ... etc.

The first *pargana* described is naturally that of Jodhpur, which falls into the 19 *tapās* following: Haveli (i.e. Jodhpur), Pipāra, Bilārò, Vāhālò, Khèravò, Rohiṭha, Gūdivaca, Pālī, Dunārò, Bhādrājana, Kodhanò, Vahālāvò, Setrāvò, Ketu, Dechu, Osiyā, Khīvasara, Laverò, Āsopa, comprehending altogether 1039 villages, and includes also the *tapò* of Mahevò, which comprehends 128 villages. All the 1167 (1039 + 128) villages are first classified from the ethnological point of view, i.e. according to the prevailing race and caste of their inhabitants (pp. 144a-150a), and next revised systematically, *tapò* for *tapò*, and of each the figures are given of the average income and also of the actual income in the years 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, and remarks are added concerning the predominant race of inhabitants, ponds and wells, harvest, etc. To give an illustration I may quote the following account of two villages in the Jodhpur or Haveli *tapò*:—

१ भादावसीयौ

रु० २००

रजपुत बसै वज्जजी रे तलाव पीवै

स० १५    स० १६    स० १७    स० १८    स० १९

१०    ४२    ५८    १२०    १२६ (p. 151b).

१ बालरवौ

[रु०] १५००

कुंभार बोहरा बांणीयां रजपुत बसै अरट ६ कौसीटा ६ चांच १०  
जगै दुसाखौ

स० १५    स० १६    स० १७    स० १८    स० १९  
 २६८    १३८६    १२७०    १२२२    १०२० (p. 153b).

The *śāsana*-villages are classed separately and in the case of all of them information is given as to the sovereign who granted them and the persons to whom they were granted.

The description of the other *parganas* of the State is conducted on about the same lines. Of the chief city in each *pargana* a more or less ample historical sketch is given, and then, after a general classification of the villages according to inhabitants, produce, fertility, etc., each village is described in particular in about the same way as shown above, only here details are more ample. The *parganas* described are :—

- (2) Sojhata (pp. 218a—238b).
- (3) Jētārāṇa (pp. 269a—300a).
- (4) Meratō (pp. 300b—373a).
- (5) Sivāṇō (pp. 373b—404a).
- (6) Phalodhī (pp. 404b—419b) [pp. 419b—421a contain a list of the villages where salt is produced].
- (7) Pohakarāṇa (pp. 421b—453a).

(g) जोधपुर सम्बन्धी फुटकर बातें, from p. 453b to p. 459b. A few disconnected notes on the following subjects: a numeration of the villages in the Jodhpur *pargana*, made by Kānūgō Mahesa Dāsa in Samvat 1719 (1460 villages), and also tables and figures of a different numeration by Mūhaṇōta Nēṇa Sī and Pañcolī Narasiṅgha Dāsa (1296 villages), as well as of a third numeration (1440 villages); a short account of the contest between rāva Rāma Sīṅgha and Candra Sena (Samvat 1620—22); tables exhibiting the figures of the *tanakhuḥā* of the different *tapās* in the Jodhpur *pargana* under Udē Sīṅgha, Sūraja Sīṅgha, Gaja Sīṅgha and Jasavanta Sīṅgha, compiled by the afore-mentioned Kānūgō Mahesa Dāsa; a very brief note on Udē Sīṅgha, referring to events occurred in the years Samvat 1641, 1643, 1644; a note referring to Samvat 1614; a record of a *tāhina* (public elargition) given by Mūhaṇōta Nēṇa Sī in Samvat 1720; and lastly a note on a certain tax (*karamulō*), which bears no date.

The MS. belongs to Cāraṇa Vāṇasūra Mahā Dāna of Jodhpur.

MS 13:—मूहणौत नैणसी री ख्यात .

A MS. in the form of a *pothā*, consisting of 130 leaves covered with writing, of the size of 13½" to 10½", except the

last 20 leaves, which are only 12" to 8½" in size. Each page contains from 20 to 33 lines of writing, and each line from 30 to 40 *akṣaras*. The first 62 leaves are written in a better hand than the rest.

The MS. contains the first part of the *Khyāta* by Mūhaṇṭa Nēṇa Sī (see MSS. 6, 7), but the chapters are not given in the same order in which they are found in other manuscripts. In the present MS., we have first the *khyāta* of the Bhāṭis, then those of the Jārecās, Jhālās, Kachavāhās, and Pāvāras, and lastly that of the Sīsodiyās followed by the *khyātas* of the Cāhavāṇas and Soḷaṅkīs.

The MS. belongs to Cāraṇa Vāṇasūra Mahā Dāna of Jodhpur.

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MS. 14:—राठौड़ौ रौ वंसावली तथा पौढियाँ .

A MS. originally consisting of at least 188 leaves, out of which a great many, especially at the end, have crumbled to dust and are nowadays missing, whereas others have been reduced to a heap of broken fragments by the work of white ants. The size of the leaves is 12¾" high by 9" broad, and the first pages contain about 32 lines of writing of about 27-30 *akṣaras* each. Beautiful handwriting. The MS. was written about the middle of Samvat-century 1700.

Though the work contained in the MS. is styled in the beginning (p. 1a) as : *Rāṭhōṛā rī vamsāvalī*, yet it may be said to be such only as far as the end of p. 15a. From p. 16a to the end, it is a mere list of *pīdhīs*, or genealogies. The *vamsāvalī*, i.e. the former part of the work, begins with a comparatively lengthy mythological introduction, which takes its starting from the very creation of the world. After a description of the multiform progenies born of the thirteen wives of Kāśyapa (p. 2a), we have a short digression giving the names of the thirty-six royal tribes and of their capitals and other connected information; after which the *paurāṇika* narrative proceeds, divided into four parts, corresponding to the four *yugas*, with frequent quotations of verses both in Sanskrit and Bhāṣā. It is only p. 8b we come upon Jē Canda and Prithī Rāja, the date of the marriage of the daughter of the former being given as Samvat 1151, the 8th day of the bright fortnight of Caitra. The narrative continues rather lengthy as far as Sīhō is concerned (pp. 9a—12a), but becomes shorter and shorter under his successors, of many of whom only names and occasionally commemorative verses are given. The *vamsāvalī* ends with

Jasavanta Singha, p. 15a, the last event mentioned being the battle of Ujain, Samvat 1715.

The *vaṃśāvalī* begins :—

श्रीपरमपुरुषपरमात्मने नमः ॥ श्रीगुरुभ्यो नमः ॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥ अविरलमदजलनिवहं । भ्रमरकलानेकसेवति (sic) कपोल । अभिमतफलदातारं । कामेशं गणपति वंदे । ..... ॥ श्रीनाग-  
णेशीगोत्रदेव्या प्रसादात् ॥ श्रीराठौड़ा रौ वंसावली लिख्यते ॥ तत्रादौ  
भगवान्स्तुतिः ॥ .....

The *pīḍhīs*, or the latter part of the work, begin from p. 16a, and consist almost exclusively of bare names, only exceptionally illustrated by quotations of commemorative songs. The genealogies given cover the space of time intervening between Udē Singha and Jasavanta Singha, and they are given in a somewhat desultory order. This part contains no dates.

The MS. belongs to Mathena Jiva Rāja of Phalodhī.

MS. 15 :—राठौड़ा रौ वंसावली तथा पौढियाँ नै  
फुटकर ख्यात रौ वाताँ .

A MS. of much the same form and appearance as the preceding one, only in a slightly better condition. As it stands nowadays, it numbers 167 leaves, mostly loose and crumbled away at the margins, and many out of place. Each leaf measures 12" high by 8½" broad. The number of the lines in each page is very inconstant, and goes from 25 to 40 and 45. The writing is by different hands, and the MS. may be divided into two parts, of which the latter one was completed in the year Samvat 1774 by Mathena Jīvaṇa Dāsa (see last page). from MSS. in possession of *pūjya śrī Ja [ga . . . ]* — the name has been scratched—and Rāthōra Kirata Singha Sūrajamalōta. The former part is apparently older. The MS. originally included many blank pages, which were subsequently filled with miscellaneous information. As these pages contain the most disconnected subjects and bear no number, it is impossible nowadays to replace them in due order, and therefore I have had to abandon the task of numbering all the leaves as hopeless.

A summary index of the contents of the latter part of the MS. is found in the last page, and this helps one to a certain

degree to reordinate the subjects according to the original order of succession. Omitting the later disconnected additions, which are unclassifiable, the contents of the MS. are the following:—

(a) राठौड़ाँ री वंसावली, 12 leaves left. Written on much the same lines as the *vamśāvalī* in MS. 14, and similarly going from the creation of the world to the reign of mahārājā Jasavanta Singhā. The first pages almost exactly coincide with the corresponding ones in MS. 14, but the following ones show more sensible differences. The last year, to which reference is made, is Samvat 1735.

(b) राठौड़ाँ री साखाँ री पीठियाँ, 21 leaves left. A fragmentary and disconnected work, distributed partly before and partly after (c). It gives the genealogical lists of the Cāpāvatas, Karanōtas, Maṇḍalāvatas, and Jētamalōtas, from rāva Rina Mala. Dates are only exceptionally quoted. The genealogies of the Cāpāvatas begin:—

राव रिखमलजी ए० चांपौजी सोनिगरां रा भाणोज तिख री  
परवार छै । चांपौजी वडौ ठाकुर ऊँछौ राव रिखमलजी चांपाजी तुं  
गांव कापरेडौ दीयौ थौ पक्के सौधलां सुं वेडि ऊँई तठे चांपौजी काम  
आया . etc.

(c) राठौड़ाँ री पद्यमय वंसावली, 11 leaves in all. A poetical history of the Rāthōras from rāva Sīhō, unfortunately incomplete, as it ends abruptly with the sons of Āsathāna. The work begins with a list of Sīhō's predecessors, from Sīhō (133th) upwards to Vrahmā or Ādi Nārāyaṇa (1st); after which there is an introduction, in which the poet particularly insists on one's duty to keep family records and the merits achieved by those who read such records. Then the origin of the Rāthōras is again traced to Vrahmā, from whom Sīhō is the 182th in descent. At this point begins the work proper, with Sīhō's arrival in Pālī:—

कवित्तः ॥ दोय सौ पचवीस अश्व । सात हथणी पंच सिधुर ।  
भलसत गाडे भार । खजांन पंच तीसी खच्चर । रुड़ा रथ ईकवीस ।  
असी लदीयां वलि ओठी । पांणी पनर पखाल । पांच सै संबल पोठी ।  
सात सयज सबदेघी सुभट । दोइ सहस्र धानुखधर । कनवज थकी  
सौह्यौ कमध । आयौ पाली अणि परि ॥ १ ॥ अथ सौहाजी नै कन-

वज्रदेश थी जती सिद्धि श्रीसिद्धिसूरिजी आंखा कै । अनै पालीनगर  
पालीवाल ब्राह्मण जेसौ राज करै कै । तिया आंखाया (sic) कै तिका  
वान जयाविधि बातकथा लिखी[जै] कै ।

The poet was evidently a Jain, and it is interesting to see the Jain version he gives of Sihò's settlement in Marwar, in which a Jain monk, Jinadatta Sūri, plays a very prominent part. The episode of Lākhò Phūlānī is related in full length, with many new particulars. The work abruptly ends with the following words in the *Soniga-jī rī vāta* :—

अक दिन सोनिगजी पासि घणा चारण भाट डूब आया पण्डि  
घर मै घलां घण (?) पड़ै कै । खांण नूं ईतरौ नही जितरौ बिज  
दांतां वीचि दीजै । ति .....

The metres most frequently used are *dūhās* and *chappaya kavittas*. Prose-passages are also largely interspersed.

(d) चारण खिड़ियाँ री वंसावली, 4 leaves. A genealogical sketch of the Khiriyā Cāraṇas, in which the Cāraṇas are represented as having originally been brāhmaṇas, living at Coravārò, whence the epithet of Corārās. Amongst them two brothers were born: their names Còmuha and Kolha. From the former sprung the Khiriyās and from the latter the Kaviyās.

The work begins, after three introductory verses, as follows :—

मूल आटू ब्राह्मण ऊता । आटू चोरवाड़ै गांव समंद कनारै  
रहता । तिया चोराड़ा कह्यै ॥ चौमुह १ कोल्ह २ दोइ भाई  
ऊता ..... etc.

The text has some gaps, due to the margins of the leaves having broken away. At the end it is stated that the *vamśā-valī* was copied from a MS. in the possession of Nēṇa Si Mūṇòta.

Here ends the former or older part of the MS. Next come the works, of which a list is given in the last page of the MS. These are as follows :—

(e) भोगलपुराण, 4 leaves. A short treatise on cosmography and geography, in Hindī, beginning :—

..... आकास ते वायुत्यन्नाः वायु ते तेज उत्पन्नाः तेज ते ब्रह्मांड  
उत्पन्नाः ब्रह्मांड ते पाणी उत्पन्नाः पाणी ते अंड उत्पन्नाः अंड फट कुटका  
(sic) भयेः ते जल मध्ये विष्णु रहै है ... etc.

(f) सालोतर or, more properly, शालिहोत्र, 7 leaves. An abridgment of the well-known veterinary treatise. In a mixture of Mārwarī and Hindi. It begins:—

प्रथम घोड़ा संपन्न ज्ञताः आकास दिसां गमन करंताः पक्षि  
शालिहोत्र रिख प्रबोधाः अखां कौ पांख काटौ ज्युं वाहन जोगि  
होई ... etc.

(g) वाताँ मारवाड़ि रौ मारवाड़ि राँ राठौड़ाँ रौ, 37 leaves.

The above is the title given in the MS., but the work might more accurately be designated as a chronicle of the most noteworthy personages and events of the time of rāva Māla De of Jodhpur. It is not a continuous narrative, but rather a collection of different chapters, a good many of which are in the form of biographies of distinguished chiefs, like : Jè Mala Meratiyò, Prithi Rāja Jètāvata, Khivò Ūdāvata, Jèta Si Ūdāvata, Teja Si Dūgarasihòta, Jasavanta Dūgarasihòta, Acalò Pañcāinòta, Teja Si Kūpāvata, Mādana Kūpāvata, Deī Dāsa Jètāvata, Jèta Si Vāghāvata, Acalò Sivarājòta. The great bulk is formed by the exploits of Māla De, but there is also a chapter on Rīpa Mala and Jodhò, one on Udè Sīngha, Māla De's successor, and one on rānò Sāgò. Apparently, the chronicle was compiled not long after the death of Māla De, possibly under Udè Sīngha. The last date mentioned in the chronicle seems to be Samvat 1637. The work begins rather abruptly as follows:—

वात मेड़ता रौ जैमल रौ ॥ जैमल मेड़तौ उभौ मेल्हि नै नौसरि  
गयो । राव मालदे मेड़तौ लीयौ । जैमल रा घराँ रौ जायगा कोटड़ी  
याड़ि । मूला बहाड़ीया । संवत १६१३ फागुण सुद १२ मेड़तौ  
लीयौ .....

(h) मारवाड़ि माहे राठौड़ रजपूत रावताँ रा उत्तन, 5 leaves.

A note giving the names of the different fief towns and villages of Marwar, and the families of Rāthōras ruling over or established in the same, with occasional mention of events and dates. Compiled in the last years of the reign of Ajita Sīngha. It begins:—

मंडोवर जोधपुर पायतखत । राव चंद्रसेन ताँइ रावाइ थै ।  
मोटे राजा उदैसिंघ राजा रौ किताब पायौ । मेड़तीयाँ रौ बड़ेरौ ह्योय  
सो राज्य (sic) कहावै .....

(i) घोड़ाँ रा औखध, 5 leaves. A short treatise on horse-veterinary. Beginning:—

पूग सु धरती खीखै दांत सु खिखै कान सु न रहै (?) तिख नु  
उखद । पीत पापड़ो .....

(j) रजपूताँ री वंसावली तथा साखाँ, 4 leaves. Lists of bare names.

(k) दिल्ली री पट्टावली, 3 leaves. Tables of the rulers of Dilli, from *rājā Vasu Deva Tūvara* (1st) to *suritāṇa Pharak Śāha* (103rd), giving the years, months, days and hours of the reign of each.

(l) जोधपुर सेइता पोहकरख फलोधी नै पाली रा घराँ री विगत, 2 leaves. Tables giving the number of houses in the five above-mentioned towns, according to the different castes and professions.

(m) दिल्ली रै पातिसाह रै धरती कै तिख रै सोबाँ री सरकार री परगनाँ री दामाँ री विगत, 14 leaves. Tables giving the figures of the income of the different subdivisions of the Dilli empire.

The MS. belongs to Mathena Jiva Rāja of Phalodhi.

## MS. 16:—जोधपुर रा राठौड़ाँ री ख्यात .

The same work as that contained in MSS. 3 and 4, described above, complete in three volumes of the size of about 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ " for 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". The first volume numbers 256 leaves, the second 216, and the third 358. The number of the lines in each page varies from 12 to 22, and that of the *akṣaras* in each line ranges from about 20 to 30. The MS. is a modern copy, made in Marwari running script, apparently from MS. 3, or some copy thereof. The last page in the third volume of the MS. records that the copy was made at Jodhpur, by Josi Āi Dāna.

The contents are distributed into the three volumes according to the same order of partition as observed in MS. 4. In the beginning we find the same genealogy in corrupt Hindī



as contained in the (c) portion of the last-mentioned MS., but amalgamated with the genealogy, with which the work properly opens immediately afterwards (d). Differences from MSS. 3 and 4 seem to be only verbal, and these due to the different taste of writing of the copyist.

The MS. belongs to Cāraṇa Sādhū Bhoma Dāna of Miragesara (Vāli).

## MS. 17:—वौकानेर रौ ख्यात सिख्हायच दयालदास रौ वणायोड़ौ.

A MS. in two volumes, cloth-bound, the one consisting of 155 leaves, and the other of 152 leaves. Size 12" × 9½". From 15 to 21 lines of writing for page, and from 20 to 30 *akṣaras* for line. All written by one hand in current Marwari script. Recent and inaccurate copy. The MS. contains the main body of the *Khyāta of Bikaner*, compiled by Cāraṇa Siṇḍhāyaca Dayāla Dāsa at Bikaner itself, during the reign of mahārājā Sirdār Singha, about Samvat 1925. As other MSS. of this work will be described in *Descriptive Catalogue*, Section i, Part ii, I give below only a summary description of the contents of the two volumes.

(a) Volume i (pp. 1a-155b). Contains a Chronicle of Bikaner, from rāva Jodhō's conquest of Chāpara and Dronapura from the Mohilas, down to the death of mahārājā Sarūpa Singha, in Samvat 1757. 'Beginning —

मोयल सज्जोत जात चहुवाण क्षाप[र] द्रोणपुर धखी हुवो तिण  
रौ हकीगत [॥] चहुवाणाँ नै मोयलाँ वीचे ईतरौ पौछी हे [.] चहुवाण  
१ चाह २ घणसूर ३ राखै चाह रो बेटौ गं[ग]पण कहांखो राखौ  
ईंद्रवीर ४ अरजन ५ सूरजन ६ मोयल ७ ईण मोयल रे पेटराखेल  
मोयल केहांणा..... etc.

(b) Volume ii (pp. 1a-152b). Contains a continuation of the above Chronicle, from the accession of mahārājā Sujāna Singha, in Samvat 1757, down to the demise of mahārājā Ratana Singha, in Samvat 1908. The Chronicle ends with a series of *marasyā* and *bārē dinā rā kavitta* by Viṭhū Bhoma, the last of which runs as follows:—

ईधक सूरान्ह अवकाय । सूपे उक्कव पूजेश्वर । अषंड अर  
आसीस । वना नित वधो वीकपुर । वधो संपत सत वार । वधो नित  
पुत्र वध्नाई । वधो रौद विसतार । वधो सुष सिध सदाई । वसमाद  
जीती आधुस वदो । चढ (sic) प्रीयोग जीम वीसतरो । सामत्र सधौल  
(sic) सिरदार सा । कोड़ जुगाँ रोजस (sic) करो ॥

The MS. belongs to Cāraṇa Vāṇasūra Mahā Dāna of Jodhpur.

### MS. 18:—राठौड़ाँ रौ ख्यात तथा पौढियाँ .

A huge MS. originally consisting of at least 980 leaves, but now fragmentary, many of the leaves having crumbled into dust and gone lost. Size 12" × 8½". The number of the lines of writing in each page is very variable, and goes from a minimum of 12 to a maximum of 25 or more. The average number of *akṣaras* in each line is about 17 or 18. The MS. is all written in Devanāgarī script by more than one hand, and dates from the beginning of the Saṃvat-Century 1700.

The MS. was discovered a few years ago at Jodhpur, enclosed in a wall compartment, where it had probably been concealed at the time of the Muhammadan invasion consequent upon the death of mahārājā Jasavanta Śiṅha. It was probably brought to light intact, but the great friability of the paper has caused many of the leaves to crumble into fragments, with the result that the MS. is now incomplete. When it was brought to me, all the entire leaves and the small fragments were mixed up in the greatest confusion, and it was only at the cost of much time and patience that I was able to put the remains in order.

The MS. contains a chronicle of the Rāṭhōras of Jodhpur from the origin of the world down to the time of mahārājā Jasavanta Śiṅha. The work falls into two parts: the former containing the historical account proper, and the latter genealogies. The arrangement of the two parts is much the same as in MS. 14 above. The historical account, or (a) राठौड़ाँ रौ ख्यात, goes from p. 1 (which is lost) down to p. 155b, where it ends with a list of the *satīs* of rāva Amara Śiṅha. Leaves 1-4 are lost. The work begins with one of the customary lists of paurāṇika names, some of which are illustrated by occasional quotations of *kavittas* in Dīṅgaḷa. With p. 10b begins the account of rājā JēCanda and Prithī Rāja,

which is a rather lengthy one and almost all in verses, and continues as far as p. 156, where the history of the Rāthōras proper begins with Seta Rāma and Sihò. After a list of the wives and sons of Sihò, the narrative proceeds with an account of Lākhò Phulāñi, beginning as follows:—

॥ वाकौ ॥ दोइ घड़ी दिन ऊवै तरै लाघौ फूलांणी घाह मेल्है  
तरै रावइत भांजेज लाघा नूं पुक्कीयौ घणौ हठ कोयौ लाघा है  
बैरां २० तिगां माहे एक अपकुरा तरै लाघै कह्यौ तो नूं अपकुरा  
कहसी . . . . etc.

The narrative continues with the descendants of Sihò, the text being abundantly interspersed, and in places quite overcrowded, with commemorative songs. With Udè Singha, particulars become more ample, songs less frequent, and the narrative more accurate. The historical account ends with a biography of Amara Singha, the elder brother of Jasavanta Singha, beginning:—

राज श्रीगजसिंघजी सं १६६४ जेठ सुदि ३ आगरै रांम कह्यौ  
तरै साहिजह्वां पातिसाह रावाई रौ किताब अमरसिंघजी नूं दे ने  
नागौर दीयौ...अमरसिंघजी है साथ नागौर नै वीकानेर राजा  
करण है साथ गांव जाघणीयौ वीकानेर नै नागौर है कांकड़ि कै तिग  
ऊपरा बेठि ऊई . . . . . (p. 150a).

The second part of the work, or (b) रावोड़ां रौ पौढियां extends from p. 156a to the end (p. 974b), and contains genealogies of all the Rāthōras from the time of rāva Jodhò (end of the Samvat-Century 1400), to the time of mahārājā Jasavanta Singha (beginning of the Samvat-Century 1700). The text is in the form of a register of names, each marked by a number indicating the generation, and in many cases also illustrated by a short biographical account, containing particulars like mention of the village over which the individual in question ruled, the battles in which he took part, the year of his birth and death, etc. The generations are reckoned from rāva Sihò, who is marked 1. The genealogies are given in an ascending order, i.e. the first to be described are the descendants from the brothers of Sūra Singha, then those from the brothers of Sūra Singha's father Udè Singha (pp. 182a-214b), then those from the brothers of Udè Singha's father Māla De (pp. 214b-220a), and so on. The order is exactly the reverse of that followed in the first part of the work—the historical account,—where the pedigree of the ruling line is

given in a descending or chronological order. I give below the names and page references of the different lateral lines described in the work:—

|                    |    |                     |                  |
|--------------------|----|---------------------|------------------|
| <i>Udēsīnghōta</i> | .. | ....                | pp 156a-199a;    |
| <i>Māladeōta</i>   | .. | ....                | pp. 199a-214b;   |
| <i>Gāgāuta</i>     | .. | ....                | pp. 214b-220a;   |
| <i>Vāghavata</i>   | .. | ....                | pp. 220a-222b;   |
| <i>Sūjāvata</i>    | .. | <i>Ūdāvata</i>      | pp. 223a-253a,   |
|                    |    | <i>Narāvata</i>     | pp. 253a-273a,   |
|                    |    | <i>Sekhāvata</i>    | pp. 273a-274a,   |
|                    |    | <i>Deidāsōta</i>    | pp. 274a-278a,   |
|                    |    | <i>Pirāgōta</i>     | pp. 278a-280b,   |
|                    |    | <i>Sāgāvata</i>     | pp. 280b-282a;   |
| <i>Jodhāvata</i>   | .. | <i>Dūdāvata</i>     | pp. 309a-3 ?,    |
|                    |    | <i>Varasīnghōta</i> | pp. 381-400a,    |
|                    |    | <i>Karamasōta</i>   | pp. 400a-430a,   |
|                    |    | <i>Rāipālōta</i>    | pp. 431a-433a,   |
|                    |    | <i>Bharamalōta</i>  | pp. 434a-440b,   |
|                    |    | <i>Sivarājōta</i>   | pp. 441a-443b,   |
|                    |    | <i>Jogāvata</i>     | or               |
|                    |    | <i>Khaṅgārōta</i>   | pp. 444b-451b,   |
|                    |    | <i>Vikāvata</i>     | pp. 452a-466a,   |
|                    |    | <i>Vidāvata</i>     | pp. 466a-470b;   |
|                    |    | <i>Kandhalōta</i>   | pp. 479a-491b,   |
|                    |    | <i>Akhērājōta</i>   | pp. 492a-605b,   |
|                    |    | <i>Cāpāvata</i>     | pp. 606a-645a,   |
|                    |    | <i>Bhākharōta</i>   | or               |
| <i>Riṇamalōta</i>  | .. | <i>Bālāvata</i>     | pp. 645b-661b,   |
|                    |    | <i>Maṇḍālōta</i>    | pp. 662a-685b,   |
|                    |    | <i>Dūgarōta</i>     | pp. 686a-703b,   |
|                    |    | <i>Pātāvata</i>     | pp. 705a-724b,   |
|                    |    | <i>Rūpāvata</i>     | pp. 725a-739b,   |
|                    |    | <i>Karanōta</i>     | pp. 744a-750b,   |
|                    |    | <i>Lakhāvata</i>    | pp. 751a-753a,   |
|                    |    | <i>Mādanōta</i>     | pp. 753b-763a,   |
|                    |    | <i>Sādōta</i>       | pp. 763b-766a,   |
|                    |    | <i>Vērāuta</i>      | pp. 766b-768a,   |
|                    |    | <i>Jagamālōta</i>   | or               |
|                    |    | <i>Khetasīōta</i>   | pp. 768b-775b,   |
|                    |    | <i>Arabālōta</i>    | pp. 776a-781b,   |
|                    |    | <i>Nāthūōta</i>     | pp. 782a-b,      |
| <i>Ūdāvata</i>     | .. | <i>Jētāmālōta</i>   | pp. 783a-784b;   |
|                    |    | <i>Bhīvōta</i>      | pp. 790b-797b,   |
|                    |    | <i>Arakamalōta</i>  | pp. 798a-802b,   |
|                    |    | <i>Raṇadhīrōta</i>  | pp. 803a-812,    |
|                    |    | <i>Kānhōta</i>      | pp. 813b-819b.   |
|                    |    | <i>Pūnapālōta</i>   | pp. 820a-821b,   |
|                    |    | <i>Satāvata</i>     | pp. 830a-831(?); |

|                     |   |                   |    |                 |                    |
|---------------------|---|-------------------|----|-----------------|--------------------|
| <i>Vīnamota</i>     | { | <i>Devarājōta</i> | .. | ....            | pp. 831(?) - 841a, |
|                     |   | <i>Gogādeōta</i>  | .. | ....            | pp. 841b - 843a,   |
|                     |   | <i>Jēsīnghōta</i> | .. | ..              | pp. 843a-b,        |
|                     |   | <i>Vijōta</i>     | .. | ..              | pp. 843b;          |
| <i>Salukhāvata</i>  | { | <i>Mālāvata</i>   | .. | ..              | pp. 856a - 888b,   |
|                     |   | <i>Jētāmālōta</i> | .. | ....            | pp. 889a - 910b,   |
|                     |   | <i>Sobhitōta</i>  | or |                 |                    |
|                     |   | <i>Suhaṛōta</i>   |    | ...             | pp. 911a - 919b;   |
| <i>Kānharadeōta</i> |   |                   |    | ....            | pp. 920a - 930b;   |
| <i>Rārpālōta</i>    | { | <i>Kelhanōta</i>  | .. | ....            | pp. 931a - 933a,   |
|                     |   | <i>Sudōta</i>     | .. | ..              | pp. 933a - 935b;   |
| <i>Dhūhaṛōta</i>    |   |                   |    |                 | pp. 936a - 937b;   |
| <i>Āsathānōta</i>   | { | <i>Jopasōta</i>   | .. | <i>Ūhara</i>    | pp. 938a - 955a,   |
|                     |   |                   |    | <i>Sīdhala</i>  | pp. 955b - 961b,   |
|                     |   |                   |    | <i>Jolū</i>     | pp. 961b - 963b,   |
|                     |   |                   |    | <i>Sivālōta</i> | pp. 964a - 965a;   |
|                     |   | <i>Dhādhala</i>   | .. | ....            | pp. 965a - 966b,   |
| <i>Sīhānta</i>      | { | <i>Cāciḡōta</i>   | .  | ....            | pp. 967a - 968a;   |
|                     |   | <i>Sonigōta</i>   | .. | ....            | pp. 968b - 970b,   |
|                     |   | <i>Ajōta</i>      | .. | ....            | pp. 974a-b.        |

The following quotation from pp. 274a-b will give a fairly correct idea of the nature of the work :—

१५ देईदास सूजाउत चौहाणां रौ भांणेज सेखाजी रौ भाइ  
सेखोजी मारीया तरें देईदासजी सुं रजपूते काढीया कह्यो सेखोजी  
नौकलीया थे कांइ मरौ तठा पछौ देईदासजी चौतोड़ विग्रह ऊवौ  
बहादर पातिसाह गुजराति रौ आयौ विक्रमाजीत सौसोदीया काना  
चौतोड़ ली तठे देईदासजी जाइ गठि चढि नै कांमि आया

१६ कांन्ह देईदासौत कांन्हजी वागड़ि कांम आया

१७ अचलदास कांन्हौत अचलदासजी नूं मोटै राजाजी वागड़ि  
था आंणि रोहौठ रौ पटौ दोयौ

१८ बलिभद्र अचलदासौत रोहौठ रौ पटौ वरकरार पछौ सं°  
१६७७ पटौ उतारीयौ पछौ राम कह्यौ

१९ कल्याणदास [ बलिभद्र रौ ]

२० ईसरदास [ कल्याणदास रौ ]

१९ सुजाणस्यंघ [ बलिभद्र रौ ]

१८ केसौदास [ अचलदासौत ] सं° १६६५ जाल्हकौ पीपाड़ रौ  
गांव ४ सुं संवत १६७४ काढीयौ बलिभद्रजी साथै पछौ सं° १६७७

मोतीसरौ सीवांणा रौ गांव ३ सुं [ दीयो ] सु सं° १६७७ बलिभद्रजी  
साथै वले छाडीयो

१६ सुंदरदास [ केसोदासौत ]

Intermixed with the genealogies, there are a few commemorative songs, amongst which two deserve particular mention. These are the following:—

(1) राव गोयन्द रौ कन्द, pp. 254a-256b. A small poem in *chandās* in honour of *rāva* Goyanda of Pohakarāṇa. By an author unknown. Beginning:—

माहेसुर तिपुर जूजण मोहः (sic)

आधौ जुग वीतौ भारथ अहेहः

अमोहां कौरव नै अरजनः

जुजिठिल राम दुरजोधनः . . . etc.

(2) रावल माला सलखावत रौ गुण बारठ आसा रौ कहियौ, pp. 844a-850a. A small poem in honour of *rāvala* Malinātha, the son of *Salakhò*, by *Bārāṭha Āsò*. Beginning:—

सुरधर माहि महेवौ मंडण

षड़ग भयंकर षल धर षंडण

मिणयड तयै महीपति मालै

सुइ षंड षाघा ऊभै भालै , . . . etc.

This MS. seems to be the original from which MS. 8(c), q.v. supra, was copied, or rather compiled, as in the latter the order is altered and several parts are omitted.

The MS. is in the possession of *Kavirājā Āsiyò Gaṇesa Dāna* of Jodhpur.

## MS. 19:—राठौड़ाँ रौ पौढियाँ

A MS. originally consisting of at least 440 leaves, but now reduced to 389 leaves only, the remaining leaves being lost.

Size  $12\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{3}{4}''$ . The MS. was originally bound, but now is loose and uncovered. When the MS. was brought to me all the leaves were mixed up, and as most of them were also unnumbered, I had great difficulty in replacing them in order. To prevent a similar confusion of the leaves in future, I have numbered them all from 1 to 389.<sup>1</sup> The number of lines in each page varies from 20 to 6. The average number of the *aksaras* in each line is about 18. The MS. is all written by one and the same hand, in Marwari script, and dates, apparently, from the earlier half of the Samvat-Century 1700. The MS. has undergone some corrections by a later hand, but they are easily distinguishable from the original text.

The MS. contains genealogies of the Rāthōras—राठौड़ों री पौढियाँ—from the middle of the Samvat-Century 1400, to the beginning of the Samvat-Century 1700. The work is composed on much the same lines as the preceding MS., except that the genealogies are given in a descending or chronological order, and the generations are not counted from rāva Sihò, but from rāva Cūḍò, who is marked 1. All the genealogies are traced back to the sons of Cūḍò and the sons of Riṇa Mala, wherefrom the different *khāpas* have originated, but the genealogies of the descendants of Riṇa Mala's son and successor Jodhò, are omitted in the work. The general arrangement of the book, and the origin of the different *khāpas*, is clear from the prospectus given below:—

|              |                    |                   |                |
|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|
|              | Rāva Cūḍò Vīramòta | ....              | pp. 1a-5b;     |
| Cūḍāvatas.   | Bhivò, whence the  | Bhivòta Rāthōras, | pp. 7a-23a,    |
|              | Sahasā Mala, ,, ,, | Sahasamalòta ,,   | pp. 24a-28b,   |
|              | Kānhò, ,, ,,       | Kānhāvata ,,      | pp. 29a-39b,   |
|              | Riṇa Dhīra, ,, ,,  | Riṇadhīròta ,,    | pp. 40a-51b,   |
|              | Pūnò, ,, ,,        | Pūnāvata ,,       | pp. 53a-57a,   |
|              | Satò, ,, ,,        | Satāvata ,,       | pp. 59a-82a,   |
|              | Aṛaka Mala, ,, ,,  | Aṛakamalòta ,,    | pp. 85a-96b,   |
|              | rāva Riṇa Mala     |                   |                |
|              | Cūḍāvata           | ....              | pp. 97a-103b;  |
| Riṇamalòtas. | Māḍaṇa, whence the | Māḍanòta ,,       | pp. 104a-114b, |
|              | Sāḍò, ,, ,,        | Sāḍāvata ,,       | pp. 115a-116b, |
|              | Cāpò, ,, ,,        | Cāpāvata ,,       | pp. 117a-159b, |
|              | Nāthū, ,, ,,       | Nāthūòta ,,       | pp. 160a-162a, |
|              | Bhākhara Sī, ,, ,, | Bhākharasiòta or  |                |
|              |                    | Bālāvata ,,       | pp. 163a-184b, |
|              | Kādhala, ,, ,,     | Kādhālòta ,,      | pp. 185a-200b, |
|              | Jaga Māla, ,, ,,   | Jagamalòta or     |                |
|              |                    | Khetasiòta ,,     | pp. 204a-214b, |

<sup>1</sup> After I had numbered all the leaves, I found a fragment of the 1st leaf, containing the beginning of the work. This fragmentary leaf has therefore remained unnumbered.

|              |                                              |   |                        |                  |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------|
| Rinamalōtas. | Karana, whence the <i>Karanōta</i> Rāthōras. |   |                        | pp 215a-224b,    |
|              | Lakhō,                                       | „ | „ <i>Lakhāvata</i>     | „ pp. 226a-233b, |
|              | Mandala,                                     | „ | „ <i>Mandalā</i>       | „ pp. 234a-256a, |
|              | Patō,                                        | „ | „ <i>Pātāvata</i>      | „ pp. 258a-282b, |
|              | Rūpō,                                        | „ | „ <i>Rūpāvata</i>      | „ pp. 283a-290a, |
|              | Vēro,                                        | „ | „ <i>Vērāvata</i>      | „ pp. 292a-299a, |
|              | Jēta Māla,                                   | „ | „ <i>Jētamālōta</i> or |                  |
|              |                                              |   | <i>Bhojarājōta</i>     | „ pp. 300a-307b, |
|              | Dūgara,                                      | „ | „ <i>Dūgarōta</i>      | „ pp. 309a-324a, |
|              | Araka Mala,                                  | „ | „ <i>Ayakamalōta</i>   | „ pp. 326a-329a, |
|              | Sakatō,                                      | „ | „ <i>Sakatāvata</i>    | „ pp. 330a-b,    |
|              |                                              |   | <i>Jēlavata</i>        | „ pp. 332a-350a, |
|              |                                              |   | <i>Kūpāvata</i>        | „ pp. 351a-360a, |
|              |                                              |   | <i>Rāmōta</i>          | „ pp. 361a-362a, |
|              |                                              |   | <i>Sāndāsōta</i>       | „ pp. 363a-364a, |
|              |                                              |   | <i>Rānāvata</i>        | „ pp. 366a-371a, |
|              | Akhē Rāja,                                   | „ | „ <i>Singhanōta</i>    | „ pp. 372a-b,    |
|              |                                              |   | <i>Mālāvata</i>        | „ p. 374a,       |
|              |                                              |   | <i>Rāvalōta</i>        | „ pp. 376a-377a, |
|              |                                              |   | <i>Sūrōta</i>          | „ pp. 377b-380a, |
|              |                                              |   | <i>Sihāvata</i>        | „ pp. 381a-383b, |
|              |                                              |   | <i>Nagarājōta</i>      | „ pp. 384a-386b. |

Much as in the case of the preceding MS., here too the genealogies are occasionally illustrated by biographical notes and quotations of bardic songs. Of the progenitor of each *khāpa* a short biographical account is given. In the case of rāva Cūddō and rāva Riṇa Māla, the biographical account is more diffuse than in the case of others. After the biography of rāva Cūddō, the genealogical part proper begins from his son Bhīva, as follows:—

राठौड़ भींव चुडावत रौ परवार [1]

भींव चुडावत वडौ ठाकुर ऊवौ राव रिणमल नुं चौतोड़ चूक  
कौयो माराणा तिण दिन भींव दाहू घणौ यी नै सुता था सु राव  
जोधौ राते नौसरीयो तरै घणु ह्यौ भींव नुं नै वरजांग नुं जगायो  
पिण जागै नह्यौ तरै वरजांग नुं राव जोधौ ले नौकलीया नै राणा रौ  
साथ डेरां डपर आयौ सु भींव नुं सूतां हाथ घालीया अटक माहै  
कौया.....

रा । भींव चुडावत रा बेटा

३ राठौड़ वरजांग भींवौत वडौ रजपूत अक पाघर लाघ पाघर  
घणौ वेठ जीतौ राव रिणमल जोधा सता रौ वैर माहै घणौ कारण



ऊँचो असंघ प्रवाडौ जैतवादी ऊँचो साह्यावस नदवांखसर गुडौ मोगडौ  
भावी लांबौ जुडलीओ गांव पटै वरजांग वैरवाराह परभोमपंचाङ्ग  
ऊँचो . . . . (pp. 7a-b).

The MS. is in the possession of Kavarājā Āsiyò Gapeṣa Dāna of Jodhpur.

### MS. 20:—पौडियाँ फुटकर .

A fragmentary MS., at present consisting of 94 leaves, numbered from 91 to 184. The fragment originally formed part of a bound volume, and the leaves remaining are still sewn together, but the cover is lost. Size  $12\frac{1}{8}'' \times 8\frac{3}{4}''$ . The MS. contains an average of 15 lines of writing per page, and about 15 *akṣaras* per line. The script is Devanāgarī from leaf 91 to leaf 115, and current Marwari from leaf 116 to the end. A few leaves are blank. The MS. is undated, but its age can be approximately fixed towards the middle of the Saṃvat-Century 1700.

The MS. contains:—

(a) हमौरोत भाटियाँ रौ पौडियाँ, pp. 91a-103b. Genealogies of the Hamirōta Bhātīs extending for a period of 11 generations, from Hamira Devarājōta (9th generation) to the 19th generation. Beginning:—

॥ भाटौ केल्हण रौ वंसावली तिया माहे

६ हमौर देवराज रौ

१० लुणकरन हमौरोत

११ सतौ लुणकरनोत राव रिणमल नुं राखै कुंभे चीचोड़ चूक .  
कर तटै कांम आथौ रावजी सुं सता रौ बोल थौ ज रावजी  
वांसे ऊं नह्नीं जीऊं...

(b) सीसोदियाँ रौ पिरियावली, pp. 104b-115a. A genealogical account of the Sīsodiyās from rāṇò Bhamuṇa Sī (1st) to the 18th generation. Beginning:—

॥ सीसोदीयां रौ पीरीयावली सीसोदीया गुहिलोतां रौ साध  
माहे कै

- १ रांणौ भसुखसी जिण था रांणा ऊवा पैहली रावल कावता (sic)  
 पकै भसुखसी था रांणा कहांणा  
 २ रांणौ भौवसी . . . . . etc.

(c) आहाड़ाँ रौ पौडियाँ, pp. 116a-117b. Pedigrees of the Āhārā Sisodiyās of Dūgarapura and Vāsavāhālā, from rāvaḷa Kānhaḷa De (1st) to the 12th generation. Beginning:—

आहाड़ा डुंगरपुर वांसवाहाला रां आणौयां रौ पौडी [1]  
 आहाड़ा सौसोदीयां माहे गहादि रौ जोगादित नै जोगादित रौ बापै  
 रावल आहाड़ वसीयो तठा था आहाड़ा कहांणा

१ रावल कान्हडदे करमसी रौ कान्हडदे था श्रीनाराइण था  
 पौडी १२६ कै तिणां वीगत और ठोहड़ मंडी कै .

(d) चन्द्रावतौ रौ पौडियाँ, pp. 118a-119a. Pedigrees of the Candrāvata Sisodiyās of Rāmapurō, from rāvaḷa Pratāpa Si (4th generation) down to the 9th generation.

(e) जेसा भाटियाँ रौ पौडियाँ, pp. 121b-158b. Genealogies of the Jesā khāpa of the Bhātīs from rāvaḷa Kehara (9th generation from rāvaḷa Jesaḷa) to the 17th generation. Beginning:—

॥ भाटीयां रौ आगली वात तो घणौ कै रावल जेसल दुसाज  
 रो तीण सं ॥ [१२१२] जेसलमेर बंभण रसे दीषायो तीण ठोड़  
 वासीयो तठा पकै इतरा पाट

१ रावल जेसल दुसाज रो जेसलमेर रो गठ करायो

२ रावल सालवहण . . . . . etc.

(f) गुहिलौताँ रौ पिरियावली, pp. 157a-159b. Pedigrees of the Guhilōtas, from Guhāditya (1st) to the 11th generation. Beginning:—

गुहिलौताँ रौ पौरीयावली गुहिलौताँ रौ चौवीस साध कै

१ गोहादित २ गोहिलौत ३ कोड़ ४ चोल ५ सुमाण

६ रावल बापौ सुमाण रौ रावल बापौ आहाड़ि ठाकुर ऊवौ  
 तठा था आहाड़ा कहांणा दलै पांगुला राजा जैचंद राठोड़ रे परणौयो  
 थौ . . . . . etc.

(g) भायलाँ रौ पौडियाँ, pp. 162a-168b. Genealogies of the Bhāyalas, a subdivision of the Pāvāras, from Sajana Bhāyala (1st) to the 11th generation. Beginning:—

भायल पाव वली भायली पांवारां रौ ३५ पैतीस साध पांवारां  
मै अक भायलां रौ साध ते मै (?) भायलां रौ माघासरौ वली भायली  
रोहौसा (?) मगरा (?) नौवौ (?) नै सीवाणघी

१ महारिषरषेश्वर                      २ सायर महारिष रौ

३ उतिमरी                                  ४ पदमसी

५ सजन भायल

१ सजन भायल पदमसी रौ सजन वडौ रजपुत ऊवो ..

(h) ऊलाँ रौ पौडियाँ, pp. 170a-177b. Genealogies of the Hulas, a subdivision of the Guhilōtas, from Hula Sālha rò (2nd) to the 12th generation. Beginning:—

॥ ऊल गैहलौतां रौ चौवीस साध मै मौलै घेतौ ऊल सोजित  
वडौ रजपुत ऊवौ वडौ ठाकुराई ऊई पक्यौ कतरहेके दीने ऊलां कन्हा  
सोनगरे सोजित लौ .... etc.

(i) मांगलियाँ रौ पौडियाँ, pp. 178a-179b. Pedigrees of the Māṅgaliyās of Isarū, from Dulhò Kilū rò of Khīvasara (1st) to the 10th generation. Beginning:—

॥ ईसर वेदु रा मागलौया रौ वीगत पैहली घीवसर रहता

२ मांगलीयां रौ

रांगी धरपाल

मोटुं राव

उहड़ राव

धांधड़ै

कौलु

१ दुल्लौ कौलु रौ दुल्लौ घीवसर 'यकौ चारण हेक सिधराव  
जेसिंघदे सु बहस करि आयौ थौ उण नुं आप रौ दिक्करी वैरी दांन  
दीयौ पक्यौ चारण ले जाय नै सिधराव नु दिघायौ तहै राजा सिधराव  
वैरा नु आपरौ नेटौ परणाई .... etc.

(j) श्रीमाल महाजनाँ रौ १२२ न्याताँ रा नाम, pp. 181b-182a. A list giving the names of the 122 septs of the Śrīmāla Mahājanas.

(k) निरबाणां री पौढियाँ, pp. 183a-184a. Pedigrees of the Nirabāṇa Rajputs, an offshoot of the Devarās, preceded by the introductory account following :—

॥ नीरवाणां री साष निरवांण पैहली देवड़ा था देवड़ां था  
निरवांण कहांणा निरवांण सीरोही था आय कवरसी दाहलीया कन्हा  
घांहेलौ लीयौ उदैपुर लीयौ पक्के वसी गांव सोलहर घांहेला नजीक  
कै तटे राषी पक्के कक्वाही रायसल सुजावत लघु भोजावत नै भीषा  
हेमा रा कन्हा घांहेलौ लीयौ तरै निरवाणा था घांहेलौ कुटौ...etc.

(l) चीबाँ री पौढियाँ, pp. 184b — ? A genealogical account of the Cībā Rajputs, a branch of the Cahuvāṇas, incomplete owing to the loss of the subsequent leaves in the MS.

The MS. is in the possession of Kaviṛājā Āsiyò Gaṇesa Dāna of Jodhpur.



## A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF BARDIC AND HISTORICAL MSS.

MS. 1:—**वौकानेर रै राठौड़ाँ रौ ख्यात सिंघायच  
दयालदास कृत .**

A huge volume, leather-bound, consisting of 394 leaves, 16" x 11" in size. The number of the lines of writing in each page is not uniform, the pages in the beginning comprising only 16-20 lines of writing of about 20 *akṣaras*, the pages at the end about 35 lines of about 35 *akṣaras*. The manuscript was apparently all written by one and the same hand. It contains a *khyāta* or chronicle of Bikaner from the origin of the world and of the Rāthōras to the death of mahārājā Ratana Singha (Samvat 1908). The chronicle was compiled by Cāraṇa Sindhāyaca Dayāla Dāsa in obedience to an order by mahārājā Sirdār Singha of Bikaner, and was written by Cāraṇa Viṭhū Cāvadhō. The work is styled in the preface "Khyāta Rāthōrā ri." It begins:—

श्रीगणेशाय नमः श्रीकरनीजी सहाय श्रीसरस्वत्यै नमः ॥  
अथ ख्यात राठौड़ाँ रौ मुलासा याददास्ति श्रीश्री १०८ श्रीश्रीश्रीहजूर  
रा ऊकम सूं सिंघायच दयालदास लिखाई वीठू चांवडै लिखी (॥)  
तम्बेरममुखविदितजस करैहि सिंध जगकाज (॥) वंदुं तिह परदेवता  
जिह् अघार दुजराज (॥) १...

After the above stanza and other 5 stanzas in honour of Gaṇapati, mahārājā Sirdār Singha, and the five gods, the work proper begins with a chapter on the *Sūryavamśa ri pīdhīyā*, starting from Nārāyaṇa. In the genealogical series, Rāma, Candra is the 64th, and Jē Canda the 254th. The life and exploits of Jē Canda of Kanōja are described at great length, partly in verses, and partly in rhymed prose (*vacanikā*) in Hindī, and the authority of two works is quoted, which are stated to have been composed during Jē Canda's life-time, namely: the *Jē mayānka jasa candrikā* by kavi Madhukara, and the *Jē canda prakāśa* by Bhaṭ[t]a Kedāra. The date of the birth of Sīhō is given as Samvat 1175 (p. 42b), and from this event the chronicle proper immediately begins as follows:—

राव सीहा नै विषा करवाया । बावन वेठ कर सुगर्नों सै फते  
 पाया । देस कनवज रा वसण दीना नहीं । पीछे पातसाह राव सीहे  
 कुं दिली कदमां बुलाया । कनवज का मुनसब अनायत कीया । जिस  
 वषत कनवज लारै थोड़ा सा मुलक रै गया । पैदास लाख चौईश  
 २४ रौ रह्यो । ...etc.

From the death of Sihò (S. 1243) to the end, the text is all in Marwari prose, except for commemorative verses occasionally quoted. After the life of Āsathāna, an account is inserted of the life of Pābū, in which the latter is represented as a son of Ūdala, son of Dhādhala (धाधलजी रै बेटा दोय ड़वा । वडौ जदल बोडौ आसल । ओर जदल रै बेटा दोय हुवा । वडौ बूडौ बोटा (sic) पाबूजी, p. 47b). Pp. 93a-98b contain an account of Karaniji, the deified Cāraṇī who is regarded as the tutelary goddess of Bikaner, and she is described as having been born in Samvat 1473 at Soyāpa, from Kiniyò Mehò and Ādhī Devalā. The account of RĀVA JODHò begins p. 117b and continues at length till p. 131b, where the following list is given of his sons :—

श्रीवीकौजी १ सूजौजी २ दूदौजी ३ वीदौजी ४ कमांजी ५  
 सातल ई जोगायत ७ वरसीघ ८ नीबकन ९ सिवराज १० सांवतसी  
 ११ वखवीर १२ करन १३ रायमल १४ भोज १५ कूपौ १६ रांमां १७.

From this point, the chronicler leaves the Rāthòras of Jodhpur and takes to consider only Vikò, the founder of Bikaner. It is therefore from this point (p. 131b) that the chronicle of Bikaner practically begins.

After three introductory lines, giving the date of birth (S. 1495) and *janmapatrikā* of Vikò, the narrative begins p. 132a as follows :—

अकदा प्रस्ताव राव जोधौजी दरबार कौयां विराजै है । नै  
 सारा भाई वां अमराव वां कंवर हाजर है । जिसै कंवर श्रीवी-  
 कौजी भीतर सूं आया । अरु रावजी सूं सुजरौ कर काका कांधलजी  
 रै आगै विराजीया...

and continues relating how Jodhò, on seeing Vikò talk to Kādhala in the ear, asked them whether they were plotting to conquer some new land. Whereupon the two, not to allow themselves to be joked upon, resolved to go and conquer the country of Jāgaḷū, about which they had heard from Nāpò, a Sākhālò who was in the service of Jodhò. Accordingly, Vikò

set out with the consent of Jodhò and accompanied by his uncles Kādhala Māḍaṇa, Maṇḍalò and Nāthū, and his brother Vidò, and Sākhalò Nāpò, Paṛihāra Velò, Vēda Lalò and Lākhaṇa Sī, Koṭhārī Còtha Mala, and Vachāvata Vara Sīṅha, and this was in Saṃvat 1522 (p. 132b). The first night they halted at Maṇḍora, and from there took with them the image of Bhērū, called *Gorò*. With 100 horses and 500 infantrymen. Vikò then went straight to Desanoka, where he paid homage to Karanijī. From Desanoka he proceeded to Cāḍāsara, where he stopped 3 years, and thence to Koḍamadesara, where he stopped also 3 years. In the last-mentioned place he installed the image of *Gorò*. Then he proceeded to Jāgaḷū, where he stopped 10 years. During this period he married the daughter of Sekhò, the Bhātī rāva of Pūgaḷa. In Saṃvat 1535, Vikò made an attempt to build a fort at Koḍamadesara, but the Bhātīs of Sekhò did not allow him to remain there, and after a fight he had to go elsewhere. The new place he selected for the fort was the *Rāṭī Ghāṭī*, in the way from Multan to Nāgòra. Here he built a fort in Saṃvat 1542, and founded the city of Bikaner in Saṃvat 1545 (p. 136a).

The chronicle continues describing all the gradual conquests of Vikò, viz. how he subjugated the Jāṭas, the Joiyās, the Khicīs of Deva Rāja Mānasīṅhòta, the Sākhalās of Jāgaḷū, the Bhātīs of Sekhò, the chief of Pūgaḷa; how he took Kharaḷā from Subha Rāma, Bhāraṅga from Sāraṇa Pūlò, Sīdhamukha from Kasbò Kāvāra Pāḷa, Balūḍī from Pūniyò Kānò, Rāyasalānò from Vēnīvāḷa Rāya Sāḷa, Sekhasara from Godò Pādū, Sūī from Sīhāga Cokhò, Dhānasīyò from Sohuvò Amarò; how he took Dronapura from rānò Vara Sala, a Mohila, and assigned it to his brother Vidò. Next comes an account of the expedition against Sāraṅga Khā of Hisāra, which cost Kādhala his life (S. 1546, *sākha rò gīta*: बानाण पंडे षड्ग बल बाधो...), and the subsequent defeat Sāraṅga Khā sustained at the hands of Vikò (S. 1547). Pp. 146b ff. contain an account of the expedition Vikò made against Jodhpur at the death of Sātala, and the expedition is explained as undertaken only in order to get the old arms and trophies of the Rāthòra rāvas, which Jodhò had promised to Vikò, on the latter's ceding to him Lāraṇū and renouncing to his right of succession. The last pages describe how Vikò released Vara Sīṅha of Meratò (*sākha rò gīta* by Cānaṇa), and defeated Nirabāna Riṇa Mala, a chief of Khandelò (*sākha rò gīta*). The death of Vikò is mentioned p. 151b as having taken place in Saṃvat 1561.

Next follows the *khyāta* of LŪṆA KARANA, Narò, Vikò's eldest son, having ruled for only 4 months. It begins:—

पौकै किताईक दिनां स्रं रावजी श्रीवीकैजी जमौ दाबी ह्यौ ।  
जिके किताव्येक भोमैया फिर गया हा । तिखां नूं पायनांमौ कर्ण



साहू राव श्रीलूखकर्णजी फौज कर पधारीया । सागै इतरा सिरदार ।  
भाई बड़सौजी... etc. (p. 152a).

The *khyātu* of Lūṇa Karaṇa especially describes the repressing of the rebellion of Cāhuvāṇa Māna Singha Depālōta of Dadrevò, the expeditions against Kāmkhānī Dòlat Khā of Phatēpura and against Cāyalavārò, the marrying of the daughter of rāṇā Rāya Mala of Cītorā, the expedition against Jesalmer and the capture of rāvaḷa Devī Dāsa, and lastly the expedition against Nāranòla, in which Lūṇa Karaṇa lost his life (S. 1583, p. 158b). The text is interspersed with commemorative songs by Vithū Sāvaḷa and Mēdū Lālò.

The *khyāta* of Jēta Sī, who succeeded, begins from an attempt of Udē Karaṇa Vidāvata, thākura of Dronapura, to fall on Bikaner and take it by surprise :—

पौछै राव लखकर्णजी काम आया । तद उण दिन रौ चढीयो  
वीदावत उदैकर्ण जोगपुर रौ ठाकुर गांव डोसौ सँ वादै रघौ वीकानेर  
आयो । अरु मन मै वीकानेर लैण री है.... etc. (p. 159a).

The first exploit of Jēta Sī was a punitive expedition against Dronapura, whose Thākura sought refuge with the Khān of Nāgōra, after which Jēta Sī gave Dronapura to Vidāvata Sāgò Samsāracandōta. Next we have the expedition against Sīhānakōta, and immediately after it, an account of how Jēta Sī helped his brother-in-law Sāgò—the future founder of Sāgānēra—to conquer Mōjābād and Amarasara in the territory of Āmbera, and Gāgò to fight Sekhò Sūjāvata (*sākha rò gīta* : सके खर अखराण दल पूर आयौ सिपर...). At this point the main narrative is interrupted by the insertion of some particulars regarding Karanīji, the Cāraṇī saint, who was still living at Desanoka. It is stated that she in her old age went to Jesalmer to restore rāvaḷa Jēta Sī his health. From Jesalmer she went to Khārōrò, and hence to Bēghatī, where she met Harabū Sākhalò, and lastly proceeded to Ghariyālò where she consumed herself into the fire of *yoga* (*sākha rò gīta* : उठी अंग खं जाग...). The year given for her death is Samvat 1595, as recorded in the *dūhò* following :—

|                  |                                  |
|------------------|----------------------------------|
| पनदै सै पिचाणवै  | चैत सुकल गुर नम्म <sup>1</sup> । |
| देवौ सागण देह सँ | पूगा जेत परम्म ॥ १ ॥             |

After the above interruption, the chronicle of Jēta Sī is resumed with the defeat inflicted on Sāh Kamarò, the son of

<sup>1</sup> MS. °म.

Bābar, who had taken Bharathanēra (Bhaṭanēra) and thence marched over Bikaner (*sākha rī kavītā*). Pp. 174a ff. describe how Māla De usurped the throne of Jodhpur by murdering his own father Gāṅgò, and in Samvat 1598 fell upon Bikaner. Jēta Si was killed in the attempt of opposing him (3 *sākha rā gīta*, the first by Sūjò Nagarājōta, pp. 177b-178a), and Māla De took Bikaner with half the territory, the other half remaining to Kalyāna Sīngha, a son of Jēta Si, who had taken refuge at Sarasò. The *khyāta* closes with the information that Bhīva Rāja, a brother of Kalyāna Sīngha, went to Dillī and propitiated the emperor Hamāū (p. 178b).

The *khyāta* of KALYĀNA SINGHA (pp. 179a-200b) begins from the arrival of Virama De Dūdāvata in Sarasò :—

पौछै रावजी औकल्याणसिंघजी सरसै विराजतां वीरमदे दूदावत  
आयो तिका इग तहै । ... ,

and continues with a very long description of the contest of Virama De with rāva Māla De of Jodhpur, the main thread of the narrative being resumed only p. 182a as follows :—

पौछै वीरमदेजी कितैअके साथ संह गांव छोड नौसरीया सह °  
राव कल्याणसिंघजी धनै सरसै गया । नै रावजी वीरमदेजी री वडौ  
घातरौ कौबी अरु वडा जावता कौया पौछै वीरमदेजी रावजी नै  
कयौ कै° भीवराजजी दिली है सह आप न्हारी घातरौ रौ कागद  
लिख देवौ । तौ न्है पण पातसाहजी रै पावां लागीं ।... etc.

Subsequently, Virama De went to join Bhīva Rāja at Dillī and things turned out very favourable to them, when in Samvat 1599 the emperor Hamāyū was dispossessed by Ser Sāh, a friend of theirs. When Ser Sāh invaded Marwar, Kalyāna Sīngha joined him with his forces. The defeat of Māla De culminating in the capture of Jodhpur, assured to Kalyāna Sīngha the possession of Bikaner, and to Virama De that of Meratò. The account of the above facts is very detailed, but inaccurate (*Gīta* on Kalyāna Sīngha, by Nagarājōta•Hamīra Sūjāvata, pp. 187b-188a; *dūhā* by Virama De : जननी धन जै जन्मोयां... pp. 189a-b; *kavitta* on Māla De by Jhūthò Āsiyò : भागौ नौ वाराह... ). In the war between Māla De of Jodhpur and Jē Māla Viramadevòta of Meratò, Kalyāna Sīngha sent a body of 1,000 horses to the help of the latter, and Māla De was defeated and put to flight and his royal insignia captured. Pp. 194a-197a describe how Thākura Si Jētasìòta retook Bharathanēra in S. 1606, but lost it again to the Muhammadans shortly afterwards and was himself killed in the battle.

Pp. 197b-198a give a genealogy of the descendants of Thākura Si, who are called *Vāghāvata Vīkās*, and the descendants of Nārāṇa,—to whom Kalyāṇa Singha gave Evārò in S. 1607,—who are called *Nārāṇōta Vīkās*, and next relate how Vāghò Thākurasīòta went to Dillī and with his feats of bravery ingratiated himself to Akbar, who restored him the fief of Bharathanera. The last six pages contain a description of the coalition of Hājī Khā of Ajmer and rānā Udè Singha of Mewar against Māla De of Jodhpur (pp. 198a-199a). the difference subsequently arisen between Hājī Khā and Udè Singha over a dancing girl kept by the former, whom Udè Singha longed to possess, the coalition of Hājī Khā and Māla De against the Rānā, and his defeat at Haramārò, the capture of Meratò, the loss of Ajmer, and the fief Māla De gave to Hājī Khā in Jētārāna (p. 200a). The *khyāta* closes with the list of the *satīs* of Kalyāṇa Singha (S. 1628).

The *khyāta* of RĀYA SINGHA begins p. 200b as follows :—

अरु राव कल्याणसिंघजी री वषत दीवाणगी री काम सांगौजी करता । सू° जिणां दिनां मै सांगौजी वझावत गुजरा हा । पीकै वीकानेर आया तद रावजी श्रीरायसिंघजी सांगैजी री हवेली पधारिया । नै गढ दाखल हुवा । ता पीकै वझावत कर्मचंद दरबार मै हाजर ऊवौ । तद रावजी श्रीरायसिंघजी इण नू दीवाणगी री धिलत अनायत करौ ।... etc.

The events are not given in due chronological order. First we have an account of how Rāya Singha was introduced to Akbar by *kāvara* Māna Singha of Ābera, how Rāya Singha and Māna Singha defeated the Pathāṇas of Aṭaka (p. 205a) (*sākha rō gīta*, p. 205b), and how Akbar conferred on Rāya Singha the title of *rājā* (p. 205b) and a *mansab* of 4 thousand with a jurisdiction over 52 *parganas* (S. 1634). Then the chronicler skips back to the expedition against Ahmadabad (4 *sāyada rā gīta*, the first of which begins : *जैहमंदपुर जीप जोधपुर बाबू*, p. 206a), and particularly indulges in a description of the bravery of Rāma Singha, Rāya Singha's brother, who captured Ahmad after killing his elephant (*sākha rī nāsānī* : *सोलै सै तौ सै समे...* p. 207b). Next he gives a list of the Rajputs killed in the last-mentioned conflict, and after it skips back to Rāya Singha's marriage with Jasamā De, the daughter of rānā Udè Singha, and the gift of 50 elephants he bestowed on the Cāraṇas on that occasion. The names of 7 Cāraṇas and 1 Bhāṭa are given in this connection :—

हाथी १ दूदैं आसीयै नूं दीनां । हाथी १ देवराज रतनूं नै दीनै (sic) । हाथी १ दुरसै आडै नूं दीनां । हाथी १ बारट अखजी नूं दीनां । हाथी १ बारट लखेजी नै । हाथी १ गैपै तुंकारै सिंढायच नै दीनां । हाथी १ भुखै सांइयै नै दीनां । हाथी १ भाट खेतसी गांव दागडै रै नै दीनां (p. 208b). (*Sāyada rò gīta* : रहसी जग बोख घणा दिन रासा...)

The next subject treated is the expedition against Sultān of Sirohi, which Rāya Sīngha undertook by order of Akbar, and carried out most successfully by capturing Sultān himself and taking him prisoner to Bikaner (3 commemorative songs, p. 210a). Pp. 210b-214b exhibit a copy—in *devanāgarī*—of the *firman* by Akbar, in which Rāya Sīngha is recognized as a lord of 52 *parganas*. Then we have a description of how Rāya Sīngha conquered Jodhpur from *rāva* Candra Sena and held it for 1 year (p. 214b), and during this period gave the village of Bhadorò, in the Nāgòra territory, to Sādū Mālò, and four other villages to Ādhò Durasò, and *lākhapasāvas* to Bārāṭha Lākhò, Bārāṭha Śaṅkara, etc. (*sākhā rò kavitta*). Jodhpur is stated to have remained in the hands of Rāya Sīngha till S. 1639, when he asked Akbar to give it to Udè Sīngha (*sāyada rò gīta* by Ratanū Deva Rāja: चडै भाग रासा व्यपत तप ईषता..., p. 215b). In S. 1642 Akbar commanded Rāya Sīngha to the Dekhan, and while there Rāya Sīngha ordered his chief minister Vachāvata Karma Canda to build at Bikaner a new fort, *Navò Kotā*, which is the one that is now extant. The foundations were laid in Samvat 1645, and it was completed in Samvat 1650 (p. 216a). Follows the description of Rāya Sīngha's marriage at Jesalmer (S. 1649), and in this connection an anecdote is related concerning Sīndhāyaca Gèpò, and his habit of addressing all people as "thou", which had won him the nickname of *Tūkārò*. On that occasion, Rāya Sīngha bestowed some more gifts on the Cāraṇas, chiefly on : Mahadū Jādò, Ratanū Deva Rāja, and Sādū Mālò (commem. song by Sīndhāyaca Gèpò : किसै राण रावल किसै राव राजा कौयो, p. 216a). P. 216a mentions a work (*Bhāṣa*) in praise of Rāya Sīngha, which was composed by Bārāṭha Śaṅkara and was rewarded by Rāya Sīngha with one crore of rupees and a *jāgīr* in Nāgòra (*sāyada rò gīta* by Ādhò Durasò : सबदी लग कोड़ सजाद रायसिंघ...). The last pages contain a description of Karma Canda's plot for murdering Rāya Sīngha and placing Daḷapata on the throne, Karma Canda's taking refuge with Akbar, Akbar's reassuming from Rāya Sīngha the *parganas* of Bhaṭanèra, Kasūra and others and assigning them to Daḷapata (S. 1656, p. 217b), Daḷapata's fighting against Rāya

Siṅgha and against Jāvadīn and being captured by the latter; the rebellion and death of Amara Siṅgha and the songs sung by Cāraṇī Padamā—Sādū Mālō's sister—on the occasion (S. 1654, pp. 218a-219a); the death of Prithī Rāja (S. 1657); the death of Rāma Siṅgha at Kalyānapura (S. 1656, commem. song: सरणाई चरण वषाणै सबदौ, p. 220a); and lastly the death of Rāya Siṅgha, which took place at Burānapura, in Samvat 1668 (*marasyò* by Ādhò Durasò: वडौ खूर सुदतार रायसिंघ विसरामीयाँ, p. 221a).

The *khyāta* of DAḶAPATA SINGHA begins p. 221a as follows:—

पौछै दलपतसिंघजी गादौ विराजीया । दलपतसिंघजी रौ जन्म  
सं० १६२१ । पागण वद । ८ ॥ इष्ट ॥ ४४ । ४५ ॥ दलपतसिंघजी  
रौ जन्मपत्री । सं० १६६८ राजा हुवा ॥ तद दिली जाय पातसाह  
जिहानगौर रै कदमां लाग । खूँ वरस । १ । चाकरी करौ... etc.

The *khyāta* is a very short one. It relates how Daḷapata incurred the displeasure of the Emperor by refusing to go to court, whereas Sūra Siṅgha, his brother, succeeded in gaining the favour of the Emperor, and obtained from him the necessary help for making himself lord of Bikaner. Daḷapata was defeated and captured and taken to Ajmer, where he broke off from the jail, after killing his wives, and sword in hand met a glorious death (*sāyadī rō gīta*: काषां जद लौध किसन ची कामण... and *kavitta*: दूठ पाथ देषतां .. p. 225a).

The *khyāta* of SŪRA SINGHA properly begins p. 225b with the dates of his birth (S. 1651) and accession to the throne (S. 1670), and then a copy of three *firman*s giving a list of the *parganas* assigned to him by Jahāgīr:—

पौछै दिली गया तठै पातसाह जहांगीरजी मुनसब इनायत  
कौयो । जिण मै पड़गना बगस्या तिण रौ सनंध रौ नकलां रौ याद ॥  
फरमाण फलोधी रौ ॥... etc.

Before the beginning proper, however, some miscellaneous information is anticipated, namely: the revenge Sūra Siṅgha took on the descendants of the traitor Vachāvata Karma Canda, the reassuming of some *jāgirs* and privileges, and the gift of a *lākhapasāva* to Gāḍaṇa Colò, who had composed a *velī* in his honour. The gift is commemorated in the *dūhò* following:—

|                 |                     |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| ओलै राषण आप रां | ओलै नै कर चाव ।     |
| सूरजमाल समापीया | पण धर लाषपसाव ॥ १ ॥ |

(S. 1672, p. 225b). Almost the whole of the *khyāta* of Sūra Singha consists of an account of the war consequent upon the rebellion of Khuram to his father Jahāgīr, and the part Sūra Singha played in it (comm. song by Siṇḍhāyaca Kisanò : गिरंद माहटण... p. 227b). The last three pages are devoted to Gōra Gopāla Dāsa, who distinguished himself in the suppression of the rebellion of the *navāb* of Thāthò (pp. 229a-b), and to thākura Udè Bhāna of Mahājana, who defeated a revolt of the Jōiyās. The death of Sūra Singha in the Dekhan is mentioned p. 230a, and the year is given as Samvat 1688.

The *khyāta* of KARANA SINGHA begins from a contest he had with *rāva* Amara Singha,—the banished son of Gaja Singha of Jodhpur,—to whom Sāh Jahā had assigned Nāgōra, which had been in the possession of the *rājās* of Bikaner (pp. 230b-231a). Then it describes Karana Singha's campaign against the *rājā* of Jvārī, who had rebelled to Sāh Jahā and was eventually defeated and captured in Samvat 1704, and after it the campaign Karana Singha made against the *rāva* of Pūgaḷa and the division he made of the territory of Pūgaḷa amongst the Sekhāvata Bhātīs (*sākha rī nīsānī* by Sādū Mahesa Dāsa : सोले से नेहनरे... S. 1673, p. 232a). Next comes the description of Orangzeb's usurpation of the imperial throne (S. 1715, pp. 232b-233a), the death of Amara Singha (p. 233b), and then again the usurpation of Orangzeb, related at more length. Pp. 236a-238a contain a series of *jhūlanā dūhās* in honour of Kesari Singha—the second son of Karana Singha—composed by Kaviyò Lūṇa Karana (करण प्रणाम प्रमेस जुं . etc.). Follows a very interesting anecdote, illustrative of the attitude of the Rajputs towards the intolerant policy of Orangzeb. Orangzeb, it is stated, had devised a scheme for taking all the Rajput nobles beyond the Ataka, under the pretext of a military expedition, and there forcibly convert them to the Islam. But the Rajputs were informed of the plot and, when they reached the Indus, they contrived to make the Mugals cross first, and then, when the boats came back to fetch them, destroyed them all and returned to their lands. It is stated that the first to strike the axe on the boats was Karana Singha, and in recognition of this fact he was given by the consent of all the Rajputs the title of “Emperor of Hindustan” (हिंदुस्थान रै पातसाह). The fact is commemorated in the *gīta* following :—

करण प्रथी इकराह पतसाह आरंभ करे

कूच कर हले दरकूच काजा ।

अटक असुराण रा कटक सब ऊतरे

रहे तट वार हिंदवाण राजा ॥ १ ॥

वंस घटतीस मिल वात यह विचारी  
 जोर औरंग पड़े सोर जाडौ ।  
 सूर रौ सूर केवांण भुज साहीयां  
 आभ पड़वां ऊवौ भूप आडौ ॥ २ ॥  
 कुहाड़ां मार जिहाज बटका करे  
 घोर सारां घरे मेट घोषो ।  
 करां षग तोल मुष बोल कहीयौ करन  
 जितै ऊभौ इतै नहीं जोषो ॥ ३ ॥  
 करन वाषांण दुनीयांण धिन धिन कहै  
 घरम क्षत्रीयांण भुज अमर धारू ।  
 अटक सूं लीयां हिंदवांण आयौ उरड़  
 मुरड़ पतसाह वीकांण मारू ॥ ४ ॥ (p. 239b).

After two other songs, one of which by *Siṇḍhāyaca Thākura Sī*, the chronicler proceeds to relate how Orangzeb called *Karaṇa Sīṅha* to Dilli to kill him, but afterwards thought it wiser to command him to *Orangābād*, and, whilst *Karaṇa Sīṅha* was there, resumed the *mansab* of *Bikaner*. In *Samvat* 1724, the *mansab* of *Bikaner* was given to *Anopa Sīṅha*. The last page mentions three villages in the territory of *Orangābād*, which *Karaṇa Sīṅha* granted to *Cāraṇas*, to wit : *Vikāsara* to *Sādū Mahesa Dāsa*, *Dātālī* to *Ratanā Māna*, and *Revārō* to *Kaviyō Lūṇa Karaṇa*; and then the death of *Karaṇa Sīṅha* which took place at *Orangābād* in *Samvat* 1726 (commem. *gīta* : *नरां नाह पतसाह होडाड़ सकीयो नही...*, p. 241b).

The *khyāta* of *ANOPA SINGHA* begins with a list of the *parganas* in the *mansab* of *Bikaner*, and then an account of *Anopa Sīṅha*'s participation in the war against *Siva Rāja* in the *Dekhan* :—

पौकै अनोपसिंहजी नै पातसाहजी दषण रै बंदोबस्त सारू  
 मेलीया । जिणां दिनां सिवराज राजगढ रौ घोड़ां हजार ३००००  
 दिषण मै सारी जागा डंड ठहरावै वा० मुलक लूटै । तिण पर माराज  
 पातसाहजी रै हुकम सूं मौज लेर पधारीया । परै सूं सिवराज  
 आयौ... etc. (p. 242a).

After the end of the war, *Anopa Sīṅha* was conferred by *Orangzeb* the title of *mahārājā* (*sāyada rō gīta* : *सिवौ बाहादर अत*

सबल [... etc.]. Follow the expeditions against Sikandara\* of Vijāpura and Tānā Sāh of Golakūṇḍa (pp. 242b-243a ; commem. song : रूप को अनूप रस...), a *kavitta* on Orangzeb's religious intolerance ( उदैपुर प्रख कौयौ...., p. 243a), and minor accounts of marriages and the internal disturbances caused by the Bhātīs of Cūḍera (pp. 243b-ff.). P. 247a it is recorded that Anopa Sīṅha was a great scholar, and composed works in Sanskrit, amongst which the *Anūparatnākara* and *Anūpameghamālā*. Then we have the story of the trouble caused by Vanamālī Dāsa, an illegitimate son of Karaṇa Sīṅha, who enjoyed the favour of the Emperor, until Anopa Sīṅha succeeded in getting rid of him (pp. 247b-248b). P. 249a records the death of Anopa Sīṅha at Ādūṇī, in Saṃvat 1755 (commem. song : दलं सह रां वाह दोध राह दौषे दुनौ...)

The *khyāta* of SARŪPA SĪNGHA is a very short and unimportant one in itself, but is enlarged by the insertion of some extraneous matter relating to Jodhpur beginning :—

अरु सं० १७६२ चैत्र सुद १५ नै पातसाहजौ दुरगदास ऊपर  
बडा महवान हू अरु वीनती कर जोधपुर अजीतसिंघजौ ने  
बगसायो... (p. 249a),

and by a biographical account of Padama Sīṅha—the eldest son of Karaṇa Sīṅha—from the quarrel over a deer which took place at Orangābād between Mohaṇa Sīṅha—another son of Karaṇa Sīṅha—and the imperial *koṭavāla*, and in which Padama Sīṅha killed the latter (pp. 249b-250b) (four commem. *gītas*, one of which by Dhadhavāriyō Dvārakā Dāsa, pp. 251a-b), to the glorious death he met in the Dekhan (p. 256b) (commem. songs : लाग पग सेच आम सिस लागौ... etc., p. 257a-b). The chronicle of Sarūpa Sīṅha proper begins only p. 258a :—

अरु जिणां दिनां मै मुषत्यारी मूघडै रुघनाथ री कैः वां इणां  
रै जिलै मै इतरी आसांसी है : औसवाल कोठारी कूकड़चोपडौ  
नैणसी जीवणदासौत... etc.

It consists only of a description of some intrigues which took place at Bikaner, while the young *mahārājā* was in the Dekhan, and terminated in the putting to death of Koṭhārī Nēṇa Sī and three other officers who were suspected to be hostile to the Māji. Sarūpa Sīṅha died in Saṃvat 1757, after a reign of only two years (p. 260b).

The *khyāta* of SUJĀṆA SĪNGHA begins p. 260 with Orangzeb's transfer of his capital from Dillī to Orangābād :—



सू० पातसाहजी इय तरे दिली छोडी सं० १७५८ दिली मे  
फकीर सिरमद कुं मरवाया सू० बी सिरमद वडो अवलीयो सिद्ध  
हो... etc.

Commemorative *dhūhò* (p. 261b) :—

केई बीसी गभरू कदर      केई मनमौजी पीर ।  
सब के कंथ वटोल कर      ले गयो आलमगौर ॥ १ ॥

The only important events in the reign of Sujāna Singha are the repeated attacks he had to sustain from Ajita Singha, Abhè Singha, and Bakhat Singha of Jodhpur, namely : the first invasion by the Jodhpur army at the command of Bhaṇḍārī Rughanātha (pp. 261b-262b), the plot of Ajita Singha for capturing Sujāna Singha through Vyāsa Dīpa Canda (p. 263a), the second invasion by Bakhat Singha and Abhè Singha of Jodhpur (S. 1790, commem. song : हुवौ नाव खजां इसी राव बीकां जये, p. 264a), and lastly the stratagem of Bakhat Singha for entering the fort of Bikaner by surprise (S. 1791, p. 265b). P. 264b it is stated that Sujāna Singha entrusted the administration of the State to his son *kāvara* Jorāvar Singha. The demise of Sujāna Singha, which took place in Śaṃvat 1792, is recorded p. 266a.

The subject of the *khyāta* of JORĀVAR SINGHA, which begins p. 266a as follows :—

पौछे देस रै दषणादै पासै राजा अभैसिंघजी रौ तर्फं सूं थाणा  
बैठा हा : तिख सूं पौज कर औजी थाणा ऊपर चढीया : सूं थाणा  
सारा उठाय दीना : वां परै सूं अभैसिंघजी पौज कर वषतसिंघजी  
रौ कांकड़ पर डेरा कौया...,

is likewise formed by the hostilities with Jodhpur, this time Bakhat Singha siding with Jorāvar Singha against Abhè Singha. The account of Abhè Singha's siege of Bikaner, which was relieved by Jè Singha of Ambera's assault on Jodhpur, is given at great length pp. 268a-274b. The *khyāta* ends p. 276a with the death of Jorāvar Singha (S. 1802).

The *khyāta* of GAJA SINGHA begins :—

तथा जोरावरसिंहजी रै लारै संतान नहीं तिख रौ वडौ चिंता  
हुई वां ज्यां दिनां अमरसिंघजी । तारासिंहजी । गूदड़सिंहजी ।  
नागौर सं घड़ लेख लाड़ण्य आया हा बीकानेर रौ विगाड़ कर्ण सारू ...

(p. 276a), and treats the subjects following: installation of Gaja Singha, invasion of Bikaner by the Jodhpur army headed by Bhandāri Ratana Canda and its defeat (pp. 276b-278b, *sākha rō gīta*: कहै खेम जोधाण रौ प्रजा खमराव कथ...), coalition of Gaja Singha and Bakhat Singha against Abhē Singha and Malāra Rāva (S. 1804, pp. 279a-b), coalition of Gaja Singha and Bakhat Singha against Rāma Singha of Jodhpur, and account of the relations that existed between Ajita Singha of Jodhpur and Jē Singha of Āmbera on one side, and the Emperor on the other (pp. 279b-283b), defeat of Rāma Singha and installation of Bakhat Singha on the throne of Jodhpur (S. 1808, p. 284), Gaja Singha's marriage at Jesalmer (S. 1808, pp. 284b-287a), copy of a *sanad* by Ahamad Sāh dated *san* 1166, in which Gaja Singha is recognized as a *mansabdar* of 7 thousand (pp. 288b-289b), coalition of Gaja Singha, Vijē Singha, and Bahādar Singha of Kisanagaḍha against Rāma Singha of Jodhpur and the Marāṭhās (pp. 289b-295a, S. 1812). The remaining pages contain mostly local and unimportant information concerning minor events: such as Gaja Singha's marriage with the daughter of *rājā* Jēta Sī of Kāvā, which took place at Jaipur (S. 1812), and which is described very diffusely pp. 295b-298b, etc. Pp. 307b-309a describe the dispute between Vijē Singha of Jodhpur and Ara Sī of Udēpur over the province of Godhavāra, and Gaja Singha's intermediation in the same (S. 1828). The *khyāta* ends p. 311b with the death of Gaja Singha in Samvat 1844.

The *khyāta* of RĀJA SINGHA, which is a very brief one, begins p. 312a, after a list of the sons and wives of Gaja Singha:—

हमै माराज राजसिंघजी राजा हुवा खुं सरीर मै बेद तो  
पैलड़ीज ऊती पण राजतिलक विराजीयां पकै संरधा घणौ घट  
गई... etc.

Rāja Singha had long been ill, and succumbed to his illness a few days after his accession. He left an infant son, Pratāpa Singha, who according to the chronicle, died of small-pox in the same year as his father (p. 312b).

The *khyāta* of SŪRATA SINGHA goes from p. 312b to p. 339a. It begins:—

पौकै सं १८४७ पोष वद ६ मंगलवार नै माराजकांवार रतन-  
सिंघजी रौ जन्म हुवौ अरु इयाहीज साल पौज कर पधारीया  
गांव कालू मांय कर डेरा चूरु हुवा ठाकर सिवजीसिंहजी पावां  
लागा ... etc

The most important events related are: the capture of Bhatanēra (S. 1862, pp. 313a-314b)—it was after capturing it that Sūrata Śiṅha changed its old name into that of Hanu-mānagadhā—the Sindh expedition (S. 1858-9, pp. 314b-315b), the coalition of Sūrata Śiṅha with Jagata Śiṅha of Jaipur and Savāi Śiṅha of Pohakarāṇa against Māna Śiṅha of Jodhpur (S. 1863-5, pp. 316b-320a), the invasion of Bikaner by the Jodhpur army (pp. 320a-322a), the fight for Cūrū (pp. 324b-ff.), the treaty concluded with the East India Company in Samvat 1875, of which a copy is inserted pp. 330b-331b, the help received from the English (pp. 332a-ff.), etc. The *khyāta* ends p. 339a with the death of Sūrata Śiṅha (S. 1885).

The *khyāta* of RATANA ŚIṅHA begins p. 339b as follows :—

सं १८८५ वैसाख वद ५ श्रीमाराज रतनसिंहजी तषत  
विराजीयाः कर्णमौल मै स० पछला तौ गांव सेषसर रै गोदारै  
... तिन्नक कौयौ श्रीहजूर रै वा० पौकै माजन रां ठाकरां वैरीसालजी  
सेरसिंहोव हजूर रै तिन्नक कौयौ... etc.

It is the most diffuse of all the *khyātas* and numbers 55 leaves containing a very minute and particular account of all the events, most of them unimportant, in Ratana Śiṅha's reign, which it would be difficult and superfluous to mention here in detail. The death of Ratana Śiṅha (S. 1908) is told p. 393b, and after it a series of *marasyā kavittas* by Viṭhū Bhoma is quoted, and with it ends the work.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 2 :—राठौड़ाँ रौ वंसावली नै पौढियाँ नै  
फुटकर वार्ताँ .

A MS. in the form of an ordinary book, cloth-bound, consisting of 82 leaves, wrongly numbered as 81, of which 6 loose, 3 at the beginning and 3 at the end. Size  $9\frac{1}{4}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$ . Many pages are blank. The written pages contain from 12 to 15 lines of writing of 13 to 16 *akṣaras*. Old Marwari script, except pp. 25a-27a, which are in *devanāgarī*, and were apparently written long after the rest of the MS. Date: about the end of the Samvat-century 1600. In the script no difference is made between ड and ङ.

The MS. is a very important and valuable one, especially in view of its age. It contains the works following :—

(a) राठौड़ा री वंसावली राउ सीहेजी सूँ राउ कल्याणमलजी

तॉई, pp. 1a-24a. •A genealogical sketch of the Rāṭhōras of Bikaner from *rāva* Sīhò to *rāva* Kalyāṇa Mala, who died at Bikaner in Samvat 1630. It begins :—

राजि श्रीसीहोजी कनवज ऊँती आ[य] घेड रहियो पकै  
श्रीद्वारकाजी री [जात] नु हालियो सु विचालै पाटण मुल[रा]ज  
सोलंकी री रजवार सु : लाधौ फुला[ण]यो उजाड घंया कौया सु ते रे  
लौयै सीहजे (*sic*) नु राधै पकै सीहेजी कहो जु जात करि नै धिरतो  
आईस पकै धिरता आया ताहरा : लाधौ फुला[ण]यो मारीयो पकै सीहेजी  
नु : मुलराज परनाय नै घेड मेल्हैया (p. 1a),

and continues with a list of the sons of Sīhò who are here represented as four, to wit : Āsathāna, Sonaga, Ajò, and Renū, and with regard to the last one it is stated that his son was killed by some Cāraṇas, whom he used to feast at his table (p. 1b). Follow lists of the sons of Āsathāna, Dhādhala, Udala, Saḷakhò, and Virama, containing almost only bare names. With Virama (p. 3b), the genealogy enlarges into a compendious *khyāta* or historical sketch This begins :—

तथा : वीरमजी महेवै : मालेजी कंन्दे रहता नै जोइया मटनेर  
घारवारे रे (*sic*) रहै आपत माहे वुरो हालियो पकै जोइयो:  
लुखे नुं चुवडराय मारीयो...

Follows the account of Cūḍò, Virama De's son, from the legend of his having been brought up by Cāraṇa Ālhò at Kalāū (p. 6a), to his death under the walls of Nāgòra (p. 12a) :—

पकै मुलतान री फोजा नै दिली रा फोजा ले नै राउ चुडे  
उपर नागोर आयो राउ चुडो नागोर मारीया पकै केल्हण अणठो  
गयो हंमै ।

Next comes a list of the sons of Cūḍò and after it the narrative is continued with Satò and Rina Mala, the adventures of Narabada being kept in prominent view. P. 17a gives a list of the sons of Jodhò, in which Vikò is the first, and a preliminary account of him is given as follows :—

१ राजि श्रीवीकोजी नु (!) जांगलु ... ..

ताहरा कितरहेक दिन उसीया रहीया पकै कोडमदेसर राउ  
गिणमल ही बयर रांगगदे ही दीकरी तनाव कराडीयो तेथ रहा ।

With page 17b the account of Vikò is resumed, from the attempt he made to make himself lord of Jódhpur at the death of Jodhò :—

पकै जोधोजी राम कहो सु टीकाइत नीबो ऊतो सु पेहली  
राम कहो हुतो पकै राउ वीको कोडमदेसर ऊंतो सु राः वेरसल -  
भीमोत वीकेजी नु कडाडीयो नु राउ जोधै राम कहो कै जे विगर  
गढ मै चढीया नु आयो तो टीको तो नु हुंसो पकै राउ वीको  
कोडमदेसर हुती हाजीयो सु पेडै माहै आवंत अंमल कर नै सुतो  
सु मोवडै रो आयो ने ता पेहली हाडी जसमादे उतर नै वेरसल  
नु हाथा गेहर नै ले चढी गढ उपर पकै सातल नुं टीको दीन्हो  
तितरै राउ वीकोही आयो पकै गढ घेरीयो राउ वीके शुः (sic).

The *khyāta* of Vikò comes to an end p. 19b with the foundation of Bikaner. The following pages contain a very brief account of Lūṇa Karaṇa, and then only bare lists of names of the sons of Vikò (p. 20b), Lūṇa Karaṇa (p. 22b), Jèta Sī (p. 23a), and Kalyāṇa Mala (p. 23b-24a).

(b) दिह्ली रै पातसाह्राँ रौ याद, pp. 25a-27a. A list of the Emperors of Dilli from Sultān Samakā Gorī (1st) to Jahāgīr (73th). Apparently written at a later time than the rest of the MS.

(c) साँखलाँ दहि्याँ सँ जाँगलू लियो तै रौ हाल, pp. 37a-b. A very interesting little note on Ajiyāpura (Jāgālū ?) and Prithi Rāja, and how the Sākhālās conquered Jāgālū from the Dahiyās :—

दहीयाणी अजीयादै (गांव) रिणौहरौ दहीयै रै बैटी राजा  
प्रिथीराज नु मांगी ऊती सु डोलौ दहीया ले ने हाजीया ऊंता पकै  
जांगलु आय रहा पकै अजीयादै कोट आय रे नाव अजीयापुर  
कराडीया आगे जंगल धरती ऊंती किउ न ऊतौ पकै राजा प्रिथी-  
राज सीकार रामण (sic) इये धरती आयो ऊंतौ ताहरा अजीयापुर  
आयो पकै बायर नु ले अजमेर गयो नै दहीया अजीयादे रे साथ

जंता सु रह्यीया पक्कै सांषला (रायसी:) रूण (नागोर रे गांव) जंतौ  
आय नै रासीसर रह्यौ पक्कै उपाधीयो १ केसव सांषलां रे ऊतो तिण  
कुड कर नै सांषलां सं वात कौवी जु थो नु जांगलु दीरा दु सांषलां  
नु मराड नै पक्कै दह्यीया नु सांषलां बेटी [दी]न्ही पक्कै जान आई  
जंतौ ताहार (sic) सगलां [द]ह्यीया नु चुक कर नै सांषला मारीया  
मार नै जाय जांगलु लीयो उव सांषला रहता पक्कै ।

(d) राठौड़ां री पीठियाँ राउ सीहैजी सँ वीकानेर रै राउ

कल्याणमलजी तौई, pp. 39b-43b. A series of genealogical lists containing only bare names and almost identical with the lists in (a).

(e) राठौड़ां री पट्टावली आसपाल सँ वीकानेर रै राजा सूरज-

सिङ्गजी तौई, p. 46b. A list of the Rāthōra rulers from Āsa Pāla to Sūraja Singha *rājā* of Bikaner. Containing only bare names.

(f) राउ जोधैजी री वेठाँ कियँ री याद, pp. 47a-48b. A list of the battles fought by *rāva* Jodhō, beginning :—

कुवरपदे थंका (sic):

१ केरवो मारीयो

ताहरा वाहर चढीयो सु चुहलराई आपढीयो ओथ वेठ  
ऊई... etc.

(g) वीदावलाँ री विगत, pp. 53b-56b. A note on the Vidā-vatas from *rāva* Jodhō, who conquered Lāranū, Chāpara and Dronapura from the Mohilas Ajita, Vachō, and Kānō, and gave the land to his son Vidō, down to Bhopata Rāmōta, whose domains were confiscated by *rājā* Rāya Singha in Samvat 1628. The note contains a list of the seven sons of Vidō and the villages they possessed, and then a short historical account of the Vidāvatās down to Bhopata, and their relations with the rulers of Bikaner and the Paṭhāṇas of Nāgōra. The note begins :—

मोहिल अजीत नै रांणी वछौ इयां रो राजधान लाडंगु नै  
कापर ऊतो नै इगपुर मोहिल कान्हौ वस्तौ पक्कै महाराई श्रीजोधजी

(sic) बगलां नुं मारि नै मोहिले रे री (sic) घरिती ले नै राजि  
अवीदेजी नुं राभीयो... etc.

(h) काँधलौताँ री पौडियाँ, pp. 58b-60b. A series of genealogical lists of the Kādhalōta Rāṭhōras containing only bare names. It ends with the two sons of Jagò Sāidāsōta : Nārāṇa and Rāgho Dāsa.

(i) जोधवत जोधपुर रै धनियाँ री पौडियाँ, pp. 63a-65b. Genealogical lists of the successors of Jodhò, coming down as far as the sons of Udè Singha. The lists contain only bare names, except for a short narrative in prose, which is inserted pp. 64a ff., and the subject of which are Candra Sena and his sons Ugra Sena, Rāya Singha, and Āsakarāṇa, and his brother Udè Singha. This narrative begins as follows :—

जोधपुर तुरकाणो कै (i) चंदसेणजी राम कहो ताहरा टीको  
आसकर (sic) नु दीन्दो पकै कितरेहेके दिहाडै उगरसेन कहो नु  
मो कंन्हा चाकरी कराडौ की नही... etc.

(j) राउल मालै नै जगमाल मालाउत रै दीकराँ रै नाम तथा  
पोहकरणाँ री पौडियाँ, pp. 74b-75a. Three genealogical lists giving only bare names, the third of which comes down as far as Sūjò Lūkāvata.

(k) भाटियाँ री पौडियाँ, pp. 78a-81b. Genealogical lists of the Bhāṭis of Jesalmer, Derāvāra, Vikamapura. Pūgaḷa, and Hā-pāsara. The first list begins :—

भाटो ऊवा ताँह री विगत (i) १ भाटो १ मांजमराव १  
मंगलराव १ वीजल १ देदल १ केहर १ तंगु तणौट कराडीयो १  
विजैराव १ देवराव देरावर कराडीयो १ मुध १ बाकु... etc.

The last name in the first list is *rāṇa* Kalyāṇa Dāsa Hararājōta, who is here stated to have succeeded in Samvat 1670.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 3:—बीकानेर रै राठौड़ाँ री ख्यात देसदरपण  
तथा पट्टाँ र गाँवाँ री विगत .

A cloth-bound volume, consisting of 166 leaves, each measuring  $12\frac{1}{4}'' \times 14\frac{1}{2}''$ . Nearly 30 leaves blank. Each page contains about 25 lines of writing, and each line about 50 *akṣaras*. The MS. was all written by one and the same hand, apparently some 30–40 years ago. It is a copy from another MS., as clearly shown by the frequent empty spaces in the text. It contains two different works, to wit:—

(a) बीकानेर रै राठौड़ाँ री ख्यात देसदरपण सिख्खायच दयालदास

खत, pp. 1a—57b. A history of the Rāṭhōra rulers of Bikaner from the origins down to the reign of *mahārājā* Ratana Siṅha (Samvat 1902). The date of the composition of the work and the name of its author are recorded in ten *dūhās* in Piṅgala in the first page, which form a kind of introduction and explain that the *khyāta* called *Deśadarpana*, i.e. "the mirror of the country," was compiled by *kavi* [Siṅdhāyaca] Dayāla Dāsa by order of *rāva* [Veda Mahatā] Jasavanta Siṅha, during the reign of *mahārājā* Sirdār Siṅha of Bikaner, in Samvat 1927 (1871 A.D.). Dayāla Dāsa is the same Cāraṇa who compiled the *Khyāta* No. 1, described above. The present work, however, is not identical with the last-mentioned one, but differs from it to some degree, especially in the first part. The *Deśadarpana* is a much less finished and co-ordinate work than *Khyāta* No. 1. It is a very summary and defective chronicle from the beginning down to the accession of *mahārājā* Gaja Siṅha (Samvat 1802), and a very minute and diffuse one from the accession of Gaja Siṅha to the end.

The work begins with a list of the names of the Rāṭhōras of Bikaner, from Nārāyaṇa (1st) to *mahārājā* Dūgara Siṅha (262nd), which contains only bare names, and then the narrative, in Marwari prose, begins from *rājā* Puñja (247th). P. 4a gives the following account of *rāva* Sihò:—

रं५५ मी पौढी सौयोजी सेतरामजी रा हुवा तिखा री जनम री  
याद सं ११८५ काती व ५ री जनम सं १२१२ वैसाख व १२ राजा  
हुवा : लाष २४०००० री पैदा सुं कौताइक परगनां सुं इनायत कनोज  
ऊई सु पातसाह री चाकरी मै रजु हुवा . . . etc.

The *khyāta* of Bikaner proper begins from p. 7b with an account of how *rāva* Jodhò defeated *rājā* Ajita Mohila and



conquered from him Chāpara and Dronapura. P. 9a the reasons for Vikò's and Kādhala's emigration are given, much in the same way as in *MS* 1.—

उण्होज दीनां कवर वीकजी काकाजी. कांधलजी सुं इकलास  
घणी जंतो सु कांधलजी सुं कवर वीकोजी वतलाय रह्या था राव  
जोधजी यां नुं देखीया इसो फुरमायो आज तो काका कांधलजी  
सुं भतीज है सला ह्वै सु जाणां कां इसी दीसे कै काई नवी जमी  
घाटसी . . . etc.

The *khyāta* of Vikò continues in the next two pages, his conquests being simply mentioned one after another. About the expedition against Jodhpur, it is said that Vikò succeeded in looting the city (p. 9b). The *khyāta* of Lūna Karaṇa (pp. 10a-11b) contains exactly the same events as *MS* 1, and they are also given in the same order. The *khyāta* of Jēta Sī begins p. 11b as follows :—

सं १५८३ सांवण सुद ५ नुं गांव नापासर है डेरां सुं वीदावत  
कौल्याणदास री तरफ रो ओठी आयो तै रा समंचार मातमपोसी  
वास्तै कौल्याणदास आवै कै इसा समाचार रावजी श्रीजैतसी सुं मालम  
हुवा : तै पर रावजी कहायो वात समझी अठै आवण रो कुंही काम  
नही . . . etc.,

and ends abruptly p. 13b with the mention of rāva Māla De's expedition against Bikaner. Follow the *khyātas* of Kalyāna Māla (p. 14a), Rāya Sīgha (pp. 14a-15b), Dalapata Sīgha (pp. 15b-16b), Sūra Sīgha (pp. 17a-18a), Karana Sīgha (pp. 18a-18b), Anopa Sīgha (pp. 18b-19a), Sarūpa Sīgha (p. 19a) Su-jāna Sīgha (pp. 19a-20b), and Jorāvar Sīgha (pp. 20b-21a), all of which are very abridged and defective, some of them consisting only of a few lines and giving only the dates of the principal events. This part of the work contains no commemorative songs.

The latter part of the work, which describes the reigns of Gaja Sīgha, Sūrata Sīgha, and Ratana Sīgha, is compiled on altogether different lines and contains much the same substance as the corresponding part in *MS* 1. The *khyāta* of Gaja Sīgha begins, p. 21a, as follows :—

श्रीजी जैपुर था सु रीणी पधारीया तरै वीकानेर सु न्हलो  
बधतावरसीधजी सांहा गया वीकानेर पधराया सं १८०२ असाड व

१४ तुं आंय फीरी पक्कै गादी बीराजीया पक्कै सं १८०२ उण्ही रातं  
कवरजी अमरसीधजी गांव गाढवालै सुं परबारा जोधपुर राजा अमै-  
सीधजी कन्है मदत लेव्ण सारु गया . . . etc.,

and comes to an end p. 26b. Then follows the *khyāta* of Sūrata Singha (pp. 26b-32b). and lastly that of Ratana Singha (pp. 32b-57b). This begins :—

सं १८८५ वैसाख ब्द ५ गदीनसीन हुवा बैसाख ब्द ५ नु श्रीजी  
पोसाष कर करणमोल मै पधारीया : तषत ऊपर बीराजीया पहला  
तो गांव सेषसर है गोदारां श्रीजी है तौलक कौयो पक्कै म्हाजन है  
ठाकर बीका रतनसीयोत बैरीसालजी सेरसीधोत तौलक कौयो . . .  
etc.

From a comparison of the few lines quoted above with the corresponding ones in MS. 1 (p. 339b). it will be seen how closely the two MSS. agree with one another. In fact, especially as far as the *khyāta* of Ratana Singha is concerned, the text in the two works is identical, except for slight differences in the wording and the use of different synonyms. In the *Deśadarpāṇa*, the *khyāta* of Ratana Singha is not completed. It breaks off in Samvat 1902 with the mention of the contingent Ratana Singha sent to Maroṭha in help of the English (p. 57b. corresponding to p. 378b in MS. 1).

(b) बीकानेर है पट्टां है गाँवाँ री विगत, pp. 76a-154a. A descriptive list of the villages in the Bikaner State, classified according to the names of their different tenants, with the figures of their respective income, population, etc., and also summary accounts of the principal events in the history of each fief, as well as genealogical lists of the ancestors of the present tenants, etc. Compiled under the reign of *mahārājā* Sirdār Singha, and probably intended to form a kind of supplement to the *khyāta* (a) described above. The work begins from the villages assigned to the temples for their maintenance :—

श्रीदेवस्थाना तालकै (sic) गांव मंडीया तै री तपसील इण भांत,

then follow the other fiefs. As a specimen of the nature of the work, we may take the account of the fief of Mahājana, which begins p. 98a as follows :—

| रेष | गांव | पैदावारी |
|-----|------|----------|
| ८६  | ८७   | ५१०००    |

“ ठीकाणो महाजन पटो गांव १३५ रो लीघोजै तै री वीगत इण भांत कै (1) हमार ठा° अमरसीधजी ठाकर रे घर पटै रा गांव १०८ ठाकर बंदगी में पोहता तै सुं वधाहै रा गांव ११ परधान ठाकरां रे अमरावत कै त्वां है पटै गांव १५ इण भांत पटो तो गांव ओक सो पैतीस १३५ रो लीघोजै परंत हमार पटै वाः आवाद कमती कै तै री तपसील इण भांत ठा° डावी मीसल सीहै बैठै महाजन रो ठीकाणो रावजी श्रीलूखकरणजी है राज मै वडा कवर रतनसीजी या ज्यां नै अबल मै ठीकाणो बंधायो संवत १५६२...

Then follows a list of all the villages in the fief of Mahājana. The work describes first the fiefs of the Rāthōras (Vikā, Jodhā, Rūpāvata, Vidāvata, etc.), and then those of the chiefs belonging to other tribes of Rajputs (Bhāṭi, Tāvāra, Paṛihāra, Kachavāha Pāvāra, Vāghora, etc.).

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

### MS. 4:—वीकानेर रै राठौड़ां री वात तथा वंसावली.

A MS. consisting of 54 leaves, of which about one half covered with writing, and the other half blank. Incomplete, apparently one or two leaves being missing at the end. Each leaf measures  $8\frac{1}{4}'' \times 6''$  and contains 23 lines of writing of about 18 akṣaras each. Written all by one hand, some 150-200 years ago. Cloth-bound, but with loose leaves. The script is very incorrect *devanāgarī* and makes no distinction between ड and ङ. The MS. contains:—

(a) राठौड़ां री वात राव सीहजी सँ राजा रायसिङ्गजी ताँई, pp. 1a-23b. A very summary historical sketch of the Rāthōras of Bikaner from *rāva* Sihò to *rājā* Rāya Singha, apparently compiled during the reign of the latter. The first part of the work, from the beginning to the reign of Lūṇa Karaṇa (pp. 1a-15b) is written on the very same and identical lines as (a) in MS. 2, the only difference being in that the account here is much more ample than that in MS. 2, and commemorative

songs are abundantly interspersed. Many passages are practically identical in the two works, only the wording is slightly altered by the use of different synonyms and expressions. There is no doubt that of the two versions, that contained in MS. 2 is the original. To give an idea of the close dependency of the two works on one another, I quote below the beginning of our MS. 4 (a), which the reader may compare with the beginning of MS. 2 (a) quoted in the above pages :—

सौहोत्री घेड गांव आय नै रह्योया पकै श्रीद्वारिकाजी रौ जात  
 नु हाणीया बीच पाटण सोलंकी मूलराज रौ रजवार उठै डेरा कौया  
 सु मूलराज चावोडां रो दोह्योतो चावोडां रै भाटी लावे फुलांणी सुं वैर  
 सु लावे घेठै करण मै निबला घात दीया तै सुं राज रो धंणी मूलराज  
 ऊवो सु मूलराज सौह्योती सुं मिलीयो कहो मारि लावे सुं वैर कै थे  
 मारी मदाह (sic) करो . . . etc.

The narrative continues on the same lines as in MS. 2 (a), only more diffuse, as far as the expedition of Lūṇa Karāṇa against Jesalmer, the account of which ends p. 15b, as follows :—

सु अठा सु लुणकरण फोज कर चढीयो सु जेसलमेर सु कोस हेक  
 परीया बावलांणी सुधा फेरीया रावल गढ मां बैठै जोयो,

corresponding to the following passage in MS. 2 (a), (p. 20a):—

ता पकै राउ लुणकरण बले कटक करि नै जेसलमेर गया राउल गढ  
 भालीयो पकै कोट दोला फेर नै पाक्का आया.

The rest of the work finds no correspondence in MS. 2 (a), which is interrupted after the list of the sons of Lūṇa Karāṇa, corresponding to p. 16a in the present MS. Pp. 16a-23b contain a continuation of the narrative, on quite the same lines, from the accession of Jēta Si to the reign of Rāya Singha. I give below the last lines, from which it would appear that the work was composed under the last-mentioned *rājā* :—

अर रायसंघजी राज करें देस मां अंमल दस्तुर ऊवो पकै पात-  
 साह अकवर गुजरात रयासा पर आवे स [हि]रा अजमेर ऊवा तद अठा  
 सुं रायसंघजी रांमसंघजी दुजा उमराव सारा साथ ले अजमेर पातसा  
 रौ पावां लागी पंथ पातसा ईहां सु राजी नही.....पकै इहां अरज  
 कौबी जो गुजरात पर हरवल न्हे हुसां चाकरी मुजरो कर देघासां तद

घातसा कन्हे वीकानेर री नवमोहरो लिषायो अजमेर री सुबै  
तईनाथ ईण भांत चाकर हुवा.

Here ends the work proper After the end, 4 commemorative *dūhās* are added which have nothing to do with Rāya Siṅha and whereof the text is very incorrect.

(b) जोधपुर रै राठौड़ राजावाँ री वंसावली, pp. 23b-26a. A genealogy of the Rāthōra rulers of Jodhpur from *rāva* Sihò to *mahārājā* Abhè Siṅha. It contains only names and references to the principal events and dates. The latest date mentioned is Samvat 1781.

(c) वीकानेर रै राठौड़ राजावाँ री वंसावली, pp. 26a-27b. A similar genealogy of the Rāthōra rulers of Bikaner, from *rāva* Vikò to *mahārājā* Anopā Siṅha. The latest date mentioned is Samvat 1726, but the genealogy is incomplete one or more leaves having gone lost at the end of the MS.

The MS forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

## MS. 5:—वीकानेर री ख्यात महाराजा सुजाण- सिङ्गजी हँ महाराजा गजसिङ्गजी ताँई नै दूजी फुटकर वाताँ तथा प्रिथीराजरासौ.

A huge volume, cloth-bound, numbering 374 leaves,  $16\frac{1}{4}'' \times 11\frac{1}{4}''$  in size. Each page contains from 36 to 42 lines of writing, and each line from 30 to 35 *akṣaras*. Written by different hands, all in *devanāgarī* script. About 100 years old, at the most. A few pages blank. The volume contains:—

(a) महाराजा सुजाणसिङ्गजी री वात, pp. 2a-5a. An historical sketch of the reign of *mahārājā* Sujāṇa Siṅha of Bikaner. Beginning:—

सं १७४७ सांवण सुद ३ री जन्म सं १७५७ वैसाख सुद ७ पाट  
बैठा जेठ वद १२ श्रीवीकानेर वधाइ आइ पातसाह श्रीओरंगसाह री  
चाकरौ मै ओरंगावाद सोबै था सं १७६३ मितौ प्राणुय—

ओरंगसाह फोत ऊवो अजीतसिंहजी पातसाह री सुख नै जालोर सुं  
असवार हुय जोधपुर कायंम कौयो . . . etc.

The work contains a description of the Jodhpur expedition against Bikaner, lead by Bhandāri Raghunātha, the conspiracy of Ajita Singha to murder Sujāna Singha through Vyāsa Dīpa Canda, the marriage of Sujāna Singha at Dūgarapura (S. 1776), and the war with Jodhpur of Samvat 1790-92.

(b) महाराजा जोरावरसिङ्गजी तथा गजसिङ्गजी री ख्यात नै  
जूनी ख्यात री वार्ता, pp. 6a-95b. A chronicle of the reigns of  
Jorāvar Singha and Gaja Singha of Bikaner, with special refer-  
ence to the wars with Jodhpur, and digressional dialogues on  
the earlier history of Bikaner, Jodhpur, and other Rajput States.  
The work begins :—

...नै देस मै राजा औअभैसिंहजी वषतसिंहजी रै थांयां उपर  
असवार हुवा बीदासर गोपालपुरै मुकांम हुवा परै सुं गजा वषतसिंहजी  
प्रोहत जगनाथ जैदेवांणी पोहकरणी जमीयत जोधपुर नागोर वगैरै  
सेषावत सादूलसिंघ जगरांमोत फोज भारी ले नै औजी री फोज रै  
मुकालबै आय उतरैया...,

and proceeds immediately to relate the attack on Bikaner by  
Abhè Singha of Jodhpur, and the siege he laid to the fort. P. 7a  
the first digression begins with the account of the mission of  
Muhatò Ānanda Rūpa to Savāi Jè Singha of Jaipur, to induce  
him to take the field against Jodhpur and thus relieve the  
siege of Bikaner. His dialogues with *mahārājā* Jè Singha begin  
from p. 11b, where Jè Singha questions him about the earlier  
history of Bikaner and its relations with Jodhpur :—

महाराज औसवाइजेसिंहजी फुरमाइ जो मुहंताजी जोधपुर रा  
सुं थांहांरै आगली हकौकत किण तरै छै ।

The reply by Ānanda Rūpa is in the form of a summary  
historical sketch of Bikaner, from *rāva* Vikò to *rājā* Dalapata  
Singha (pp. 11b-18a). To corroborate and illustrate his recital,  
Ānanda Rūpa has a bard summoned his name Jayā Rāma,  
a Bārātha originary from Bikaner, who recites all the commemo-  
rative songs referring to the events related. The narrative by  
Ānanda Rūpa begins :—

मुंहतैजी अरज किवी जो महाराज जांगलु सांवलं रो राज थो  
सु आपत री अदाव[त] वा कालदुकाळी सु धरती वैराण ऊइ तिण

उपर सांभलो नापो मांखकराव रो राव जोधेजो कंनै जाय धरती रौ  
वैनती किवी...etc. (p. 11b),

and continues with the *khyāta* of Vikò, his conquests, his foundation of Bikaner, and his expedition against Jodhpur (pp. 11b-12b). Then follow the *khyātas* of Lūṇa Karaṇa (pp. 12b-13a), which contains only the account of the expedition against Jesalmer, and some commemorative songs, Jēta Sī (pp. 13a-15b), Kalyāṇa Sīṅha (pp. 15b-16a), Rāya Sīṅha (pp. 16a-17a), and Dalapata Sīṅha (pp. 17a-18a), all of which are more or less defective and incomplete. After Āṇanda Rūpa has completed the account of the reign of Dalapata Sīṅha, *mahā-rājā* Jē Sīṅha interrupts his recital by questioning him about the origin of his family. The reply of Āṇanda Rūpa is contained in pp. 18a-19a, where he traces his pedigree to Osiyā, whence his ancestor Siva Rāja Sālāvata emigrated to Bikaner, during the time of *rāva* Vikò :—

...ओसीयां मांहारो कदीम वास थो नै ओ मुलक स<sup>०</sup>——

राव चवडै वीरमोत मंडोहर लीवी तिण दिन सुं दरबार मै पग कै तठा  
पकै राव जोधेजौ रो (*sic*) कवर वीकैजौ साग्र ओसीयां सु सिवराज  
सालावत भायांवसी लोक सुधो आयो...etc. (p. 18a).

The dialogical digression ends p. 19b, with an account of the contest Bikaner had with *rāva* Amara Sīṅha, after the Emperor had assigned Nāgōra to the latter.

From p. 20a the main narrative is resumed with a description of the council Jē Sīṅha held with his nobles, and how they all resolved to draw their swords against Jodhpur. Pp. 20b-21a describe the march of the Jaipur army, and the alarm of Abhē Sīṅha, who in great haste raised the siege of Bikaner and ran to the defence of his capital. *Sākha rō dūhō* :—

तीन<sup>१</sup> महीना पांच दिन गड सूं<sup>२</sup> गोता घाय ।

अभमलही घर आवियो<sup>३</sup> पूंदै<sup>४</sup> आग लगाय ॥ १ ॥

P. 21b a new digression begins, also in the form of dialogues, the interlocutors this time being Jē Sīṅha of Jaipur, Bakhat Sīṅha of Nāgōra, Dalel Sīṅha of Būdi, and other chiefs assembled in the Jaipur camp. The first recital is by Bakhat Sīṅha, who in compliance with a request of Jē Sīṅha, relates the early history of Jodhpur from *rāva* Sihò to *rāva* Jodhò (pp. 22a-30b). This recital begins :—

आगलां बुजरकां कंनै इण तरै सुणी कै परंपरा राठोड़ां रो कनवज

<sup>१</sup> MS. तन,    <sup>२</sup> MS. सूं,    <sup>३</sup> MS. आवियो,    <sup>४</sup> MS. पुंदै ।

रजध्यानी सु महाराज श्रीजैचंदजी दलेपाँगुलो कहांगो तांहां री साहिबी  
रा कठा तांइ वषांण कह्यो ताहरै वरदाइसेन ऊवो ताहरै पाट सेतरांम  
नै सेतरांमजी रै सीहोजी ऊवा...etc.,

and ends with the foundation of Jodhpur by *rāva* Jodhō in Samvat 1515. The conversation is continued in pages 30b-32b with the early history of the Sisodiyās (pp. 30b-31b), the Bhātīs (pp. 31b-32a), the Devarās, the Hādās, and the Kachavāhās (pp. 32a-b), related partly by Jē Sīngha and partly by the other chiefs present. Then the thread of the narrative is resumed with the account of how Jē Sīngha and his allies levied a contribution from Jodhpur and returned to their country, after having attained their object, the relief of the siege of Bikaner. *Sākha rō dūhō* by Gāḍaṇa Khīva Rāja (p. 33a):—

वीकानेर गयंद जिम गहे अबै रजग्राह ।

सुखे पुकार सिंहाय की हर ची पर जैसाह ॥ १ ॥

P. 33a describes a meeting of Jorāvar Sīngha and Jē Sīngha at Vanāra, after which the *khyāta* of Jorāvar Sīngha is continued with an account of internal disturbances and the coalition of Bakhat Sīngha and Abhē Sīngha against Jaipur, till the death of Jorāvar Sīngha in Samvat 1802 (p. 38a).

The *khyāta* of Gaja Sīngha begins in the same page 38a. as follows:—

श्रीजी रै कवर तो कोइ ऊवो नही सारांइ अमरावां सुतकुदीयां  
हजूरियां नै फिकर उपनो जो कासु कीजै तिख समै रा°(?) बलरामसिंघ  
केसोदासोत थाप किसनसिंघोत वीको अमरसिंघजी रो जिलायत थो  
सो किणही सुतकुदी नै पुकीयो नही नै रा°(?) कुसलसिंघ प्रथीराजोत  
री वींटी रो सैहयान ले नै चढ गयो...etc.

Immediately after the installation of Gaja Sīngha, comes the war with Jodhpur, which is related at some length till the meeting of Gaja Sīngha and Bakhat Sīngha at Nāgōra in Samvat 1806 (p. 44a). P. 45a begins the third and last dialogical digression. This time the chief interlocutors are Gaja Sīngha, Bakhat Sīngha, Kachavāhō Dalel Sīngha, and Muhatō Mana Rūpa, and the place of their meeting is Kāliyāvāsa. The subjects treated in the conversation are the three following: how Savāi Jē Sīngha went for help to Ajita Sīngha of Jodhpur, when Amber was sequestered (pp. 45a-46b), how Orangzeb punished Jodhpur after the death of Jasavanta Sīngha (pp. 46b-48a), and how Ajita Sīngha of Jodhpur was murdered by his son



Bakhat Singha (pp 48a-49a). This is related by Bakhat Singha himself and it is interesting to see how cynically he confesses his horrible crime and throws the blame on his young age and the drink he had indulged in:—

मांझारी टांझ री सु (sic) बुध थी नै बाबक था नै भांग अरोगता  
नै री तरंगां उठती क्यु सोच विचार कियो नही तीण सु सं १७८१  
मिति आसाठ सुद १३ रात रा सुतां नै किंद पाय चूक कियो सु ऊजहार  
रा कारण एठै वडो केहरषायो ऊवो.....मांझारी नून बुध थी  
तिण सु इसो काम हाथे वणायो... (p. 48b).

Pp. 49a-53b contain an account of the new coalition of Bakhat Singha, Gaja Singha, and Isari Singha of Jaipur, against Rāma Singha of Jodhpur, and of Bakhat Singha's installation on the throne of Jodhpur in Samvat 1807. The remaining pages (54a-95b) simply contain a continuation of the chronicle of Gaja Singha from his marriage at Jesalmer (S. 1808) to some unimportant events which happened in Samvat 1828.

(c) वीरमायण डाळी बहादर री कही, pp. 97a-104b. The *Vīramāyana*, a bardic poem on the exploits of Virama De Śaḷa-khāvata, by Dhādhī Bahādar. Beginning.—

अत मत कायब मुझ लहां उकती । सुप्रसन्न होय दीजे सरखती ।  
पोह राठोड़ अचल कृत्रपती । कहां जिम कमधां कौरती ॥ १ ॥

End :—

अमर जुग चार अरैहण । खब कुमंत रोर भेटण संगट । कारज  
मनं वांछत करण । सुज मात तात बंधव सयण । सध गोग थारै सरण ।  
क क क ।

(d) वीकानेर री हकीगत घणियाँ री, pp. 105a-107b. A very summary sketch of the history of Bikaner from *rāva Vikò* to *mahārājā* Anopa Singha (S. 1726, pp. 105a-107a), followed by genealogical accounts of the Rāthōras who immigrated with Vikò from Jodhpur, divided according to their *khāpas*: Kādhala, Ūdāvata, etc. Beginning :—

राव वीकौ जोधावत रांणी नोरंगदै सांभली रा पेट रा बैटा २ हुवा  
वीकौ ने वीदौ दोलुंझ भाई ऊवा राव वीकौ जोधावत सं १४८७ रा  
आंवण सुदि १५ री जनम सं १५२७ वैसाख सुद ३ जोधपुर कुटी नै  
गांव चुंडासर आय रया...etc.

(e) चहुवाण सीसोदिया वगैरे रजपुताँ री पौडियाँ तथा साहवाँ  
री जगावाँ, pp. 107b-111b. Genealogical accounts of the Caha-  
 vāṇas (p. 107b), the Sīsodiyās and their branches (pp. 108a-  
 110a), the Bhātīs (p. 110a), the Devarās (pp. 110a-b), the Mo-  
 hilas (p. 110b), the Sindhalas (pp. 110b-111a), the Solāṅkīs  
 (p. 111a), and the Pāvāras (pp. 111a-b)

(f) पातसाह औरङ्गजेब री हकीगत, pp. 111b-121a. An ac-  
 count of the reign of Orangzeb with special reference to his  
 war with Jodhpur, from the Golakunda expedition and the  
 founding of Orangābād. to the loss of Jodhpur in Saṃvat 1743.  
 The two first pages contain a kind of introduction, in which  
 the most salient events in the reigns of Akbar, Jahāṅgīr and  
 Šāh Jahān are cursorily mentioned. The work begins :—

पातसा अकबर हमाऊ री दीली री धणी तिण रा परवाड़ा सं°  
 १६११ पातसा हमाऊ दीली लीवी सु दीली री कोट जोवेतौ थो सु  
 कांगरा थी गौर पड़ीयौ सुं सुवौ अकबर नानौ थो टीकै बैठौ...etc.

(g) राठौड़ाँ री वंसावली, pp. 122a-132b. An historical  
 sketch of the Rāthōras of Jodhpur, from *rājā* Padārtha to the  
 death of *kāvira* Jagata Sīṅha, son of *mahārājā* Jasavanta  
 Sīṅha, in Saṃvat 1733 (p. 130b), followed by a few discon-  
 nected notes on very disparate subjects, mostly connected with  
 the history of Marwar. Beginning :—

राजा पदारथ (सुरथ) रो बेटो सं° ६११ पाट बुँठो राजा ग्यांन  
 पदारथ रो सं° ६३४ रा वे ॥ सुद ५ जन्म...etc.

(h) प्रिथीराज चौहान री रासौ कवि चन्दवरदाई री कहियो,  
 pp. 134a-373b. A very incorrect copy of the *Prithī Rāja Rāso*  
 from the beginning to the end of the *Dhanakathā*.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of  
 Bikaner.

MS. 6 :—नागौर री मामलै री बात नै कविता .

A little MS. in the form of a *gutakò*, cloth-bound, number-  
 ing 132 leaves, 5" x 5½" in size. Pp. 21b-26b, 45b-96b, and 121b-

132b are blank. The pages filled with writing contain from 7 to 16 lines, of 13 to 27 *akṣaras*. Leaves 100-115 exhibit 16 puerile pictures in water-colours illustrating episodes of the *Rasāñū rā dūhā* [see (d) below]. The MS. is about 250 years old. P 7b gives a date: *Samvat* 1696, *Jetha suda* 13 *sanavāra*, and a name, *Rughanātha*, as the name of the writer Marwari script. No distinction is made between ड and ङ

The MS. contains —

(a) परिह्राँ दूछा वगैरे फुटकर वाताँ, pp. 1a-11b.

(b) नागौर है मामलै री कविता, pp. 12a-21a Three com-

memorative songs, namely a *gīta*, a *ḥamālā*, and a *nīsānī* on the contest between *Karaṇa* *Siṅha* of *Bikaner* and *Amara* *Siṅha* of *Nāgōra* described in the next paragraph below. The three songs especially celebrate the valour of *Mūhatō Rāma Canda*, one of the chiefs in the forces of *Bikaner*. The *gīta* is by *Cāraṇa Jagō*, and the *ḥamālā* by *Cāraṇa Deva Rāja Vikū-puriyō*. The name of the author of the *nīsānī* is not given. The three songs begin respectively .—

*gīta* : दलार्थम रुदसंभ...etc.,

*ḥamālā* : कैरव पांडव कलहैया...etc.,

*nīsānī* : अवरल दवौ अघर सघर...etc

(c) नागौर है मामलै री वात, pp. 27a-45a. A very minute

and interesting account of the contest which took place in the years *Samvat* 1699-1700 between *Nāgōra* and *Bikaner*, over the village of *Jākhāniyō*. After *Nāgōra* had been assigned in fief to *rāva* *Amara* *Siṅha*, the son of *Gaja* *Siṅha* of *Jodhpur*, *Jākhāniyō* had continued to remain in the possession of the *Rājā* of *Bikaner*. But in *Samvat* 1699 the *Nāgōrīs* went and sowed the fields round *Jākhāniyō*, and this eventually gave rise to the contest, which ended in *Samvat* 1700 (?) with a battle in which the forces of *Amara* *Siṅha* were routed and their commander, *Siṅhavi* *Siha* *Mala*, put to flight. The account of the sequels of the battle is continued till the death of *Amara* *Siṅha*. The little work is very important, thanks to the minute particulars it contains, which throw an interesting light on some aspects of the feudal life of the period. It begins :—

वीकानेर माहाराजा (*sic*) श्रीकरंनसिंहजी है राज ने नागौर राउ  
अंमरसिंघ गजसंघोत रो राज सु नागौर वीकानेर री काकड गाँ(°) १  
जाषाणीयो सु गांव वीकानेर रो ऊतो ने नागौर रा कहे जु गांव  
माहारो शीवहीज असरचो हुतो...etc., and terminates :—

इसडो काम मुहते रामचंद तु फबीयो वडो नाव ऊयो  
पातसाही माहे वदीतो ऊवो इसडो वीकानेर काशी कामदार  
ऊयो नं को ऊसी ।

(d) रसालू रा दूहा, pp. 99b-115b. Thirty-three *dūhās* beginning: उंच(?)इ महल्ल चवंदडी ॥ २ ॥, namely from the fourth quarter in the second *dūhō*, and ending: राजा भोज जुहारवे ॥ ३१ ॥.

(e) किवलास रा दूहा, pp. 116a-117b. Thirty couplets beginning: किणही सावण संयोग.. etc.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

### MS. 7:—वीकानेर रै राठौड़ राजावाँ री नै बीजा लोकाँ री पीढियाँ.

A small *gutakō*, cloth-bound, numbering 66 leaves,  $5\frac{1}{4}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$  in size. Each page contains 11-12 lines of writing of 15-22 *akṣaras*. Some pages have been left blank. The MS. was caused to be written by Gādana Khūmajī for the use of *kāvara* Ratana Singha, the son of *mahārājā* Sūrata Singha of Bikaner, in Samvat 1867 (see p. 6b). It contains:—

(a) राठौड़ राजावाँ रै कँवर रै नाँवाँ रा दूहा, pp. 1a-3b. A series of 21 *dūhās* giving the names of the sons of the Rāthōṛa rulers following: Sīhō, Salakhō, Virama, C'ō, Rīṇa Mālā, Jodhō, Vikō, Lūṇa Karaṇa, Jēta Si, Kalyāṇa Mālā, Rāya Singha, Sūra Singha, Karaṇa Singha, and Anopa Singha.

(b) वीकानेर रै राठौड़ राजावाँ री वंसावली, pp. 4a-6b. A list of mere names of the Rāthōṛa rulers of Bikaner, from Ādi Nārāyaṇa (1st) to *mahārājā* Sūrata Singha (159th).

(c) वीकानेर रै राठौड़ राजावाँ रै संवत नै घाम पधारण री जगावाँ, pp. 7a-10b. A prospectus giving the years of birth, accession, death, etc. of the rulers of Bikaner, and also the

names of the places where they died, from *rāva* Jodhò to *mahārājā* Sūrata Singha.

(d) वीकानेर रै राठौड़ राजावाँ री माजी साहिबाँ रा नै सतिवाँ रा नै कौवराँ रा नाम, pp. 11a-22b. Names of the mothers, *satīs*, and sons of the rulers of Bikaner, from *rāva* Āsathāna to *mahārājā* Sūrata Singha.

(e) वीकानेर रै पट्टेदाराँ री पौडियाँ, pp. 23a-33b. Genealogies of the chief *jagirdars* of Bikaner. The last pages contain also genealogies of the rulers of Jodhpur, Idara, Kisanagaḍha, Ratalāma, and Āmajharò.

(f) जैपुर बूँदी जेसलमेर वगैराँ री वंसावली नै पौडियाँ, pp. 35a-41b. Genealogies of the rulers of Jaipur, Būdi, Koṭò, Jesalmer, Derāvara, and Udaipur.

(g) वीकानेर रै कामदाराँ वगैराँ री पौडियाँ, pp. 42a-62b. Genealogies of the Mūhatās, Vēdas, Khaḥanacīs and other Bania and Rājput tribes in Bikaner.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

### MS. 8:—मूहलौत नैखसी री ख्यात .

A cloth-bound MS., consisting of 282 leaves covered with writing, besides a few blank leaves, some at the beginning and some at the end. Size of the leaves  $10\frac{1}{2}'' \times 11''$ . Each page contains from 22 to 25 lines of writing, and each line from 25 to 32 *akṣa*. All written by one hand, in *devanāgarī*. Complete, but <sup>in places</sup> ~~in places~~ in very many places, owing to the bad ink which has caused the pages to stick to one another. P. 280a records that the copy was made by Viṭhū Panò, at Bikaner, in Samvat 1899, by order of *mahārājā* Lakhamāṇa Singha, the brother of *mahārājā* Ratana Singha.

The MS. contains the “Khyāta” by Mūhaṇòta Nēṇa Si, beginning from the Sīsodiyās as follows:—

अै सौसोदीया आदि गैहिलौत कहीजै अेक वात यू सुखी इयाँ  
री ठकुराई पैहली दिखण नु नासकचंबक हुती सु इयाँ रै पुर्बज जै  
सूर्य रो उपासन हुतो...etc.

As a list of the contents of the first part of the “Khyāta”—going from the *Sīsodiyā rī khyāta* (1) to the *Kānḥara De rī vāta* (28)—has been already given in “Descriptive Catalogue,” Sect. i, Pt. i; MS. No. 6, it will be sufficient here to give an index of the contents of the second part, which is missing in the Jodhpur MSS. 6, 7, 13 :—

29. वीरमजी री वात, pp. 179a-180b.
30. राव चूँडैजी री वात, pp. 180b-183b.
31. गोगादेजी री वात, pp. 183b-184b.
32. अरडकमल चूँडावत री वात, pp. 184b-185b.
33. राव रिणमलजी री वात, pp. 185b-190a.
34. रावल जगमालजी री वात, pp. 190a-b.
35. राव जोधैजी री वात, pp. 190b-192a.
36. राव वीकैजी री वात, pp. 192a-193a.
37. भटनेर री वात, pp. 193a-194a.
38. राव वीकैजी री वात वीकानेर वसाथो तै समै री,  
pp. 194a-194b.
39. काँधलजी री वात, pp. 194b-195a.
40. राव तीडै री वात, pp. 195a-b.
41. पताई रावल री वात, pp. 195b-196a.
42. राव सलखैजी री वात, p. 196a.
43. गढ मण्डिया तै री ख्यात, pp. 196a-b.
44. राव रिणमल महमद मारियो तै री वात, pp. 196b-197a.
45. गोगादे वीरमदेवौत री वात, pp. 197a-198a.
46. [राठौड़ राजावाँ रै अन्तेवरौँ रा नाम\*], pp. 198a-199a.
47. जेसलमेर री वात, pp. 199a-200b.
48. टूदै जोधावत री वात, pp. 200b-201a.
49. खेतसी रतनसिऔत री वात, pp. 201a-203a.
50. गुजरात देस(?) री(?) वात, pp. 203a-204b.
51. पावूजी री वात, pp. 205a-211b.

52. राव गांगै वीरमदे री वात, pp. 211b-213b.
53. हरदास ऊहड़ री वात, pp. 213b-219a.
54. नरै सूजावत खीमै पोहकरणै री वात, pp. 219a-223a
55. जैमल वीरमदेवौत राव मालदे री वात, pp. 223a-225b
56. सीहै सौं धल री वात, pp. 225b-227b.
57. राव रिणमलजो री वात, pp. 227b-231b
58. नरबद सतावत सुपियारदे लायौ तै समै री वात, pp. 231b-234b.
59. नरबद सतावत राखैजो नूँ आँख दीधी तै समै री वात, pp. 234b-235a.
60. राव लूँकरण री वात, pp. 235a-b.
61. मोहिनाँ री वात, pp. 235b-241a.
62. क्वीस राजकुली इतरे गढे राज करै [तै री विगत]<sup>r</sup>, p. 241b.
63. पँवाराँ री वंसावली, pp. 241b-242a.
64. राठौड़ाँ री वंसावली, pp. 242a-244a.
65. [पातसाह्याँ गढ लिया तै रा संवत]\*, pp. 244a-b.
66. दिल्ली राजा बैठा तियाँ री विगत, pp. 244b-246b.
67. सेतराम वरदाईसेनौत री वात, pp. 247a-251a.
68. राठौड़ राजावाँ रै काँवरौ नै सतियाँ रा नाम, pp. 251b-253a.
69. किसनगढ री विगत, pp. 253a-254a.
70. राठौड़ाँ री तेरै साखाँ री विगत, pp. 254a-b.
71. जेसलमेर री ख्यात, pp. 254b-255a.
72. खज्जौत नारखौत वगैरे वीकानेर रै सिरदारौ री पौढियाँ, pp. 255b-259b.
73. पातसाह्याँ रा फुटकर संवत, p. 260a.
74. चन्द्रावताँ री वात, pp. 260b-264a.
75. सिखरौ वहेलवै गयौ रहै तै री वात, pp. 264b-266b.
76. उदै उगवणावत री वात, pp. 266b-269b.

77. दूदैं भोज री वात, pp. 270a-272a.
78. ख्यामखान्याँ री उतपत, pp. 272b-273a.
79. दौलतावाद रा उमरावाँ री वात, pp. 273a-b.
80. मलकम्बर नैं आकूतखाँ री याददास्त, pp. 274a-b.
81. साँगमराव राठौड़ री वात, pp. 275a-280a.

The last four pages contain a very imperfect index of subjects.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

### MS. 9:—राजा करणसिङ्गजी रै कँवरों री वात नै नापै साँखलै री वात .

A cloth-bound MS., consisting of 124 leaves,  $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5\frac{1}{4}''$  in size. Pages 73a-124b are blank. The pages filled with writing contain 18 lines each, and each line numbers 15 to 16 *akṣaras*. Beautiful, but inaccurate *devanāgarī* script. ओँ is often written for medial औँ. The MS. was copied in Samvat 1926 (see p. 72b).

The MS. contains two works, to wit :—

(a) राजा करणसिङ्गजी रै कँवरों री वात, pp. 1a-48b. A biography of the five sons of Karāṇa Sīṅha, *rājā* of Bikaner : Anopa Sīṅha, Kesari Sīṅha, Padama Sīṅha, Mohana Sīṅha, and Vanamālī Dāsa, the last one an illegitimate son. The work begins :—

महाराजा श्रीकरणसिङ्गजी बीकानेर वडो राज कीयो। वडो अड़पायत आंटीलो राजा हुवो। तुरक रो घरभात रो मुह न देखता। दरबारै सईयद तुरक रहता त्यां नु मोती पेराय कांनं मे आप घताया। सो पातसाह चाकरी वदले अहदौ मेलीया। सो भली तरे जावतो करावता। बांख नु मोकलो देता। पाखी धारो पावता।... etc.

The biography contains much fiction and has little historical value. The exploits of the five princes are related in



turn. After a general praise of the reign of Karana Singha, comes a preliminary enumeration of his five sons and of the chiefs with whom they were connected by marriage, and then begins the biography of Anopa Singha, which continues till p. 3b (comm. songs : करे पांण असुरांण...p. 2a, सुवे दधण सोहीयो...

p. 2b-3a, कूवर वषांणु राजा करण रा...p. 3b). Next comes the biography of Kesari Singha, containing a description of his feats of arms from the battle of Ujain in which he is stated to have fought at the side of Orangzeb (p. 4a). Third comes the biography of Padama Singha, which is the most diffuse of all, and begins from p. 9a with the well-known quarrel over the deer:—

सो अक दिन मोहणसिंघ रो छीरण थो सो कुटो । सो कोटवाल पकड़ीयो । तद मोहणसिंघजी मोंणस<sup>1</sup> मेल कहायो । छिरण मांरो थांहरै कै । आयो कै सो दिरावो । कोटवाल नटीयो...etc.

(Comm. *nīsāṇī* by Gāḍaṇa Goradhana Lakhamidāsōta: इल साका अवरंग तघत इम ऊवा उवारे...pp. 12a-13a). In the quarrel, Mohana Singha, the fourth son of Karana Singha, lost his life. The biographical account of Mohana Singha consists practically all in the description of the part he had in the quarrel mentioned above. The biography of Padama Singha continues at length till p. 38a, where his glorious death in battle is related, but his amorous adventures and other minor anecdotes are kept more in view than his military exploits. Pp. 39a-42a form a sequel to the life of Padama Singha, and contain the story of a *navāb*, his friend, who became a *fakir* after Padama Singha's death. The biography of Vanamālī Dāsa comes last (pp. 42a-48b), and terminates with the account of how he was murdered by order of Anopa Singha.

(b) नापै सांखलै री वात, pp. 49a-72b. A biography of Nāpō Sākhālō, the man who accompanied and helped *rāva* Vikō in his conquest of the new land. It begins from the murder of *rāva* Rina Mala at Citōra :—

रावजी श्रीरिणमलजी सूं रांणो कुंमै चूक कयो (*sic*) मोपे पुवार रे कहै । सो आदमी अठारे लेय महिपो रिणमलजी रे डेरे गयो । सो ठोलीयै उपर पोढीया था । सो पाघ रा आंटा देय मांचे उपर बाघः (*sic*) । पछे तरवार वाह्यै । सो रिणमलजी ठोलीयो लीयो उठौयो

<sup>1</sup> For साणस.

तिथ वषत महिपो कुद आघो जाय षड़ो रह्योः । बीजा अठारै मोयस  
या सो रिगमलजी मारीया । (*Sākha rò gīta* : मेल्हीयां रांण कूंभ रयण  
राव मारंण...)

Nāpò is represented as having rendered *rāva* Jodhò invaluable help during his war with Mewar, by staying always at the court of the *rānā* and secretly informing Jodhò of all that was going on there. The biography is as full of fiction as the foregoing one. To quote only one instance, about 20 pages (pp. 53a-62b) are devoted to a story according to which the *rānā* was once supplanted by a mean *jogī*, who went into the body of the *rānā*, after making the soul of the *rānā* enter the body of a dead deer. It was only after six months the *rānā* was able to recover his own body, thanks to the help of Nāpò. Subsequently, Nāpò left the court of Cītoṛa, and went to Jodhpur (p. 63a), where he became the best counselor of Jodhò. It was Nāpò, who made Jodhò assign to Vikò the territory of Sārūriyò, which became the origin of all the latter's conquests. From this point, the exploits of Nāpò are mixed up with those of Vikò, whose conquests are imperfectly related in the last pages of the work, special attention being paid to the war with the Mohilas.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

### MS. 10 :—राजावाँ रौ जनमपत्त्रियाँ .

A small *gutakò*, 4½" × 5" in size, cloth-bound, consisting of 70 leaves. Incomplete, many leaves being lost both at the beginning and at the end. Each page contains from 2 to 4 lines of writing of about 25 *akṣaras*, followed by two *kundalīs*, or horoscopical diagrams, arranged on the same line. Pp. 33a-40b, which are inserted in the middle of the MS., are of different paper and in different writing. The MS. was apparently written about 200-250 years ago, probably in the second or third decade of the Saṃvat-century 1700.

The MS. contains a collection of *janmapatṛīs*, i.e. horoscopes of the birth of the rulers of Bikaner, Jodhpur, and other Rājput States, and also smaller chiefs, as well as imperial princes. Each page contains one horoscope, which consists of two parts, to wit: (a) two to four lines of text, giving the date, hour, and asterism of birth as well as the name of the father, etc., of the new-born one, and (b) two *kundalīs*, or zodiacal diagrams, the one being the *lagnakundalī*, with the names of the signs, and the other the *bhāvakundalī*, without these names.

I quote as a specimen of the collection the horoscope of *raṅgā* Rāya Singha of Bikaner, which is found p. 33a —

संवत् १५६८ वर्षे अके १४६३ प्रवर्तमाने श्रावण मासे कृष्णपक्षे  
द्वादश्यां १२ तिथौ बुधवासरे घं २४ चार्द्रानक्षत्रे चतुर्थपादे जन्म ॥  
श्री ५ माहाराजा रायसिंहजी जन्मः ॥

| जन्मकुंडली |     |      |    | भाव |     |      |    |
|------------|-----|------|----|-----|-----|------|----|
| १          | ११  | १२   | १० | १   | ११  | १२   | १० |
| २          | १२  | रा   | १० | २   | १२  | १०   | १० |
| ३          | १३  | श्री | ९  | ३   | १३  | श्री | ९  |
| ४          | १४  | ६    | ८  | ४   | १४  | ६    | ८  |
| ५          | १५  | ७    | ७  | ५   | १५  | ७    | ७  |
| ६          | १६  | ८    | ६  | ६   | १६  | ८    | ६  |
| ७          | १७  | ९    | ५  | ७   | १७  | ९    | ५  |
| ८          | १८  | १०   | ४  | ८   | १८  | १०   | ४  |
| ९          | १९  | ११   | ३  | ९   | १९  | ११   | ३  |
| १०         | २०  | १२   | २  | १०  | २०  | १२   | २  |
| ११         | २१  | १३   | १  | ११  | २१  | १३   | १  |
| १२         | २२  | १४   | ०  | १२  | २२  | १४   | ०  |
| १३         | २३  | १५   | ११ | १३  | २३  | १५   | ११ |
| १४         | २४  | १६   | १० | १४  | २४  | १६   | १० |
| १५         | २५  | १७   | ९  | १५  | २५  | १७   | ९  |
| १६         | २६  | १८   | ८  | १६  | २६  | १८   | ८  |
| १७         | २७  | १९   | ७  | १७  | २७  | १९   | ७  |
| १८         | २८  | २०   | ६  | १८  | २८  | २०   | ६  |
| १९         | २९  | २१   | ५  | १९  | २९  | २१   | ५  |
| २०         | ३०  | २२   | ४  | २०  | ३०  | २२   | ४  |
| २१         | ३१  | २३   | ३  | २१  | ३१  | २३   | ३  |
| २२         | ३२  | २४   | २  | २२  | ३२  | २४   | २  |
| २३         | ३३  | २५   | १  | २३  | ३३  | २५   | १  |
| २४         | ३४  | २६   | ०  | २४  | ३४  | २६   | ०  |
| २५         | ३५  | २७   | ११ | २५  | ३५  | २७   | ११ |
| २६         | ३६  | २८   | १० | २६  | ३६  | २८   | १० |
| २७         | ३७  | २९   | ९  | २७  | ३७  | २९   | ९  |
| २८         | ३८  | ३०   | ८  | २८  | ३८  | ३०   | ८  |
| २९         | ३९  | ३१   | ७  | २९  | ३९  | ३१   | ७  |
| ३०         | ४०  | ३२   | ६  | ३०  | ४०  | ३२   | ६  |
| ३१         | ४१  | ३३   | ५  | ३१  | ४१  | ३३   | ५  |
| ३२         | ४२  | ३४   | ४  | ३२  | ४२  | ३४   | ४  |
| ३३         | ४३  | ३५   | ३  | ३३  | ४३  | ३५   | ३  |
| ३४         | ४४  | ३६   | २  | ३४  | ४४  | ३६   | २  |
| ३५         | ४५  | ३७   | १  | ३५  | ४५  | ३७   | १  |
| ३६         | ४६  | ३८   | ०  | ३६  | ४६  | ३८   | ०  |
| ३७         | ४७  | ३९   | ११ | ३७  | ४७  | ३९   | ११ |
| ३८         | ४८  | ४०   | १० | ३८  | ४८  | ४०   | १० |
| ३९         | ४९  | ४१   | ९  | ३९  | ४९  | ४१   | ९  |
| ४०         | ५०  | ४२   | ८  | ४०  | ५०  | ४२   | ८  |
| ४१         | ५१  | ४३   | ७  | ४१  | ५१  | ४३   | ७  |
| ४२         | ५२  | ४४   | ६  | ४२  | ५२  | ४४   | ६  |
| ४३         | ५३  | ४५   | ५  | ४३  | ५३  | ४५   | ५  |
| ४४         | ५४  | ४६   | ४  | ४४  | ५४  | ४६   | ४  |
| ४५         | ५५  | ४७   | ३  | ४५  | ५५  | ४७   | ३  |
| ४६         | ५६  | ४८   | २  | ४६  | ५६  | ४८   | २  |
| ४७         | ५७  | ४९   | १  | ४७  | ५७  | ४९   | १  |
| ४८         | ५८  | ५०   | ०  | ४८  | ५८  | ५०   | ०  |
| ४९         | ५९  | ५१   | ११ | ४९  | ५९  | ५१   | ११ |
| ५०         | ६०  | ५२   | १० | ५०  | ६०  | ५२   | १० |
| ५१         | ६१  | ५३   | ९  | ५१  | ६१  | ५३   | ९  |
| ५२         | ६२  | ५४   | ८  | ५२  | ६२  | ५४   | ८  |
| ५३         | ६३  | ५५   | ७  | ५३  | ६३  | ५५   | ७  |
| ५४         | ६४  | ५६   | ६  | ५४  | ६४  | ५६   | ६  |
| ५५         | ६५  | ५७   | ५  | ५५  | ६५  | ५७   | ५  |
| ५६         | ६६  | ५८   | ४  | ५६  | ६६  | ५८   | ४  |
| ५७         | ६७  | ५९   | ३  | ५७  | ६७  | ५९   | ३  |
| ५८         | ६८  | ६०   | २  | ५८  | ६८  | ६०   | २  |
| ५९         | ६९  | ६१   | १  | ५९  | ६९  | ६१   | १  |
| ६०         | ७०  | ६२   | ०  | ६०  | ७०  | ६२   | ०  |
| ६१         | ७१  | ६३   | ११ | ६१  | ७१  | ६३   | ११ |
| ६२         | ७२  | ६४   | १० | ६२  | ७२  | ६४   | १० |
| ६३         | ७३  | ६५   | ९  | ६३  | ७३  | ६५   | ९  |
| ६४         | ७४  | ६६   | ८  | ६४  | ७४  | ६६   | ८  |
| ६५         | ७५  | ६७   | ७  | ६५  | ७५  | ६७   | ७  |
| ६६         | ७६  | ६८   | ६  | ६६  | ७६  | ६८   | ६  |
| ६७         | ७७  | ६९   | ५  | ६७  | ७७  | ६९   | ५  |
| ६८         | ७८  | ७०   | ४  | ६८  | ७८  | ७०   | ४  |
| ६९         | ७९  | ७१   | ३  | ६९  | ७९  | ७१   | ३  |
| ७०         | ८०  | ७२   | २  | ७०  | ८०  | ७२   | २  |
| ७१         | ८१  | ७३   | १  | ७१  | ८१  | ७३   | १  |
| ७२         | ८२  | ७४   | ०  | ७२  | ८२  | ७४   | ०  |
| ७३         | ८३  | ७५   | ११ | ७३  | ८३  | ७५   | ११ |
| ७४         | ८४  | ७६   | १० | ७४  | ८४  | ७६   | १० |
| ७५         | ८५  | ७७   | ९  | ७५  | ८५  | ७७   | ९  |
| ७६         | ८६  | ७८   | ८  | ७६  | ८६  | ७८   | ८  |
| ७७         | ८७  | ७९   | ७  | ७७  | ८७  | ७९   | ७  |
| ७८         | ८८  | ८०   | ६  | ७८  | ८८  | ८०   | ६  |
| ७९         | ८९  | ८१   | ५  | ७९  | ८९  | ८१   | ५  |
| ८०         | ९०  | ८२   | ४  | ८०  | ९०  | ८२   | ४  |
| ८१         | ९१  | ८३   | ३  | ८१  | ९१  | ८३   | ३  |
| ८२         | ९२  | ८४   | २  | ८२  | ९२  | ८४   | २  |
| ८३         | ९३  | ८५   | १  | ८३  | ९३  | ८५   | १  |
| ८४         | ९४  | ८६   | ०  | ८४  | ९४  | ८६   | ०  |
| ८५         | ९५  | ८७   | ११ | ८५  | ९५  | ८७   | ११ |
| ८६         | ९६  | ८८   | १० | ८६  | ९६  | ८८   | १० |
| ८७         | ९७  | ८९   | ९  | ८७  | ९७  | ८९   | ९  |
| ८८         | ९८  | ९०   | ८  | ८८  | ९८  | ९०   | ८  |
| ८९         | ९९  | ९१   | ७  | ८९  | ९९  | ९१   | ७  |
| ९०         | १०० | ९२   | ६  | ९०  | १०० | ९२   | ६  |
| ९१         | १०१ | ९३   | ५  | ९१  | १०१ | ९३   | ५  |
| ९२         | १०२ | ९४   | ४  | ९२  | १०२ | ९४   | ४  |
| ९३         | १०३ | ९५   | ३  | ९३  | १०३ | ९५   | ३  |
| ९४         | १०४ | ९६   | २  | ९४  | १०४ | ९६   | २  |
| ९५         | १०५ | ९७   | १  | ९५  | १०५ | ९७   | १  |
| ९६         | १०६ | ९८   | ०  | ९६  | १०६ | ९८   | ०  |
| ९७         | १०७ | ९९   | ११ | ९७  | १०७ | ९९   | ११ |
| ९८         | १०८ | १००  | १० | ९८  | १०८ | १००  | १० |
| ९९         | १०९ | १०१  | ९  | ९९  | १०९ | १०१  | ९  |
| १००        | ११० | १०२  | ८  | १०० | ११० | १०२  | ८  |

The horoscopes are given in a very irregular order. Most of them refer to the Samvat century 1600, but since the latest of all bears the date Samvat 1719 (p. 36a), it would appear that the collection was made shortly after this year.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

### MS. 11 :—फुटकर वाताँ .

A cloth-bound MS., consisting of 90 leaves, 10½" × 5" in size. Pages 1a-26b and 63a-90b are blank. One leaf seems to be missing between leaf 26 and leaf 27. The pages covered with writing contain from 21 to 26 lines of 12 to 17 akṣaras. Age uncertain, possibly some 150-200 years.

The MS. contains different short works, mostly poetical and incomplete. Leaving aside unimportant fragments, the only contents of some interest in the MS. are the following :—

(a) लखै जाम रौ वात, pp 28a-31a. A very brief history of Lākhō, jāma of Bhadresara, and his sons Rāvaḷa and Hari-dhavaḷa. Beginning :—

राव हमीरौ (sic) भुजनगर राज्य करै लषो जाम भद्रसर राज्य करै अकै देस मै दोइ राजा अक राव कहाडै अ[क] जाम कहाडै हमीर रै बंधार १ साहिब [२] दोइ बेटा...etc.

(b) पञ्चसहेली रा दूहा कवि कौहल रा कहिआ, pp. 37a-41a.

Beginning: देव्या नगर सुहावया...etc.

(c) कूंगरै बलोच रौ वात, pp. 44a-47a. The story of the Baloca Kūgarò. Beginning:—

कूंगरो बलोच अरोड़ भयर रहै तिलोकसौ जसहड़ जेसलमेर राज्य करै । कूंगरो क ताकड़ी रो आहार करै ।...etc.

(d) बूंदी रौ वात, pp. 53a-b. Incomplete. An episode of the rivalry between Bhoja and Dūdò, two sons of *rāva* Sūra-jana of Būdi, at the court of Akbar. Beginning:—

बूंद (sic) राव सुरजन राज्य करै । सुरजन रै दोइ बेटा अक रो नाम दूदो । जेसै भैरवदासोत चांपावत रो दोहौतरौ ।...etc.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

## MS. 12:—दिल्ली रै धणियाँ रौ याद नै बीजी फुटकर वाताँ .

A cloth-bound MS., consisting of 50 leaves,  $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5''$  in size. Each page contains 18-20 lines of writing of 12-17 *akṣaras*. Leaves have gone lost both at the beginning and at the end. *Devanāgarī* script by different hands. The MS. was written between Śaṃvat 1675 (see p. 22b) and Śaṃvat 1715 (see p. 41b).

It contains:—

(a) शृङ्गाराद्यात्मकश्लोकसंग्रहः, pp. 1a-19b. A collection of miscellaneous Sanskrit verses, mostly of an erotic nature.

(b) दिल्ली कौ निगालि, pp. 20a-22b. A list of the names of the rulers of Dilli from Anaṅga Pāḷa Tūvara (1st) to Nūr Dī Sāhi

Salem Adalı (Jahāgīr, 53rd). The list was evidently compiled under the reign of the latter, in Samvat 1675, as recorded in the last lines, which run as follows :—

तिपनमो पातिसाह नूरदौ साहि सलेम अदलो संवत १६६२ काती  
सुदि १३ बेठो के [१] संवत १६७५ वर्षे आसू सुदि १० दिने लिख्या है ॥

(c) सुभाषितस्रोतसंग्रहः, pp. 26a-30a. A small collection of moral sentences in Sanskrit verses, amongst which a *Subhāṣita-samvādaḥ* intermixed with prose, beginning :—

धारनगर्भा भोजराजा सभायां पंचशतपंडितपूरितायां...etc.

(d) फुटकर कविता, pp. 30b-33b. A few stanzas, partly in Sanskrit and partly in Dīngālā, the latter only having some historical interest. These begin : संवत नवे ऐकम्म..., पन्हर असौ पांच संमत..., मंडोवरि सावंत ऊवो..., अभिपुरा जेवंत..., कनवज्जा कमधज्ज...

(e) दिल्ली है धणियाँ रौ याद, pp. 34a-41b. Two lists of the names of the rulers of Dillī with the years of their respective reigns, the one from Yudhiṣṭhira (1st) to Akbar (162nd), and the other from Visala De Tūvara (1st) to Jahāgīr (62nd). The last page (41b) ends with a mention of the accession of Orangzeb (Samvat 1715) and the defeat of Dārā.

(f) राठौड़ राजावाँ है काँवरौ रा नाम, pp. 42b-44a. Tables giving the names of the sons of the Rāthōras of Jodhpur from Salakhò to Sūjò, and of the Rāthōras of Bikaner from Vikò to Rāya Singha.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 13 :—बीकानेर है पट्टाँ है गाँवाँ री विगत राजा  
करणसिद्धजी है समै री .

A MS. consisting of 34 loose leaves, 11½" × 8" in size. Each page contains from 25 to 30 lines of about 25 *akṣaras*. The first leaf has the upper margin, with a few words of the text, broken away. Mixed Marwari and *devanāgarī* script.

Copied by Vithū Panā Sīngha (cf. MS. 8) in the year Samvat 1905 (see p 34a).

The work is a register of the fiefs in the Bikaner State, originally compiled under the reign of *rājā* Karana Sīngha, in the year Samvat 1714. It simply reflects the condition of the fiefs in the period above mentioned, and only exceptionally reference is made to earlier times. In the copy, the work is styled *Paṭṭavahī*. It consists of two parts, the one integrating the other, to wit :

(a) पट्टाँ है गाँवाँ रा नाम, pp. 1a-21a. A list of the villages forming part of the different fiefs in the Bikaner State. It begins from the villages the income of which goes to the temples for their maintenance :—

श्रीपरमेश्वरजी महाराजाधिराज महाराज श्रीकरणसिंहजी है  
राज ( ? )<sup>1</sup> री पटावही संमत १७१४  
१ श्रीगोविंददेवजी ६० वरघासण  
१ श्रीनासिकजी माहे श्रीरामचंदजी है दुवारै ६<sup>०</sup> १२५]  
वर[घासण]...etc.

The description of the fiefs proper begins from p. 2a with the fief of Mahājana owned by the Vikāvatas, after which follow the other fiefs in succession, arranged according to the clan of their tenants. The order is the following: fiefs of the Vidāvatas, Kāḍhalōtas, Vanavīrōtas, Bhātīs, Ūdāvatas, Rīṇadhirōtas, Maṇḍalāvatas, Rūpāvatas, Nāthōtas, Jētamālas, Sīso-diyās, Sonagarās, Sāikhalās, Cahuvāṇas, Jētuṅgas, Nirabāṇas, Tūvaras, Devarās Gogaḷīs, and miscellaneous.

(b) ठाकुराँ रा नाम, pp. 21b-34a. A list of all the *jāgīr*-holders in the Bikaner State, grouped under the denomination of their different clans in the same order as above (Vikāvatas, Vidāvatas, Kāḍhalōtas...etc.). Beginning :—

| वौका ठाकुर              | असवार | गांव    |
|-------------------------|-------|---------|
| १ रा° उदैभांण देवीदासोत | ४७    | ७०      |
| १ रा° करमसेन मनोहरदासोत | २७    | ३२ etc. |

By the side of the name of each chief, the number is given of the horses he is bound to keep and the villages he has in

<sup>1</sup> The part of the text in brackets has been conjecturally supplied by myself.

his jurisdiction. After the Rajput chiefs, lists are also given of the *jāgīr*-holders of different caste, chiefly Pirohitas, Cāraṇas, and Upādhiyās (pp. 28a-30a). The last pages (30b-36a) contain miscellaneous names.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

### MS. 14 :—**रावलदे साँखलै री तथा वौँझै सोरठ री नै रतनाँ हमीर री वात .**

A cloth-bound MS., consisting of 76 leaves,  $12\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{3}{4}''$  in size. Containing from 28 to 29 lines of writing per page, and from 17 to 22 *akṣaras* per line. All by one hand in bold *devanāgarī*. About 100 years old.

The MS. contains :—

(a) रावलदे साँखलै री वात, pp. 1a-29a. The story of Rāvaḷa De, the Sākhālò chief of Sāmeragaḍha, near Giranāra in Sorāṭha. Beginning :—

दर्इव संजोगे जनमीया रांको वांको राव ।

लेष विधाता लिषीया पासो हंदा डाव ॥ १ ॥

वार्त्ता ॥ रावलदे सांखलो सामेरगढ राज करै कै । सोरठ देशे  
रो सामेरगढ ।...etc.

In prose intermixed with *dūhās*.

(b) वौँझै सोरठ री वात, pp. 29b-55b. The well-known story of Sorāṭha, the wife of *rāva* Rūrò, and her amours with Vījhò, also in prose intermixed with *dūhās*. Beginning :—

सोरठ सिंहलदीप कौ पाली आंख कुंभार ।

परखी राजा रुड़ नै जीती राव खंगार ॥ १ ॥

...साचोरगढ महादुरंग वसै कै । तिख नगर रो धखी रायचंद  
देवड़ो राज करै कै...etc.

(c) रतनाँ हमीर री वात, pp. 56a-76b. The story of Ratanā and Hamīra, a prince of Sūrajagaḍha. In rhymed prose intermixed with verses. Beginning :—

कुसम तया सर पांच कर जग जिण लीनो जीत ।  
 तिण रो सुमिरण करतवां रस ग्रंथा री रीत ॥ १ ॥  
 ...॥ वार्त्ता ॥ तिण समें सरों मै ज्यू मानसरोवर । तरों में ज्यं  
 कलपतरोवर ।...etc.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

### MS. 15 :—फुटकर वाताँ रौ सझह .

A MS. consisting of 425 leaves, 12" x 8" in size. Cloth-bound, but very badly preserved, most of the leaves being detached and very many crumbled at the margins. Some pages are missing at the end. Each page contains 26 to 27 lines of writing of 20-24 *aksaras*. Written partly in Samvat 1845 at Desanoka (see p. 91b), and partly in Samvat 1892 at Dāsori by Ratanū Mana Rūpa (see p. 416b).

The MS. contains :—

(a) साईं कर रछा वै री वात, pp. 1a-4a. A tale of two fakirs, one of whom used to repeat: *sāi karè so huvè*, and the other *sāi kara rahā hē*, whence the title. Beginning :—

दीली सहर मे अक फकीर चांदणी चोक मै रहै...etc.

(b) खुदाय बावली री वात, pp. 4a-6b. Another tale of two poor Mussulmans, Mullah Abdullah and Sipahi Aledad. Beginning :—

दीली सहर मै मुलां अवदला रहै । अर दुसरै महल मै सुपाई  
 अलेदाद रहै ।...etc.

(c) दीनमान रै फल री वात, pp. 6b-10b. A tale of a *setha* Dharma Dāsa and his wife Śilavanti. Beginning :—

गुजरात देस ते मे पाटण सेहर ते मे सेठ धरमदास नावै साहा  
 रहै लखेसरी ।...etc.

(d) तुँवरौ री वात, pp. 10b-12a. A life of Rāma De *pār*, the son of Tūvara Ajē Si and founder of Rāmadeharò, near Pohakarāṇa. Beginning :—



सलारसी तुवर दीली रो पातसा ज़तो । सु सलारसी रो बेटो  
रीणसी सु पातसाहौ ह्वाड आप रो मन रो घुसी जाय नीब रै पांन सु  
कासीकरवत लीयो..... पछै रिणसीजी रो बेटो अजैसीजी... etc.

(e) राठौड़ सौहेजी ने आसथानजी री वात, pp. 12a-16b. An account of the exploits of Sihò and his son Āsathāna, from the departure of the former from Kanòja to the conquest of Khera by the latter. Derived from the "Khyāta" by Mūhanòta Nēṇā Si. Beginning:—

राजा श्रीसंघसेन कनवज थी जात्रा भयी द्वारकाजी नु पधारीया ।  
आगै गोत्रकदंब बज्जत कीयो ज़तो तै मन विरकत ज़वो ।... etc.

(f) राव सुरताण देवड़े री वात, pp. 16b-24b. Wrongly described in the title as *Rāva Mānè rī vāta*. An account of the reign of Suratāṇa Singha, the successor of *rāva* Māna Singha of Sirohī, from his accession to the battle in which he defeated Jaga Māla, the son of *mahārāṇā* Udè Singha, and Rāya Singha, the son of *rāva* Candraseṇa of Jodhpur. The two last pages describe the encounter of Suratāṇa with Ādhò Durasò, the famous bard, who had been wounded in the battle. The work begins:—

राव मांनौ सीरोहौ राज्य करै । राव मांनै रे बेटो कोई ज़तो  
नहौ । अक बेटौ हुतौ तिका जगमाल उदैसिंघोत सीसोदीयै नु  
परणाई । . etc.

(g) जैसै सरवहियै री वात, pp. 25a-29b. The story of Jèsò Saravahiyo, a petty ruler of Giranāra, and Cāraṇa Sājana, who provoked on him an attack by Mahmud, the king of Ahmāda-bad, in the course of which Jèsò was slain. Beginning:—

गुजरात देस अहमदावाद नगर तठै मांमद वेगड़ो पातसाहौ  
करै । उण रा वारा माहे कुण कुण हौदु राज करै ।... etc.

(h) कछवाहौ री वात, pp. 29b-33a. An account of the intestine contests for power, which followed the death of *rājā* Prithī Rāja of Ābera, from the accession of the inept Ratana Si to the installation of Bhāra Mala by Akbar. Beginning:—

राजा प्रिथीराज आवेर रो । वीकानेर राव लूणकराय रै परणीयो  
ज़तो । बाई रो नाम बाहलबाई । तीयै बाई रै बारैह बेटा हुवा ।

दोय बेटा प्रियीराज है वीजै मोहल रा हुवा । रतनसी अर भीम ।  
...etc.

(i) मोहिलाँ री वात, pp. 33a-37b. An account of the Mohilas from the time of *rāṇò* Mohila Surajanòta down to the defeat of Verasala and Narabada by *rāva* Jodhò, and the assigning of the land to Vidò. Identical with chapter (61) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhanòta Nèṇa Sī (see MS. 8 above). Beginning:—

मोहिल सजनोत (sic) जात चोहवांण कापर द्रोणपुर रो धखी  
हुयो तीण री हकीकत ।...etc.

At the end a commemorative *beakkharī chanda* is inserted.  
beginning:—वागडीयै भोगवी वसाई...etc.

(j) गोहिल अरजन हमीर री वात, pp. 37b-41a. A story of Arajana and Hamīra, two Gohilas, who are here described as sons of Bhīma, the Solāṅkī king of Anāhilavārā Pāṭaṇa. Beginning:—

अणहिलवाड़ै पाटण गोहिल भीम राज करै । गुजरत मै वेगड़ो  
मांहमद पातिसाहि राज करै । वेगड़ै मांहमद सु भीम लड़ाई लीधी ।  
भीम कांस आयो ।...etc.

(k) चहवाण सातल सोम री वात, pp. 41a-42b. An account of the capture of the fort of Samiyāṇò (Sivāṇò) by Alāva Dī, and the defeat of Sātala and Soma, the Cahamāṇa rulers of the place. Beginning:—

समीयाणो गड तीयै रो नांम हिबारं समीयाणो कहौजै सु  
कुभटगड के...etc.

(l) राव मण्डलीक री वात, pp. 42b-43b. An account of the war between Mandālīka, *rāva* of Giranāra, and Mahmud, the king of Gujarat. Beginning:—

गड गौरनार राव मंडलीक राज्य करै । नवां सोरठां रा धखी ।  
...etc.

(m) वालै चाँपै री वात, pp. 43b-45b. An account of the war of Valò Cāṇò Ebhaūta of Matiyālò with Mahmud, the king of Gujarat. Beginning:—

चाँपो अमल नो मतीयालै राज करै । अक दीहाड़ा रो समाजोग  
हे । वेगड़ो मांहमांद आमंदावाद राज करै...etc.

In the narrative, *Cāraṇa Sājaṇa Lūbāvata* (cfr. § (g) above) plays an important part. and several *dūhās* by him are inserted in the text

(n) राव प्रतापमल देवड़ै री वात, pp. 45b-47b. A description of a feast given by Pratāpa Mala Devarò, which ended tragically with the death of one Picò from excessive opium. Beginning:—

डुम अक सीधलां रो । राव प्रतापमल सीरोही रै धयी पासै  
मांगण गयी...etc.

(o) हाडा हुवा तै री कुनै, pp. 47b-53a. An account of the exploits of Cāhavāṇa Devò Bāḡāvata, the progenitor of the Hādās, at the close of which it is shown that the Hādās owe their name to *hādā*, the “bones” of a goat which Devò had killed. The goat belonged to a *pīr*, who resented the offence and would not be appeased, except by condemning Devò to wear the bones of the goat suspended to his neck, and Devò's descendants to be called Hādās. The origin of Devò is traced to Bhēsarora in Mewar, which was the centre of a *pargana* of 84 villages which Devò held as a vassal of the king of Māḍava. Beginning:—

चहाण्य देवा थो हाडा कहाणा । हाडां री वडी साहबी बुदी रा  
धयी । बुदी मैयां भीलां रो उतन थो ।...etc.

(p) हरदास मोकलौत वीरमदे दूदावत री वात, pp. 53a-58a.<sup>1</sup>

A biographical sketch of Hara Dāsa Mokalōta Ūhara, formerly a vassal of *rāva* Gāḡò of Jodhpur, then of Virama De of Meratò, and lastly of Sekhò Sūjāvata of Pipāra, ending p. 54b with Hara Dāsa's and Sekhò's death in a battle against Gāḡò. The remaining pages contain a description of the war subsequently waged by *rāva* Māla De against Virama De of Meratò. Beginning:—

हरदास नु कोटयो सातविस गामा सु । तिको हरदास लाकड़  
चाकरी न करै । दसराहै आय नै सलाम करै...etc.

<sup>1</sup> Identical with chapter 53 in the *Khyāta* by Mūhaṇṇṇa Nēṇa Si (see MS. 8 above).

(g) पलकदरियाव, pp. 59a-84b. A moral novel, beginning:—पाटण सह्र तठै ब्रह्मांण नमै राजा राज करै । तिण सह्र मै अजैपाल नामै साहा व्यापारी रहै ।...etc.

(r) वीकानेर है अमरावाँ री पौडियाँ रो जाब वीठू बखतराम री कहियो, pp. 85a-88b. A work in *dūhā* by Cāraṇa Viṭhū Bakhat Rāma Rājasiṭṭa, giving the pedigrees of the Rajput chiefs in the Bikaner State. From the introductory *dūhō*, which I quote below, it appears that the work was composed under *mahārājā* Gaja Singha:—

भूप गजन कह भीम सु भीम वषत सु भाष ।

पौछाँ सिरदारं सुपहो दोहा वरखव दाव ॥ १ ॥

The enumeration begins from the Vikāvatas of Mahājana (१ लूकरण २ रतनो ३ अजन...etc.), and ends with the Pāvāras, the last verse being a *kavitta* beginning:—१ गुणोराज वडगत...etc.

(s) महाराजा अनोपसिङ्गजी है मुनसब नै तखत री विगत, pp. 88b-90b. A description of the *jāgīr* and stipend of Anopa Singha, *mahārājā* of Bikaner, with the figures of produce, etc., and the names of the *parganas*, during the period *Samvat* 1724—*Samvat* 1752.

(t) राजा सूरजसिङ्गजी है जागीर री विगत, pp. 90b-91a. A similar, but much shorter, description of the *jāgīr* of Sūraja Singha, *rājā* of Bikaner. Copied from a *vahī* written in *Samvat* 1775 (see p. 90b).

(u) वीकानेर है राजावाँ री वंसावली मुहत्तै भीमसिङ्गजी री बयाथोड़ी, pp. 91b-94b. A genealogical sketch of the rulers of Bikaner, from *rāva* Jodhō to the demise of *mahārājā* Gaja Singha (S. 1844), compiled by Muhatō Bhīma Singha—(evidently the same man who is mentioned in the introductory *dūhō* quoted under (r) above). The two first pages contain a very prolix introduction in verses, the rest is in prose. Before the introduction, there is a prefatory note of six lines, in which it is recorded that the work was copied from an older MS. dated *Samvat* 1828—apparently the original written by Bhīma Singha himself—at Desanoka in *Samvat* 1845. The first verse begins:—

॥ कवित ॥ वसधा वसि वेण है वैण सुं ऊइ विडांणी ।...etc.

The last lines, which record the demise of Gaja Singha and the accession of Sūrata Singha, are probably an addition by the later copyist.

(v) गङ्गेव नौ बावत खीची रौ बेपौहरी, pp. 95a-99a. A description of a pig-hunting by Gaṅgeva Khīcī of Gāguraṇa, and a banquet which followed. Rather interesting on account of the very minute and detailed descriptions of arms, apparel, etc., it contains. In rhymed prose. Beginning:—

तिथ्यां दिनां रौ गढ गागरडु । मुते न भवसते । गंगेव नौबावत  
धीची राज करै । चार घूट सौं आडौ । गाहड़ रौ गाडौ । फौजां रौ  
लाडौ ।...etc.

(w) राठौड़ रामदास वैरावत री आखड़ियां, pp. 99a-100b. A description of the eighty-four vows strictly observed by Rāṭhōra Rāma Dāsa Vērāvata. Beginning:—

राठौड़ रिड़मलजी पुत्र रामदासजी । आषड़ीसिद्ध रजपूत कै ।  
व्रतघारी रजपूत कै । तीण नुं चौरासी आषड़ी थी । इतरा ब्रद प्रतंग्या  
पालै कै ।...etc.

(x) नापे साँखलै रौ वात, pp. 101a-112b. The life of Nāpò Sākhālò, identical with MS. 9 (b) described above. Beginning:—

रावजी श्रीरामलजी स्रं राखै कूँभै चूक करायो । महैपै  
पवार रे कहै ।.. etc.

(y) हितोपदेशग्रन्थ गुवालेरी भाखा मै, pp. 113a-191a. A translation of the *Hitopadeśa* into *Guvālerī bhāṣā*, a form of Western Hindi. Prose intermixed with verses. Beginning:—

श्रीमहादेव प्रताप तैं सकल काम कौ सिध ।

चंद्र सीस गंग बहतु जानत लोक प्रसिध ॥ १ ॥

॥ वात ॥ प्रथमही श्रीमहादेवजु के प्रशद तैं सकल काम कौ सिध  
होय । कैसे है श्रीमहादेवजु । जिन के सीस चंद्रमा...etc.

(z) वेतालपचीसी री कथा, pp. 191a-226b. A translation of the *Vetālapañcaviṃśatikā*-tales into Marwari prose, intermixed with verses. From the introduction, it appears that the trans-

lation was composed at Bikaner, under the reign of *mahārājā* Anopa Singha (Samvat 1724-55). Beginning:—

प्रणमं सरसती माय बले विनायक वीनवं ।  
 सिध बुद्ध दिवराय सनमुष थाये सरसती ॥ १ ॥  
 देश मरुधरदेव (sic) नवकोटी मै कोट नव ।  
 वीकानेर विशेष निहचै मन कर जाणज्यौ ॥ २ ॥  
 राज करै राठोड़ करण सूरसुत करण रौ ।  
 मही क्षत्रीयां शिर मोड़ क्षत्रवट घुमाणो घरी ॥ ३ ॥

.....॥ वारता ॥ दिक्ष्य देश रै विषै प्रस्थानपुर नगर । तठै  
 विक्रमादित्य उजेखौ नगरौ रो घणी राज्य करै कै... etc.

(A) सिङ्हासनवत्तीसी रौ कथा, pp. 226b-252b. A Marwari translation of the *Simhāsanadvātrimśatikā*-tales, composed in the same tour of time and apparently also by the same author as the *Veitālapacīsī rī kathā* above (see introduction to the latter). All in prose. Beginning:—

मालव देस तठै धारा नगरी । तठै [राजा भोज] राज्य करै कै ।  
 राजा कन्है पांचसै पंडित रहे कै । पंडित धनपाल कालिदास प्रमुष ।  
 चवदै विद्या पात्र कै ।...etc.

(B) मारवाड़ रौ बात महाराजा रामसिङ्गजी रौ, pp. 253a-276a. A detailed account of the war fought by Rāma Singha of Jodhpur against Bakhat Singha of Nāgōra and Gaja Singha of Bikaner, from Rāma Singha's accession (Samvat 1805), to his taking refuge with Madhō Singha of Jaipur, after his final defeat (Samvat 1807?). Beginning:—

राजा अभैसिंधजी संमत अठारै सै पचोतरे रे आसाठ सुद पांछु  
 देवलोक ऊवा अजमेर मे श्रीपोकरजी उपर दाग हुवो जोधपुर आसाठ  
 सुदि अष्टमी घबर आई । मोहल घवासां गांयनां सती ऊई...etc.

In the MS., the work is styled as *Māravāṛa rā umarāvā rī vāta* at the beginning, and as *Māravāṛa mē dhamacaka huwā tīṇa rī vāta* at the end.

(C) गोगादेजी रौ रूपक वैरवराह आठै पहाड़खांजी रौ कहियो, pp. 276b-287b. The *Gogā Dejī rō rūpaka*, a poem, by Ādhō Pahāra Khā. Beginning:—

गाथा ॥ अत मत कायब सुकल उकती [१] सुप्रसन हुय दीजै  
सुरसती । पौह राठोड़ अचल कृपती । कहूं यम गोगा  
कीरती ॥ १ ॥...etc.

(D) गोरा वादलू री कथा, pp. 288a-295a. A poetical version of the famous story of the fair Padamanī of Cīṭora and her relatives Gorā and Vādaḷa, by Jāṭa Mala. Beginning:—

चरण कमल चीत लायक । स्मरु श्रीसारदा । मुभ अथर दे माय ।  
कहो सकथा चीत लायक ॥ १ ॥ जंबूदीप मभार । भरतघंड घंडा सिरै ।  
नगर भलो इ ससार । गढ चितोड़ है विषम अत ॥ २ ॥...etc.

(E) राजा भोज री पनरमी विद्या त्रियाचरित, pp. 295b-320b. The fifteenth *vidyā* of king Bhoja, or the knowledge of woman, by Vyāsa Bhavānī Dāsa. In prose and verses. Beginning:—

श्रीगणपत सरसती सिव । विसन रवि गुरुदेव ।  
सेव करे अर दास प्रभु । दीजै अथर भेव ॥ १ ॥  
अविरल बाणि ओपजै ।...etc.

(F) अकलगिड़ वराह डाढाला री वात, pp. 321a-333b. The story of the heroic pig killed by Viśaḷa De Vāghelò of Sirohī. Beginning:—

जंबूदीप [भ]रथघंड मै अढार गिर । अढारां गिरां री सिरौ ।  
अरबद सो अरबद किसोअक कै ॥ दूहा ॥ वनासपती पाघर वणौ ।...  
etc.

(G) महाराजा अभैसिङ्गजी री गुण विरदसिणगार बारठ करनीदानजी री कहियौ, pp. 334a-339a. The well-known abridgment of the *Sūraja Prakāśa* by Bārathā Karanī Dāna. Beginning:—

गणपति सरसति निमसकार । दिजीये मुभ वर बुध उदार...etc.

(H) लुकमान हकीम अपणै बेटे त्रुँ नसौहत, pp. 339b-342b. The advices by the sage Lukman to his son. In Marwari mixed with Urdu. Beginning:—

पुण्या वल्ल किस पास मांगीयै । कहुँ दैयै घुस्याल रहै...etc.

(I) राजा करणसिङ्गजी रे कँवरों री वात, pp. 343a-367a.  
Identical with MS. 9(a).

(J) मूह्यात नैगसीजी री ख्यात री अक भाग, pp. 369a-391b.  
A portion of the “*Khyāta*” by Mūhaṇōta Nēṇa Si (see MS. 8 above), containing the *vātas* following :—

कान्हड़े री वात, वीरमदे री वात, गोगादे री वात, राव चूँडे री वात, अरड़कमल री वात, राव रिणमल री वात, राव जोधे री वात, राव वीकै री वीकानेर वसायो तै समै री वात, कांधल री वात, राव तीढे री वात .

Notice that the order of the *vātas* of Cūḍò and Gogā De is inverted, and the following *vātas* are omitted :—

रावल जगमाल री वात, राव वीकै री वात, भटनेर री वात .

The wording of the text also differs, though not to any appreciable extent, from the wording in the common recension.

(K) बहलिमा री वात, pp. 392a-411a. A story concerning Bahalim of Gajani, apparently the rebellious Indian viceroy of Bahrām Šāh, who was defeated and slain by the latter near Multan. Beginning :—

ऊ बलहारी ताजीयां । जिन्हं जात जुह्वी ।...etc

(L) खीवै वीजे धाड़वी री वात, pp. 412a-416b. A story of two famous thieves: Khīvò of Nāḍoḷa and Vijò of Sojhata, and their exploits. Beginning :—

धीवो विजो धाड़वी । वडा दोड़ा । वडा चोर । विजो सोभत वसै । धीवो वसै नाडोल । दोनौं रा औसा परवाड़ा । ओ उण रो नांम जांखै [1] ओ उण रो नांम जांखै । पिण मिलिया कदे नह्वी ।...etc.

(M) वीकानेर नै जोधपुर रे राठौड़ राजावाँ री पीठियाँ, pp. 417a-425b. Described as *Rāthòrā rī khyāta* in the title. Genealogies of the Rāthòras of Bikaner from the origins to *mahārājā* Gaja Siṅgha, and of the Rāthòras of Jodhpur from *rāva* Jodhò to *mahārājā* Māna Siṅgha, giving the names of the rulers as well as of their sons and wives. Beginning :—

गड कनोज । गड मंडोवर । गड अणदपुरी नगरी । गड माहोर । सेतबंध रामेसर राज कीघो ।...etc.



The MS. is found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner

### MS. 16 :—उदैपुर री ख्यात नै फुटकर वाताँ .

A MS., half-leather-bound, consisting of 136 leaves, of which about 40 blank. Size of the leaves 10" × 6½" Each of the written pages contains 17-18 lines of writing of 14-18 *akṣaras*. Running Marwari script, all by one hand. Age of the MS. about 100 years

The MS. contains :—

(a) उदैपुर री ख्यात, pp. 1a-58b. A compendious history of the *rānās* of Udaipur from Vrahmā (1st) to *rānā* Rāja Śiṅha (199th), who succeeded in Samvat 1810. The first three pages (1a-2a) contain only a list of bare names from Vrahmā to *rājā* Siddhārtha (125th). From page 2b begins the narrative with *rājā* Vijaya :—

[१] २६ राजा विजय अजोध्या राज करतो सुरज री उपासना  
कीवी सुरज प्रसन हूवो इसी अग्या कीधी दषणदेस जावो...etc.

The account of each *rānā* is compiled on much similar and uniform lines : first comes the name of the mother-queen, then the number of the horses, elephants, infantrymen, and drumbeaters in the *rānā*'s army. and of the chiefs in the service of the *rānā*. Next comes the account of the principal events that took place during the reign of the *rānā* in question, and lastly the names of his wives, concubines, and sons, and the years and days of his reign. The account of the last *rānā*, Rāja Śiṅha, which is a very short one as he did nothing, runs as follows :—

१९९ राखोजी श्रीराजसंघजी भाखी वषतकुवरबाइ रा पुत्र वास  
उदैपुर सेनसंख्या अश्व २५००० पाला २५००० हत्ती ७२ वाजत्र १००  
समत १८१० माह वद २ पाट बैठा राखी चह्णवाण राखी भाखी राठोड़  
इडरेची वरस ७ मां २ दी[०] १० राज कीघो बाइजी श्रीराजवषतकुवर-  
बाई दैबारी माहे वावड़ी कराई श्रीजी रै नामै दैबारी माहे महादेवजी  
रो देहरो श्रीराजराजेसुरजी रो करायो ।

(b) सोलहवी जीवराजजी रा कवित्त बारठ अहजन रा कहिया,  
pp 71a-82a. A poem in 52 *kavittas* in commemoration of

Solaṅki Jīva Rāja and his two *satīs*, by Bāratha Ahajana or Arjuna. From *kavitta* 51st, it appears that the death of the aforesaid Jīva Rāja took place in the year Saṃvat 1748. The first *kavitta* begins :—

सुद बारस भादवी [1] देह कडी राव चालक [1] उण समीयै आथ  
नै । अक बोली ग्रहपालक...etc.

(c) राठौड़ मोहकमसिङ्गजी रा कवित्त बारठ अहजन रा कहिया,  
pp. 83a-95a. A poem in 61 *kavittas* by the same Ahajana, in the form of an epistle, being a satire against Rāthōra Mohkam Singha. Beginning :—

तै कागद वांचीया [1] राण राजड़ जगपत रा [1]  
तै कागद वाचीया [1] राण पातल रा नीत रा ।...etc.

(d) वीकावताँ वीदावताँ रै गाँवाँ री विगत, pp. 99a-108b. A list of the villages forming the fiefs of the Vikāvata and Vīdāvata Rāthōras of Bikaner. Undated. Beginning :—

महाजन अमरसंघ वैरीसालोत गा° १३५ रेघ ८६ रा° लालसंघ  
कौसनसंघोत कुभाणो गा° १० रेघ १०...etc.

The MS. is found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

## MS. 17:—आईनि अकबरौ की भाखा वचनिका .

A huge and beautiful MS., velvet bound, consisting of 353 leaves covered with writing, besides 6 additional leaves containing an index of chapters and two tables with coloured designs of royal jewels and arms. Each page is 15½" × 11" in size and contains 30 lines of writing, each line comprising 22-32 *akṣaras*. All by one hand in beautiful and big *devanāgarī*. Jaipurī bhāṣā. Written about Saṃvat 1852 (see below).

The work contained is a translation of the *Āin-i-Akbarī* into Jaipurī bhāṣā, composed by *munshi* Lālā Hirā Lālā, and put into writing by Kāyastha Gumānī Rāma, by order of *mahārājā* Savāi Pratāpa Singha of Jaipur. The work was started in Saṃvat 1852. All the above information is given in a poetical preface to the translation itself, which is found pp. 1a-b. Here the translation is called *Bhākhāvaçanikā*. The work proper begins p. 1b. as follows :—

अब शेष अवल फजल ग्रंथ को करता ॥ प्रभु कों निमसकार करि  
 कैं अकबर बादस्याह की तारीफ लिखवे कों कसत करे है ॥ अरु कहै  
 है या की बढ़ाई अरु चेष्टा अरु चिमतकार कहां तक लिखूं । कही जात  
 नाह्यी ता तै या के पराकरम अरु भांति भांति के दस्तूर वा मनसूबा  
 दुनिया में प्रगट भये ता कों संघेप लिखत हौं ॥ प्रथम तो बादस्याह  
 के नाम संग्या को अरथ लिखियत है ॥ बाद फारसी भाषा में नित रहे  
 ता कों कहते है...etc.

The MS. is found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

### MS. 18:—फुटकर वाताँ रौ सङ्ग्रह .

A cloth-bound MS., numbering 350 leaves, of which 134 are missing, namely the following:—1-14, 37, 69-96, 109, 141-199, 214-226, 228, 231-234, 269-271, 273-279, 295-296, 328. Moreover, the MS. originally was not ending with leaf 350, but had some more leaves, which are lost. Very badly preserved, many leaves being detached and crumbled. Size  $11\frac{1}{2}'' \times 9''$ . Number of the lines in each page 31-33, number of the *akṣaras* in each line 26-34. *Devanāgarī* script. Written about Samvat 1847 (see p. 36a).

A good many of the works contained in the MS. are identical with those in MS. 15. The works contained are the following:—

(a) वेतालपचीसी रौ वात, pp. 15a-36a. The same work as MS. 15 (z), but somewhat differing in the wording. Beginning:—

|                      |                            |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| प्रणजं सरस्वति पाय   | वले विनायक वीनबु ।         |
| बुधि दे सिद्धि दिवाय | सनमुखि थायि सरस्वती ॥ १ ॥  |
| ...देश मरुस्थल देधि  | नौकोटी मै कोटि नव ।        |
| पणि वीकानेर विशेष    | मनि निखै करि जांणीयो ॥ ३ ॥ |
| तह राज करै राठौड़    | करन सुखसुत करन सौ ।        |
| महि जजीयांसिरमौड़    | घत्रवटि घूमाणां घरो ॥ ४ ॥  |

... ॥ दक्षिण देश है विषै प्रस्थानपुर नगर [1] तेथि विक्रमादीत  
उज्जीण रौ राजा...etc.

(b) रायधन भाटी रौ वात, pp. 38a-40b. The story of Bhāṭī Rāya Dhana, the son of *rāvaḷa* Dujhāsa of Ludravò, and his amours with Sajanala, the daughter of Dhāṭa (*sic*), a Soḍhò feudatory of Dujhāsa. Beginning:—

[...]नू दीठी कै। औ तो इये नू ले नै आप रै घरे आये कै।  
अर सजनल वासे भाई रे वदलै चाकरी करै कै। रायधन इये नु  
देख रौघा।...etc.

(c) रायसिङ्ग खौवावत रौ वात, pp. 40b-42b. A biographical account of Rāja Sīṅha Khīvāvata, a *pradhāna* of Jasavanta Sīṅha of Jodhpur, with special regard to his services on the occasion of the death of Gaja Sīṅha, directed to establish Jasavanta Sīṅha on the throne in the place of Amara Sīṅha, the legitimate heir, and also to the part he had in helping Jasavanta Sīṅha put an end to the vexatious revenue administration inaugurated by the *divān* Mūhaṇṭa Nēṇa Si. Beginning:—

महाराजा गजसिंघजी वडो राजा हुवो। पातसाहां रौ थापण  
उद्यपण हुवो [1] सो गजसिंघजी रे कुवर अमरसिंघ वडो। मोटो  
खिरदार। मांटीपणै रौ आंक...etc.

(d) राव अमरसिङ्गजी रौ वात, pp. 43a-48a. A biography of *rāva* Amara Sīṅha, the eldest son of *mahārājā* Gaja Sīṅha of Jodhpur, who was banished by the latter and repaired to the court of Sāh Jahān, who assigned him a fief in Nāgōra. Beginning:—

अमरसिंघ गजसिंघजी रे वडो कुवर। साचोर रां चङ्गवांणां रौ  
दोहीतो। सो गजसिंघजी रौ राजा नही। अमरसिंघ निराठ सारी  
वात मै अवल। वडो देसोत।...etc.

The text is interspersed with many commemorative songs.

(e) सिङ्गासखवत्तीसौ कौ भाखा, pp. 49a-68b. Incomplete, the pages containing the last tale being missing. A translation of the *Simhāsanaadvātrimśatikā*-tales into Jaipurī bhāṣā. Beginning:—

अनंत ग्यान करि जे पूरिण है । अर समस्त पदार्थनि के  
देखहार जोगीश्वर जा को पार नहीं पावत ।... राजा विक्रमादित्य को  
प्रबंध कहै है । शकवंधी राजा विक्रमादित्य है । कसो जाने आराधन  
करि सकल देवता वश्य कौया है । राजा विक्रमादित्य को सिंघासन  
श्रृंग को रत्नजटित...etc.

(f) कुँवरसौ री वात, pp. 97a-108b. Incomplete both at the  
beginning and the end. The story of the amours of Kūvara Si  
Sākhālò and Bharamala. In prose interspersed with verses.

(g) नापै साँखलै री वात, pp. 110a-117b. Incomplete at the  
beginning. Identical with MS. 9(b) and MS. 15(x).

(h) मारवाड़ री वात महाराजा रामसिङ्गजी री, pp. 117b-132b  
Identical with MS. 15 (B).

(i) राठौड़ ठाकुरसौ जैतसीद्धौत री वात, pp. 132b, 136a-140b.  
Fragmentary in the middle and at the end. A biography of  
Thākura Si, a son of *rāva* Jēta Si of Bikaner. Interspersed  
with commemorative songs.

(j) जगदे पँवार री वात, pp. 200a-214b. Incomplete at the  
beginning and the end. The story of Jaga De Pāvāra, the  
faithful chief in the service of Siddha Rāja, the Solānki king  
of Pātana.

(k) राव सेखै नै भातौ आयौ तै री वात, pp. 226a-b. The  
story of Sekhò, the Bhāṭi *rāva* of Pūgāla, who had obtained  
from Karaniji the boon that he would not die unless he sat  
under a *hakāyana*-tree and ate cold boiled rice. Incomplete at  
the beginning.

(l) वीरबल री वात, pp. 226b-228b. An anecdote concern-  
ing Vīra Bala, the great favourite of Akbar. Beginning :—

पातस्याह अकबर दिली आगरे पातस्याही करे वडो अवलीयो  
पातस्याह ह्वो बावन पीरां री करामात हई...etc.

(m) राजा भोज खाफरै चोर री वात, pp. 228b-230b. An  
anecdote concerning king Bhoja and a thief, Khāpharò. Be-  
ginning :—

राजा भोज धार नगरी राज करे वडो राजा चवदे विद्या निध्यान  
सु राजा भोज रे घाफरो चोर चाकर...etc.

(n) कुतबदी साहिजादै री वात, pp. 230b, 235a-238a. Four leaves missing. A story of a prince Kutub Dī, in rhymed prose and verses. Marwari mixed with Urdu. Beginning:—

पौरोजसाह पातस्याह दिखी पातस्याही करे । तिस के उमराव ।  
तिरवरसंध । गलतसमा । सुलतान । तिस के दरीयासाह बेटा । दुसरा  
महंमदसाह बेटा ।...etc.

(o) दम्पतिविनोद, pp. 238b-268b. A *rifacimento* of the well-known tales of the parrot and the *sārikā*, illustrative of the vices of men and women, composed by a Josī Rāya (see last verse at the end), at Bikaner, under the reign of *mahārājā* Anopa Singha (see the introductory verses quoted below). Containing 32 tales. In Marwari prose mixed with Sanskrit and Marwari verses. Beginning:—

|                      |                         |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| समरुं देवी सरस्वती   | मत विस्तारण मात ।       |
| वीणा पुस्तक धारणी    | विघ्न हरण विध्यात ॥ १ ॥ |
| गणपति वंदू चरण जुग   | ... ..                  |
| वीकानेर सुहावणी      | दिन दिन चढतौ दौर ।      |
| हिंदुस्थान मृजाद हृद | नवकोटी सिर भौर ॥ ३ ॥    |
| राज करै राजा तिहां   | कमधज भूप अनूप ।         |
| सकबंधी करणससुत       | राठौड़ा कुल रूप ॥ ४ ॥   |
| देस राज सुभ देष कै   | मन मै भयो हुलास ।       |
| दंपतिविनोद कौ वार्ता | कहिस कथा सविलास ॥ ॥     |

॥ अथ कथा प्रारंभते ॥ अकदा प्रस्थावै आवू विषे विदग्धमंग  
इसै नाम सूवौ रहै । माहा चतुर ग्याता । सर्व सासत्र प्रवीण । सासत्र  
जोबतां सांभलतां वैराग उपनौ जो स्त्री संसार बंध नौ कारण कै ।...  
etc.

(p) राव शिखमल री वात, pp. 272a-273a. Fragmentary.  
Only the end.

(q) मोमल रौ वात, pp. 280a-281b. A story of Momala, a slave girl, and Sālha, a Solañkī king of Gujarat. Beginning.—

अथ राजा साल्ह सोलंकी गुजरात माहे राज्य करै । तीये राजा रै १६ रांणी कै ।...etc.

(r) महिन्दर वीसलौत रौ वात, pp. 281b-284b. Left incomplete. A continuation of the story of Momala and how she met Mahindra Visalōta of Umarakoṭa and *rāva* Hamīra Jāreco Beginning.—

उमरकोट मेहदरो वीसलौत राज करै [1] वडी राजाधानी [1] वडी साहबी [1] सु बेहन १ मेहदर रे कुवारी ।...etc.

(s) मूहणौत नैणसीजी रौ ख्यात रौ अक भाग, pp. 284b-294b. A small portion of the “Khyāta” by Mūhaṇōta Nēṇa Sī, containing the *vātas* following:—

गाँगै वीरमदे रौ वात (pp. 284b-286a),

ऊहड़ हरदास मोकलौन रौ वात (pp. 286b-290b),

राठौड़ नरै सूजावत खौँ वै पोहकरणै रौ वात (pp. 290b-293b),

जैमल वीरमदेऔत राव मालदे रौ वात (pp. 293b-294b).

The last *vāta* is incomplete.

(t) जैसलमेर रौ वात, pp. 297a-301b. A history of Jesalmer from the attack by Alāva Dīn during the reign of *rāvaḷa* Rātana Sī, to the succession of *rāvaḷa* Kehara. Beginning:—

जैसलमेर उपर अलावदीन पातिसाह आयो । जैसलमेर माहि भाटी रतनसीह मूलराज राज्य करै । पातिसाही फौजा आइ नै गड तुं लाग्यां ।...etc.

(u) जैतै हमीरौत राणगदे लखणसीऔत रौ वात, pp. 301b-304b. A story of the Bhāṭīs Jētō Hamīrōta and Rāṇaga De Lakhanasīōta from their departure from Jesalmer to the battle in which the son of Rāṇaga De, with the help of the Multānīs, defeated and killed *rāva* Cūḍō at Nāgōra. Beginning:—

जैतौ हमीरौत भाटी राणगदे लखणसीयोत बेवे रावल लखणसेन काडीया । ताहरां जैतै हमीरौत सुरजड़े गाडा कौडीया । राणगदे थोरीयां कन्हा पूगल लइ ।...etc

(v) रावल लखणसेन रौ वात, pp. 304b-306b. The story of *rāvala* Lakhana Sena's marriage with the daughter of Kānhaṛa De, the Sonigarò chief of Jālōra, and her eloping with Nībò Semālòta, and the revenge Lakhana Sena wreaked on Nībò. Beginning:—

किसन कान्हड़दे जालोर राज्य करै । सु अके दिन रो समायोग  
कै । रावल लखणसेन रै रांणी सोडी कै ।...etc.

(w) कूंगरै बलोच रौ वात, pp. 306b-307b. Identical with MS. 11(c). Beginning:—

तिलोकसीह जसहड़ोत जेसलमेर राज्य करै । कूंगरो इ ताकड़ी  
रौ आहारा (*sic*) करै ।...etc.

(x) लाखै फूलाणी रौ वात, pp. 308a-313a. Identical with MS. 11 (a) except for slight differences in the wording. Beginning:—

राव हमीर मुजनगर राज्य करै कै । लखो जाम भनेसर राज्य  
करै कै [ ] अके देस माहे दोइ राजा । अके राव कहाड़ै । अके जाम  
कहाड़ै ।...etc.

(y) कछवाहँ रौ वात, pp. 313a-316a. Identical with MS. 15 (h), except for some differences in the wording. Beginning:—

राजा प्रिथीराज राव लखकर्म रै परणीयो ऊतो वाल्हवाई तीये  
बाई रै वारह बेटा हूवा...etc.

(z) राणै रतनसी राव सूरिजमल रौ वात, pp. 316a-320b. The story of the enmity *rāṇò* Ratana Si of Cītorā conceived against his brother-in-law, the *rāva* Sūrija Mala of Būdi, and how he enticed him into the forest to assassinate him, but fell himself a victim to his treachery. Beginning:—

रांणी सांगो चौचोड़ राज्य करै । वडौ रांणी हूवौ । सागै रै  
पातिसाह बंदीबांधे रह्योया । तीयां नुं चूड़गं पहिराइ छाडीया ।...  
etc.

(A) नाराइणदास मौडाखाँ रौ वात, pp. 320b-321b. The story of *Paṭhāna* Mīdhā Khā, king of Māḍava, and his death at the hands of Nārāiṇa Dāsa of Būdi. Beginning:—



એક માંડવ રૈ પાતિસાહ રૈ પઠાણ તિણ રૌ નાંમ મીઠાણાંન સુ  
માંડવ સું સાથ કરિ નૈ રિણથંભૌર આયૌ જોરાવર થકૈ રિણથંભૌર  
લૌયૌ |...etc.

(B) રાવત સૂરિજમલ કુંવર પ્રિથીરાજ રૌ વાત, pp. 321b-324b.

An account of the war between *rāvata* Sūrija Mala, the son of Khivò, the son of *rānò* Mokala, of Sādarī in Godhavarā, and his nephew *kūvara* Prithī Rāja, the son of *rānò* Rāya Mala; ended with Sūrija Mala's defeat, which obliged him to abandon Sādarī and carve for himself a new sovereignty amongst the Menās of Devaliyò (p. 323a); followed by an account of the death of Prithī Rāja from a pill given him by *rāva* Dūdò of Sirohī (p. 323b), and lastly an account of the death of Jè Mala, the brother of Prithī Rāja, at the hands of Ratana Sī. Beginning:—

રાવત સૂરિજમલ ધૌવૈ રૌ । ધૌવૌ રાંણૈ મોકલ રૌ । કૂંમ્બો હી  
રાંણૈ મોકલ રૌ । સૂરિજ મોટો રજપૂત હ્લવો...etc.

(C) રાણૈ છેવૈ રૌ વાત pp. 324b-327a. The story of *rānò*

Khetò's of Citorā falling in love with a carpenter woman, and having from her two sons, Cācò and Merò, and of their murdering *rānò* Mokala, and being at last defeated and killed by *rāva* Riṇa Mala of Maṇḍora. Beginning:—

વરસાલૈ રા દોહ કૈ । દૌવાંણ સિકાર ચઢીયા કૈ હલ વઢૈ કૈ  
માઢવૌ માસ કૈ । ધાતિણ ભાતૌ લે જાવૈ કૈ । દોહ પાડૌ કૈ સુ બિન્દે  
હાથે પકડી કૈ લૌયૈ જાવૈ કૈ |...etc.

(D) સોનિગરૈ માલદે રૌ વાત, pp. 327a-b. Incomplete, one

leaf being missing. An account of Māla De's—the Sonigarò chief of Jālora—defeat at the hands of Trivirita Khā, his submission to the Emperor (Alāva Dīn), and his coming in possession of Godhavarā and Citorā. Beginning:—

સોનિગરૌ માલદે ગોઢવાહ માહે ધરતૌ પાતિસાહ રૌ મારૈ સાથ  
વહણ ન પાવૈ...etc.

(E) મૂહયૌત નૈણસીજી રૌ ર્યાત રૌ એક ભાગ, pp. 329a-337b.

A portion of the “*Khyāta*” by Mūhaṇòta Nēṇa Sī (see MS. 8 above), containing the *vātas* following:—

खेतसौ रतनसौऔत रौ वात (pp. 329a-330a), incomplete,  
the first leaf being missing,

चन्द्रावताँ रौ वात (pp. 330a-333b),

सिखरी वहेलवै गयो रहै तै रौ वात (pp. 333b-335a), and :

उदै उगवणावत रौ वात (pp. 335a-337b).

The second of the *vātas* above, which is a genealogical sketch of the Candrāvatas of Rāmapurò from Cādarò, the son of *rānò* Bhāvaṇa Si, to Amara Siṅgha Harisinghòta, is followed by two short poems in Sanskrit, which are not found in MS. 8. Both are very incorrect. The first one is in 16 verses, and contains a *vamśāvalī* of the Candrāvatas, from *rāvaḷa* Bāpò to *rāya* Pratāpa. It begins:—

वापाभिधः समवत् (sic) वसु धाविषो (sic) सौ पंचाष्टष्टपरिमिते  
य सर्वेद्रकाणौ (sic) |...etc.

The other one, which consists of 15 verses and is styled *Rāya-Durga-varṇanam*, is a panegyric of *rāya* Duragò, the founder of Rāmapurò, who lived under Akbar. It begins:—

श्रीसीतापतिपादपद्मभजनप्रध्वस्तकर्माश्रयो गोपौनाथचरित्रचित्र-  
सुमंथत् (sic) कर्णपूरीक्षतं |...etc.

(F) राजा भीम रौ वात, pp. 337b-342b. An account of the reign of Bhīma of Anahilavārā Pātana and his successor Karna till the accession of Siddha Rāja Jè Siṅgha. In the middle, an account is inserted of Lūṇa Sāha (Lavanaprasāda), the son of Ānò Vāghelò. The work begins:—

अणहिलवाड़ै पाटण राजा भीम राज्य करै । सतरहसहस  
गुजराति रौ साहिबी बडौ राजा । कवित्त । मूलू पैवालीस । वरस दस  
कौयो चंदगिरि |...etc.

Follows a *Lūṇa Sāha rī vāta rò vakhāna*, in rhymed prose, the subject whereof is a description of the rainy season and the killing of an elephant by Lūṇa Sāha. Beginning:—

वरघा रित लागी । विरहणी जागी |...etc.

(G) बहलिमा रौ वात, pp. 342b-350b. Incomplete, the last leaves being missing. Identical with MS. 15 (K).

The MS. is found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 19:—**राठौड़ाँ री वंसावली तथा पौढियाँ .**

A MS. consisting of 266 leaves, 8" x 6" in size. Cloth-bound, but leaves detached and out of order. The leaves were originally larger in size and numbered, but they were subsequently trimmed at the margins, the numeration figures being thereby cut away in most of the pages. Each page contains 17 lines of 15-20 *akṣaras*. Devanāgarī. Written in Samvat 1723, under the reign of *rājā* Karana Singha of Bikaner, for the use of his son, *kūvara* Anūpa Singha.

The contents of the MS. are very much the same as those of the Jodhpur MS. 14, of *Descriptive Catalogue*, Sect. i. Pt. i. The work falls into two parts, to wit:—

(a) **जोधपुर रै राठौड़ाँ री वंसावली**, pp. 1a-22b. Apparently fragmentary, owing to the loss of some leaves in the middle. A genealogical sketch of the Rāthōras of Jodhpur from the origins to *mahārājā* Jasavanta Singha. The first pages (1a-2a) contain a kind of introduction, consisting of a Sanskrit invocation to Gaṇapati (identical with that in the Jodhpur MS. 14 alluded to above). Viṣṇu, and the Sun, a *chattrīsarājakuṭi-sthāpanā*, i.e. a list of the seats or capitals of the 36 Rajput tribes (beginning:—**भारानगरौ परमार १...**etc.), a *kavitta* giving the names of the nine Paramāra rulers of *Navakoṭi Māravāra* (beginning —**मंढोवर चामंत ...** etc), and lastly a list of the six *vamśas*, to wit:—Sūrya-, Soma-, Kuru-, Hari-, Śiva-, and Daitya-*vamśa*. Then, after an *āśīrvāda* in Sanskrit, the genealogy of the Rāthōras begins from the Satya-yuga, when the men lived 100 years and were born as twins (*jugalapane*). From this particular, it is evident that the author of the *vamśāvalī* is a Jain. The pedigree of the Rāthōras is traced from *rājā* Mānadhātā *cakkavē* (p. 4a) down to Jē Canda (p.12a), the list being divided into four sections corresponding to the four yugas. The account of Śihò begins p. 12b as follows:—

रा° श्रीसीहजोग द्वारिकाजी पधार्या । साधै दस हजार असवार  
बीधा । अकेकौ वस्त्र भगवौ हाथ १ बरह्नी सों बांधे वसह्नी समेत  
चाह्या । आवता थकां सोलंकीयां री भीर करि लाखौ फूलांणी मार्यौ ।  
सीहौजी महादेव रौ अवतार कै ।...etc.

Much as in the Jodhpur MS. 15, of *Descr. Cat.*, Sect. i. Pt. i, here too the *Jainācārya* Jina Datta Sūri is given the credit of having called Śihò to Pāli. The genealogical account of the descendants of Śihò contains only names and commemorative

songs. The last names are those of *mahārājā* Jasavanta Singha and his brother Amara Singha.

(b) राठौड़ाँ रौ पौडियाँ, p. 22b-to the end. Genealogies of the Rāṭhōras, apparently identical with those in the Jodhpur MS. 14, of *Descr. Cat.*, Sect. i, Pt. i, mentioned above. Containing only names and occasionally quotations of commemorative songs. The work being disconnected and most of the leaves being out of place, it is difficult to give an idea of the contents. The difficulty is increased by the fact that the names are not followed by the patronymic as in the ordinary lists of *pīdhīs*. The genealogies were evidently compiled in the same time as the *vamśāvalī* described above, namely the beginning of the Samvat-century 1700, apparently during the last years of the reign of *mahārājā* Jasavanta Singha of Jodhpur.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

### MS. 20:—फुटकर वाताँ रौ सङ्ग्रह .

A MS. consisting of 116 leaves 8" x 8½" in size. Cloth-bound, but several leaves detached. Leaf 86 is lost, and several other leaves are probably missing at the end. Each page contains 16-19 lines of writing of 26-36 *akṣaras*. Written in Samvat 1826 (see p. 91a) by Khavās Sabāḷa Sena at Bikaner.

The MS. contains:—

(a) सात बेटियाँवाले राजा रौ कथा, pp. 1a-2a. A tale of no historical interest.

(b) कुँवर रणमल चूँडावत अखौ सोलङ्की मारियो तै रौ बात, pp. 2b-5b. The story of Rāṭhōra *rāva* Rina Mala's fighting with Akhō Solāṅki and conquering the latter's land after killing him. Beginning:—

इण दूहै ऊपर ॥ रणमल गलती रात [ ] कांकल घर केवी तयो ।  
पह उगे परभात [ ] आयो ऊवा ह्यो अयो ॥ १ ॥ राव रणमल नागौर  
सो काडीया थका आय वले रे कांठे रह्यो...etc.

(c) कुँवर रणमल चूँडावत अखे साँखले रौ वैर लियो तै रौ बात, pp. 5b-8b. The story of Rāṭhōra *kūvara* Rina Mala's revenge on the *īdās* the death of Akhō Sāṅkhalò. Beginning:—

इण दूहे ऊपर ॥ आयो अमलीमाण [i] चावे भाले चोडवूत । तेढा  
हरण ढाण [i] चोवीसे चोरासीया ॥ १ ॥ ... अयो सांभलो मारवाड रो  
रजपूत खणेचो तिको सीधला भेलो ह्य ने धाडे दोडीयो...etc.

(d) सयणी चारणी री वात, pp. 8b-11b. The legend of Sayani, the daughter of Cārana Vedò of Kaccha, and Vijhānanda. Interspersed with *dūhās*. Beginning:—

वेदो चारण केकरै गाव रहै । कक्क देश मै । वेदे रे वडो अय ॥  
...etc.

(e) पैरोजसाह पातिसाह री वात, pp. 11b-18b. A legendary account of the reign of Phīroḡ Šāh and Muḡamad Šāh till the conquest by Bābar. Beginning:—

पैरोजसाह पातिसाह बतम कहायो । चीता हिरण । चीता  
हिरण जनावर राधया । सारि हिकमत सिकार री पैरोचसाह  
चलाई... etc.

(f) राव हमीर लखे जाम री वात, pp. 18b-20a. Identical with MS. 11(a), and MS. 18 (x), above.

(g) कूंगरै बलोच री वात, pp. 20a-22a. Identical with MS. 11 (c) and MS. 18 (w), above.

(h) जैतमाल सलखावत कोलियाँ री वात, pp. 22a-24b. The story of Rāṭhōra Jēta Māla Salakhāvata being attacked by the Kolīs, on his way back from Sīrohī, where he had married, and loosing in the affray Bhādò Sūdò and a hunting-leopard, and the revenge he subsequently took on the Kolīs. Beginning:—

जैतमाल देवडै परणीजण गयो [i] दिन ५ तथा ७ उठै जान रह्यै  
...etc.

(i) सुराँ अर सतवादियाँ री वात, pp. 24b-30b. A moral tale of no historical interest.

(j) राव तीडे काढावत री वात, pp. 30b-34b. A biographical account of Rāṭhōra rāva Tīdò Chāḡāvata. Beginning:—

महेवे बेड़ राव तीडो काढावत राज करै । बडौ ओगाठ देसोत  
जिकौ रै वाये हरण षोड़ा ऊवै...etc.

(k) जैतमाल सलखावत री वात, pp. 34b-38b. A biographical account of Rāṭhōra Jēta Māla Salakhāvata. (Cfr. *h* above). Beginning :—

राव तीडो आप री वार वजाय गजाय अर देवलोक ह्वो [1]  
वडो ओगाठ राजवी ह्वो [1] राव सलखे ह्वी ज्यां रा वित लीया...etc.

(l) सच बोले सो मारिया जावे ते री कथा, pp. 38b-40. A tale of no historical interest.

(m) वीजड़ विजोगया री कथा, pp. 41a-46a. A love tale of Vijāra, the son of Vijē Sāla, a king of Gujarat, and Vijogana, the daughter of a *setha*.

(n) राव चूँडै री वात, pp. 46a-49b. A biographical account of Rāṭhōra rāva Cūḍō. Beginning :—

.....महेवे राज करे माखो सलखावत वीरम सलखावत जैतमाल  
सलखावत ईहा री वडी साहिबी जिण समईये माहे दलो जोहीयो  
सिधराजा जेसंधदे पाटण राज करे...etc.

(o) रिणधीर चूँडावत री वात, pp. 49b-54b. A biographical account of Rāṭhōra Riṇa Dhīra Cūḍāvata. Beginning :—

ईये दूहे उपर है [1] केवीयो..... । तिको रण चोडावत तलोली  
गाडा कोडीया [1] आगै जीवयो बाजु तो सीधला रा गाडा है...etc.

(p) हाहुल हमीर भोलै राजा भीम सँ जुघ करियो ते री वात, pp. 54b-60a. An account of the contest between Hāhula Hamīra and Bhīma, the "Simpleton," king of Anahilavārā Pātana, over some horses bought by the latter and coveted by the former. In the story, reference is made to Prithī Rājā of Dillī. Beginning :—

...भोलो राजा भीमदे अषई मोहतो घोड़ा बरौदण नू कालुल  
मेनीयो...etc.

(q) वडावडो देवड़े डहल वानर री वात, pp. 60a-62b. An anecdote of no historical interest.

(r) राजा भोज री पनरमी विद्या व्यास भवानीदास री कहौ, pp. 63a-91a. Identical with MS. 15 (E). At the end of the work, the copyist has recorded his name as well as the date as follows :—

लिख्यतं षुवास सबलसेन । षुवास सबल वाचनार्थम् ॥ वीकानेर-  
मथ्ये ॥ संवत् १८२६ सावण वदि ई वार सोमवार ।

(s) नागदमण साइये भूलै रौ कहियौ, pp. 91a-97a. A poem in 123 (?) verses, on the slaying of the Kālīya serpent by Kṛṣṇa, by Cāraṇa Sāiyò Jhūlò. Beginning:—

वलि तो सारद विनवुं । सारद करो पसाय ।...etc.

(t) बगलै हंसणी रौ कथा, pp. 97a-116b. Incomplete at the end. The tales of the crane and the she-swan, his wife, in accusation and defence of woman, eight in all, but only four contained in the present MS. Beginning:—

मानसरौवर माचै हंस रहै सु अकै दिन हंस सर्व भेला ऊई अर  
मतौ कीयौ कहौ आपा मारवाड़ देस हालौ तो जावा मारवाड़ नू लौक  
वधायै कै उठे बडा मेवा कै...etc.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

### MS. 21 :—फुटकर वाताँ रौ सङ्ग्रह .

A huge MS., consisting of 492 leaves, 12"×8" in size. Cloth-bound, but some leaves detached. About two fifths of the leaves are blank. Each page contains 28-30 lines, of 18-25 *akṣaras*. Devanāgarī script. About 100 years old.

Most of the contents of the MS. are identical with those in MS. 18 described above, of which the present MS. is in part a copy. A list of the contents is the following:—

(a) सिङ्गासणबत्तीसी की भाखा, pp. 1a-29a. Identical with MS. 18 (e).

(b) वेतालपचीसी रौ वात, pp. 30a-60a. Identical with MS. 18 (a). Cfr. also MS. 15 (z).

(c) रायधण भाटी रौ वात, pp. 61a-66a. Identical with MS. 18 (b). Complete. Beginning:—

रायधण कुंवर रावल दुभास रौ बेटी जात रौ भाटी लुद्रवै राज  
करै...अर घाट सोडा राज करै । लुद्रवै रा सलीमी । तठे घाट है  
अक बेटी अर अक बेटी । बेटी रौ नाव सजनल...etc.

(d) राजसिङ्ग खाँ यावत री वात, pp. 66a-69b. Identical with MS. 18 (c).

(e) राव अमरसिङ्गजी री वात, pp. 70a-78b. Identical with MS. 18 (d).

(f) राजा करणसिङ्गजी रै कँवरौ री वात, pp. 79a-104a. Introduced as “Mahārājā Padama Singhajī rī vāta.” Identical with MS. 9 (a), and MS. 15 (I).

(g) कुँवरसौ साँखलै री वात, pp. 105a-140b. Identical with MS. 18 (f). Complete. Beginning:—

सांघलो धौवसौ चरसुकाल । जांगलु राज करै । वडौ साहिबी ।  
वडो सिरदार सों । धौवसौजी हलोद भाले परगोथा । वडो वीहा  
ऊवो । वडो गुडो घरच जस अबल कीयो...etc.

(h) नापै साँखलै री वात, pp. 141a-153b. Identical with MS. 9 (b), MS. 15 (x), and MS. 18 (g).

(i) अकलगिड़ वागह डाला री वात, pp. 171a-184a. Identical with MS. 15 (F).

(j) गोड़ गोपालदास री वात, pp. 185a-196a. A biography of Gōra Gopāla Dāsa of Ajmer. Beginning:—

गोपालद[ास] गोड़ अजमेर रा परगना सु कडांणो कीयो । सो  
पेहला तो अजमेर रा वावंद था गोड़ [i] पके अजमेर पातसाह लीयो  
तद गोड़ां नु परगनो अजमेर रो दीया (sic) |...etc.

(k) मारवाड़ री वात महाराजा रामसिङ्गजी री, pp. 197a-215b. Introduced as “Māravāra rē amarāvṛī rī vāta.” Identical with MS. 15 (B), and MS. 18 (h).

(l) पना वीरमदे री वात, pp. 216a-246a. Incomplete at the end. The story of the amours of Pannā, the daughter of Ratana, a *sethā* of Pūṅgā, and *kāvāra* Virama De, the son of *rāva* Rāi Bhāṇa of Idara. In rhymed prose intermixed with verses. Beginning:—

सदा मनोर्थ सिद्ध करण [i] बांणी आवर बेस [i] सारा पहली  
सौवरने [i] गुण दातार गणेश ॥ १ ॥.....सुबरण निज धातं



सिहै । बानांज चनख बेस । पदमणि तरीयां परभिजे । देसा पंगल  
देस ॥ ३ ॥ करछा घोड़ा कांम रा ।...etc.

(m) जगदे पंवार रौ वात, pp. 258a-276a. Identical with MS.

18 (j). Complete. Beginning:—

मालवौ देश धारा नगरौ । तठै पुंवार उदियादिय राजा राज्य  
करै कै । तिण राजा है दोय रांणी अक तौ वाघेली । अनै बीजौ  
सोलंकणी । तिणां दोयां है दोइ कुंवर । तिण मै वाघेली मुदै पटराणि ।  
तिण है तौ कुंवर रिणधवण ह्जुड ।...etc.

(n) कु कछाणियाँ, pp. 280a-292a. A collection of six tales,  
of no particular interest, to wit:—

1: साँई रौ पलक मै खलक वसौ तै रौ वात, pp. 280a-284a ;

2: आय ठहकी भाहि मै तै रौ वात, pp. 284a-285a ;

3: हरराज है नैणाँ रौ वात, pp. 285a-286a. Referring to  
Hara Rāja Devarò of Sirohī ;

4: न क्यूँ हरे न क्यूँ सेखै तै रौ वात, pp. 286a-288a. Re-  
ferring to Sekhò, the Bhāṭī rāva of Pūgaḷa ;

5: सेखै नै भातौ आयौ तै रौ वात, pp. 288a-289b. Identi-  
cal with MS. 18 (k).

6: वीरबलु रौ वात, pp. 290a-292b. Identical with MS.  
18 (l).

(o) राव वीरमदे रौ वात pp. 293a-295a. A biographical  
account of Rāthōra rāva Virama De, the son of Salakhò, going  
as far as his death and the concealment of the infant Cūḍò in  
the house of Cāraṇa Ālhò. From the “Khyāta” by Mūhaṇòta  
Nēṇa Si (see MS. 8 above). Beginning:—

वीरम महेवा रे पासै गुडो मांडि नै वसौयो कै । सु जिकोई  
महेवै माहे घन करै गुनछ करै तिको वीरम रे गाढे आवै बी[र]मजी  
ऊवै ऊवै नुं राधै...etc.

(p) दम्पतिविनोद, pp. 309a-325b. Incomplete at the end.  
Identical with MS. 18 (o).

The MS. is preserved in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

### MS. 22 :—फुटकर बातों री सङ्ग्रह .

A huge MS. consisting of 436 leaves,  $11\frac{1}{2}'' \times 9'' - 7\frac{1}{4}''$  in size. Cloth-bound. Each page contains 30 lines of writing, of 30 to 24 *aksaras*. The writing has many blanks, especially in the first part of the MS., showing that it is a copy from some other MS., whereof some pages were broken or illegible. A few entire pages are blank. Devanāgarī script. The letters for ङ and ञ are habitually interchanged. The MS. was caused to be written by *mahārājā* Gajja Singha of Bikaner in Samvat 1820 (see p. 68a), and is the original from which many of the works contained in MS. 15 (dated Samvat 1845), MS. 18 (dated Samvat 1847), MS. 20, and MS. 21, were subsequently copied.

The MS. contains :—

(a) आठ कहानियाँ, pp. 1a-18b. A collection of eight unimportant tales, all of which have already been found in MS. 15 (a), MS. 18 (k-m), and MS. 21 (n). To wit :—

- 1 साईं री पलक मै खलक वसै तै री बात, pp. 1a-4b.  
Identical with MS. 21 (n), 1.
- 2 साईं कर रछौ है तै री बात. pp. 5a-8b. Identical with MS. 15 (a).
- 3 आथ ठहकी भाहि मै तै री बात, pp. 9b-10b. Identical with MS. 21 (n), 2.
- 4 हरराज रै नैयाँ री बात, pp. 10b-11a. Identical with MS. 21 (n), 3.
- 5 न क्यूँ हरे न क्यूँ सेखै तै री बात, pp. 11a-13a. Identical with MS. 21 (n), 4.
- 6 सेखै नै भातौ आयौ तै री बात, pp. 13a-14a. Identical with MS. 18 (k), and MS. 21 (n), 5. Complete.
- 7 वीरबल री बात, pp. 14a-16a. Identical with MS. 18 (b) and MS. 21 (n), 6.
- 8 राजा भोज खाफरै चोर री बात, pp. 16a-18b. Identical with MS. 18 (m).

(b) कुतबदी साहिजादे री वात, pp. 18b-27a. Identical with MS 18 (n).

(c) दम्पतिविनोद, pp. 32b-67b. The same work as contained in MS. 18 (o), and MS. 21 (p).

(d) मूह्यात नैयसीजी री ख्यात री अक भाग, pp. 68a-87a. A portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇṭa Nēṇa Si (see MS. 8, above), containing the *vātas* following :—

1. राव सौहेजी री वात, pp. 68a-71b.
2. राव कान्हुडे री वात, pp. 71b-76b.
3. वीरमजी री वात, pp. 76b-78a.
4. राव चूँडेजी री वात, pp. 78a-81a.
5. गोगादेजी री वात, pp. 81a-82a.
6. अरडकमल चूँडावत री वात, pp. 82a-83a.
7. राव रियमलजी री वात, pp. 83a-87a.

The form of the text is slightly different from that in MS. 8, the present MS. containing more Gujaratisms. The same remark applies also to the other parts of the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇṭa Nēṇa Si contained in this MS. and described below.

(e) गोरे वादल री कथा, pp. 87a-93b. The same work as MS. 15 (D), but containing very different readings. Compare the following verses from the introduction as it is given in the present MS., with the corresponding ones in MS. 15 (D), which have been quoted above :—

|                    |                                   |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| चरण कमल चित लाय के | समरं सरसति माय ।                  |
| कहिस कथा वनाय के   | प्रणमूं सदगुरु पाय ॥ १ ॥          |
| जंबूदीप मभारि      | भरथषेत्र सौभत अधिक । <sup>1</sup> |
| नगर भलो चौचोड़ है  | ता परि दूठ दुरंग ।                |
| रतनसेन राखो निपुण  | अमलीमाण अभंग ॥ २ ॥                |

...etc.

A *dūhō* at the end, which is not found in MS. 15 (D), records the date of the composition of the *kathā* (Samvat 1686 ?), and the name of the poet (Jaṭa Mala) :—

<sup>1</sup> The latter half of this verse is omitted.

सौलै सै असी यै<sup>1</sup> समै फागुण पूनिम मास ।  
वीरारस सिखगाररस कहि जटमल सुपरकास ॥ [१]४६ ॥

(f) मोमल री वात, pp. 93b-95a. Identical with MS. 18 (g).

(g) महिन्दर वीसलौत री वात, pp. 95a-98a. Left incomplete.  
Identical with MS. 18 (r).

(h) मूहयौत नैखसीजी री ख्यात री अक भाग, pp. 101b-113b.  
Another portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇḍa Nēṇa Si, containing the *vātas* following :—

1. गंगै वीरमदे री वात, pp. 101b-103a.
2. हरदास ऊहड़ री वात, pp. 103a-107a.
3. राठौड़ नरै सूजावत खीं वै पोहकरखै री वात. pp. 107a-110a.
4. जैमल वीरमदेऔत री वात, pp. 110a-112a.
5. सीहै मांडण री वात, pp. 112a-113b.

(i) जेसलमेर री वात, pp. 113b-118a. Identical with MS. 18 (t).

(j) जैतै हमीरौत राखगदे लखणसीहौत री वात, pp. 118a-120a. Identical with MS. 18 (u).

(k) रावल लखणसेन री वात, pp. 120a-121b. Identical with MS. 18 (v).

(l) कूंगरै बलोच री वात, pp. 121b-123a. Identical with MS. 18 (w) and MS. 11 (c).

(m) लाखे फूलाणी री वात, pp. 123a-128a. Identical with MS. 18 (x). Cfr. also MS. 11 (a).

(n) कक्वाहाँ री वात, pp. 128a-131a. Identical with MS. 18 (y). Cfr. also MS. 15 (h).

(o) राखे रतनसी राव सूरिजमल री वात, pp. 131a-135a. Identical with MS. 18 (z).

(p) बाराहदास मौठाखाँ री वात, pp. 135a-136a. Identical with MS. 18 (A).

(q) रावत सूरजमल कुँवर प्रियौराज री वात, pp. 136a-139a. Identical with MS. 18 (B).

(r) राणै खेतै री वात, pp. 139a-142b. Identical with MS. 18 (C).

(s) सोनिगरै मालदे री वात, pp. 142b-143b. Identical with MS. 18 (D). Complete.

(t) मूहणौत नैणसौजी री ख्यात री अक भाग, pp. 143b-152b. Another portion of the "Khvāta" by Mūhaṇōta Nēṇa Sī, identical with MS. 18 (E).

(u) राजा भीम री वात, pp. 152b-158a. Identical with MS. 18 (F).

(v) बहलिमा री वात, pp. 158a-173a. Identical with MS. 18 (G). Complete.

(w) राव सरताण देवडै री वात, pp. 173a-180a. Described as 'Rāva Mānē Devarē rī vāta' in the title. Identical with MS. 15 (f).

(x) राव प्रतापमल देवडै री वात, pp. 180a-182a. Identical with MS. 15 (n).

(y) हाडाँ री हकीकत, pp. 182a-184a. Identical with MS. 15 (o).

(z) बूँदी री वात, pp. 184a-185b. Described at the end as "Dūdē Bhoja rī vāta." Identical with MS. 11 (d). Complete. Going as far as the assignment of Būdi to Bhoja by the Emperor, after the death of Dūdō.

(A) खोचियाँ री वात, pp. 186a-191a. An historical sketch of the Khicis, from Ānala down to the conquest of the land by Hādō Bhagavanta Sīṅha Chatrasalōta, at the time of Orangzeb. The origin of the Khicis is traced to Khātū, a place from which they were expelled by king Prithi Rāja Cāhuvāna, in consequence of an act of treachery committed by Pāhila Pāṇḍira. Beginning:—

आंनल बीची जायल कठौती रहै । तौ नागौर रौ गांम छै नागौर  
थौ कोस १० जायल छै । आगै बीची चहवांगे भिलै । चहवांग राजा  
प्रियौराज रौ वडी साहिबी । दिलौ रौ धंगी । नागौर अजमेर सैभर  
यां ठौड़ां राजथान...etc.

(B) मोहिनाँ रौ वात, pp. 191b-195b. Identical with chapter (61) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhanōta Nēna Si. Cfr. also MS. 15 (i).

(C) सातल सोम रौ वात, pp. 195b-196b. Identical with MS. 15 (k).

(D) राव मखलीक रौ वात, pp. 196b-197b. Identical with MS. 15 (l).

(E) जैसै सरवहिदै रौ वात, pp. 198a-201b. Identical with MS. 15 (g).

(F) अरजन हमौर रौ वात, pp. 202a-205a. Identical with MS. 15 (j).

(G) सांगय वाडेल रौ वात, pp. 205a-206b. An anecdote referring to Sāgana Vadhela, a chief of Khebararò, and Mūjò Bāvariyò of Sarathò, both of whom are stated to have lived at the time of Vegarò Mahamad, *pātasāh* of Gujarat. Beginning:—

सांगय वाडेल ओ षवरड़ै राज्य करै । वेगड़ौ मुंहमद गुजराति  
रौ पातिसाह । उय वारा माहे मूजौ बावरीयौ सरठै राज्य करै ।  
मूजा नै अर सांगय वाडेल रा भतीजा आपस मै प्रीति...etc.

(H) चापै वालै रौ वात, pp. 206b-208a. Identical with MS. 15 (m).

(I) राव राघवदे सोलंकी रौ वात, pp. 208a-210a. An anecdote referring to Rāghava De Solāṅki of Todò, a *sāmanta* of king Prithī Rāja of Dillī, and his Dāhimī wife. Beginning:—

राव राघवदे सोलंकी तोडा रौ धंगी राजा प्रियौराज रौ सांमंत ।  
नरसिंहदास दाहिमो ईयै रौ घर आहड रावल समरसौ रौ चाकर ।  
तरै नरसिंहदास रै बेटी तिका अपकरा महादेवांगना ।...etc.

(L) નાનિગ કાબડા રી વાત, pp. 210b-212b. An account of the migration of the four Chābarā brothers Nāniga, Devaga, Ajē Si, and Vijē Si from Sihoragadhā to Pohakarāṇa, and of Nāniga's becoming the lord of the place. Beginning:—

પુહવાવતી નગરી । હિવાસં ધોકરણ કહીજે છે । તીયે નગરી માહે રાજા ધરુવા રાજ્ય કરે । વડી રાજધાંની । રાજા રૂંચે વિધ રાજ્ય કરે । માસ એક રૂંદર મૌહલ માહે રહે માસ એક પુરો હવે તાહરાં બાહિર આવે । નવો વીમાહ કરે ।...

(M) સચળી રી વાત, pp. 212b-215a. Identical with MS. 20 (d).

(N) દેવરૈ નાયકદે રી વાત, pp. 215a-221b. A legend of Nāyaka De, the daughter of Mūdhò, an Ahīra ruler of Sorathā, and Devarò, another Ahīra petty ruler of Devālī. Beginning:—

સોરઠ દેસ માહે અહીર રાજ્ય કરે । મૂંધો અહીર ન[િ]વે સોરઠ રાજ્ય કરે । મૂંધા અહીર રૈ બેટી કહીયે સુ સારી સોરઠ મૈ રસી કાંઈ નહીં ।...etc.

(O) હોંવે વીજે રી વાત, pp. 221b-225a. Identical with MS. 15 (L).

(P) રાણી ચૌબોલી રી વાત, pp. 225a-229a. A tale referring to *rājā* Bhoja, or Vikramāditya, of Ujēnī and a *rānī* Còboli. Beginning:—

ઉજેળી નગરી રાજા વિક્રમાદિત્ય રાજ્ય કરે । નવવારી નગરી । ચૌરાસી ચૌહટા । ક્તૌસ પૌલિ । ચાર વરણ રહે ।...etc.

(Q) ચાર મૂરખાં રી વાત, pp. 229a-231b. Left incomplete. A tale of no interest.

(R) સદૈવક સાવલિંગા રી વાત, pp. 232b-238a. A concise version of the famous legend of Sadēvacha, the son of *rājā* Puhavacha of Ujēnī, and his mistress Sāvalingā. In prose intermixed with *dūhās*. Beginning:—

ઉજેળી નગરી પુહવક રાજા રાજ કરે । વડી દાત[િ]ર [િ] તેથ જિકો ગુણ કરિ કવીશ્વર પ્રંહિત આવે તીયે નું સવાલાષ દિયે ।...etc.

(S) लाखे फूलाणी रौ वात, pp. 238a-240b. A biography of Lākhò Phūlāṇī (cfr. MS. 11a, and MS. 18x). Beginning:—

सिंधु देस केखै कोट लाघो जाड़ेचौ राज्य करै । लाघो नवै चांद  
रो नवै चांद वीमाह करै । लाघै रै काहड़दे पमार परधान ।...etc.

(T) पीरोजमाह पातसाह रौ वात, pp. 240b-245a. Introduced as “Vāta Paṭhāṇī rī.” Identical with MS. 20 (e).

(U) बुद्धिबल कथा कवि लक्ष्मीराम छत, pp. 245b-261a The *Buddhibalakathā*, a didactic tale in verses, composed by a poet Lachī Rāma (i.e. Lakṣmī Rāma) in the year Samvat 1681 (see the last verse but two) Divided into eight *prabhāvas*. In Hindi. Beginning:—

सरसति कौ उरि ध्यान धरि । गणपति गुरु मनाइ । लक्ष्मीराम  
कवि यह कथा । अद्भुत कहत वनाथ ॥ १ ॥ चोपई । पूरब दिसि जहां  
वदै<sup>1</sup> सरसरो [i] ता उपकंठि वसति सिवपुरी ।...etc.

(V) जगदे पँवार रौ वात, pp. 261b-267b. Introduced as “Vāta Pāmāra Rina Dhava[la] Jaga Deva rī.” The same story as contained in MS. 18 (j) and MS. 21 (m), but beginning differently:—

राजा उद्योतचंद धार र[1]ज करै [1] अक दिन रै समाजोग  
दौलतावाद रे घणी रौ नालेर शिखवल कुंवर नै आयौ ।...etc.

(W) ?, pp. 267b-273a. An anonymous work, being a tale of no importance, partly in prose and partly in verses, referring to Rāja Dhara Solāṅki of Toḍò. Beginning:—

तोडै नगर माहे सोलंकी राजधर राज्य करै [1] सु राजधर रै  
कोरुं नही [1] ताहरां डाहा सयणा जिको परदेसी आवै तीयां नुं,  
पूछीजै:..etc.

(X) गुजरात देस राज्य वर्णन, pp. 273a-275a. Identical with chapter (50) in the “Khyāta” by Mūhaṇṭa Nēṇa Sī (see MS. 8, above). Followed by two anonymous *vātas*, of no particular interest, which occupy pages 275a-278b.



(Y) अचलदास खीची री वात, pp. 278b-283a. Described as “Acala Dāsa Khicī Lālā Mevārī rī vāta” at the beginning, and as “Ūmā De rī vāta” at the end. The well-known story of Acala Dāsa Khicī of Gāguraṇa and his two wives Lālā, the daughter of Rānā Mokala of Mevāra, and Ūmā, the daughter of Khīva Sī Sākhalō of Jāgaḷū, and the intrigues of Jhīmī, a Cāraṇī. In prose with *dūhās* interspersed. Beginning —

अचलदास गढ गागरख राज्य करै । तिख रै रांणी लालां मेवाड़  
रो धखी रांणे मोकलसीह तिख री बेटी । राज सिगलो ह्री लालां रै  
हाथ [ ] वडी साहिबो [ ] भलो राज्य कै [ ] अकदा प्रस्तावि भौमी  
चारखि अचलदास नु मांगख आई ।...etc.

(Z) कक्वाहाँ री वात, pp. 283a-284a. An account of how the Kachavāhās were once exterminated by the Tūvaras, and only one *rāṇī* escaped, who afterwards gave birth to a child, Malē Sī, who after killing *rāya* Rālhaṇa, made himself lord of the Mēnās of Dhūdhāra. Beginning —

कक्वाहा राजा रामचंद री बौलात (sic) । नलवर खालेर ईया  
गढां नल राजा रा पोतरा राज्य करै । ईयां बीचीयां सुं वैर [तुं]-  
वरां सुं वैर ।...etc.

(i) जेसलमेर पूगल वीकूपुर वरसलपुर रै भाटी धखियाँ री पट्टावली, pp. 284a-285b. Lists of the Bhāṭī rulers of Jesalmer, Pūgaḷa, Vikūpura, and Varasalapura. Beginning :—

संवत् १२१२ आवन सुदे १२ वार खादित मूल नक्षत्र जेसलमेर  
रावल जेसल स्थापिता । जेसलमेर गढ थापीयो । संवत सतर सत-  
रोहवरै । जूसी देव रौ फेर । बाघो रूघो भाटीयां । जासी  
जेसलमेर ॥ १ ॥...etc.

The first list contains names from *rāvaḷa* Jesaḷa (1st) to *rāvaḷa* Jasavanta Singha (28th). After the name of each *rāvaḷa*, the years and days are given of his reign, and occasionally a mention is also added of his chief exploits. The three other lists contain only bare names.

(ii) दो कहाणियाँ, pp. 286a-287a. Two short tales of no interest.

(iii) वगड़ावतों री वात, pp. 287b-294a. The legend of the Vagarāvatas, (or Vagharāvatas), traced to Cahavāna Hara Rāma, who killed a tiger (*vāgha*) and subsequently became the father of a son with a tiger's head. Beginning:—

राजा वीसलदे चहवांण अजमेर मै राज्य करै । अजमेर माहे वाघ  
हिलौयौ सु वाघ धून करै दोइ २ चार २ धून करै [1] सोर पड़ीयौ ।

...etc.

(iv) राजा मानघाता री वात, pp. 294a-296b. A biography of *rājā Mānadhātā*, one of the *paurāṇika* ancestors of the Rāṭhōras. Beginning:—

राजा युवनाश्वर राजा अजेपाल री बहिन परगौयो । राजा  
युवनाश्वर वडौ राजा...etc.

(v) राजा प्रिथीराज चौहान री अक वात, pp. 296b-297a. An unimportant anecdote referring to *rājā Prithi Rāja* and some revenge he once took on the Pāvāras. Beginning:—

राजा प्रिथीराज चहवांण अजमेर राज करै । सु राजा प्रिथीराज  
है पमार रजपूत चाकर...etc.

(vi) गोगैजी री वात, pp. 297a-298a. A short account of the four *avatāras* of Gogō in the four ages of the world. Beginning:—

गोगैजी रा ४ अवतार । सतयुग माहे भाद १ चैता माहे पहल २  
द्वापुर मै हरपाल ३ कलियुग मै गोग चहवांण...etc.

(vii) सोलङ्की राज बीज री वात, pp. 298a-301b. The story of the establishment of the Solāṅkis' rule over Anāhilavāra Pātana, from the migration of Rāja and Bija from Todō, to the usurpation of Mūla Rāja. Beginning:—

सोरों सों आया तद सोलंकी कहाया । सु गुजरात आया आइ  
नै राज कीयौ [1] कितरेक दिने निबला पड़ीया...etc.

(viii) मूहणौ नैससीजी री ख्यात री अक भाग, pp. 301b-303b. Another portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇōta Nēṇa Si, containing the two *vātas* following:—

1. रावल जगमालजी री वात, p. 301b.
2. राव जोधेजी री वात, pp. 302a-303b.

(ix) सुपियारदे री वात, pp. 303b-307a. The story of Supi-yāra De and Rāthōra Narabada Satāvata. Cfr. chapter (58) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇōta Nēṇa Sī (see MS. 8. above). Beginning:—

नरबद सतावत आसकरण सतावत । काथलांयै गढ राज करै ।  
तठै सांघलां री खंण सुं सांघलै सौहृद रो नालेर आयौ...etc.

(x) मुहणौत नैणसीजी री ख्यात री अक भाग, pp. 307a-313a. Another portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇōta Nēṇa Sī, containing the *vātas* following:—

1. खैमखानियाँ री उत्पत्ति, pp. 307a-b.
2. दौलतावाद रा उमरावाँ री वात, p. 307b.
3. मलकम्बर आकृतखाँ री याददास्त, pp. 308a-309a.
4. साँगमराव राठौड़ री वात, pp. 310a-313a.

(xi) रावल लखणसेण वीरमदे सोनगरै री वात, pp. 313a-315a. The same story as contained in MS. 18 (v), and MS. 22 (k), but in a different version. Beginning:—

रावल लखणसेण जेसलमेर राज करै । हेके दिन रावलजी बेटो  
हंतो तितरे कोचरी बोली [i] तद रावलजी सोखीया (नू) बोलाय  
पूछीयो...etc.

(xii) राव रिणमलजी री वात, pp. 315a-317b. Identical with chapter (57) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇōta Nēṇa Sī (see MS. 8, above).

(xiii) अलावदी री उत्पत्ति री वात, pp. 318a-319a. A legend, according to which the emperor Alāva Dī, when a baby, was removed and substituted with Alāvaliyò, the son of a *pījārò*, and afterwards restored to his princely condition by Dhārū, the son of Ādala Rāva Khicī, who obtained as a recompense the fort of Gāgurāṇa. \*Beginning:—

आंदलराव धौची जायल कठोवो रहै [i] सु अके दिन रे समीयीये  
(sic) धौवसो सांघले रे बेटौ सु प्रागली [i] ताहुरा धौवसी जाखीयो जु  
ओर तो कोई लेवे न लेवे आंदल भलो रजपूत कै ।...etc.

(xiv) आठ कहाणियाँ, pp. 319a-331b. A collection of eight short tales of no historical interest, to wit :—

1. साह ठाकुरै री वात, pp. 319a-320b.
2. विसनी वेखरच री वात, pp. 320b-321b.
3. आसा री वात, pp. 321b-323b.
4. पिङ्गला री वात, pp. 323b-324b.
5. गन्धर्वसेण री वात, pp. 324b-326b.
6. माह्लाखी री वात, pp. 326b-329a.
7. सोणा री वात, pp. 329a-330a.
8. मामै भाणजै री वात, pp. 330a-331b.

(xv) राव रिणमल खाब्डियै री वात, pp. 331b-338b. The story of Rāthōra rāva Riṇa Mala of Khābāra and his Sodhi wife of Ūmarakoṭa. In plain prose interspersed with *dūhās*. Beginning :—

माडो गढ गोरी पातिसाह राज करे [1] ताहरा विलायत रे  
पातिसाह नू माडो रे पातिसाह री रसाल जावे [1] ताहरा माडो रे  
पातिसाह माणस दोई बुलाया । ते रा गाव । अक मत के वास । अक  
अकल के वास...etc.

(xvi) पाँच कहाणियाँ, pp. 338a-343b. A collection of five short and unimportant tales, to wit :—

1. डूंगर जसाको (sic) तै री वात, pp. 338a-339a.
2. फमै घोरान्धार री वात, p. 339a.
3. तमाईची पातिसाह री वात, pp. 339a-340a.
4. पाहुवा री वात, pp. 340a-b.
5. दत्तात्रेय २४ गुरु किया तै री विगत, pp. 340b-343b.

(xvii) मुहयौत नैणसीजी री ख्यात री अक भाग, pp. 343b-350a. Another portion of the “Khyāta” by Mūhaṇōta Nēṇa Si, containing the *vātas* following :—

1. राव वीकैजी री वात, pp. 343b-344b.
2. भटनेर री वात, pp. 344b-345b.

3. राव वीकैजी री वात वीकानेर मण्डियौ तै समै री,  
p. 345b.
4. काँधलजी काम आया तै समै री वात, p. 346a.
5. राव तीडै अर रावल साँवतसी सोनिगरै इयाँ दूनाँ  
भीलमाल वेठ ऊई तै समै री वात, pp. 346a-b.
6. सुपियारदे री वात, pp. 346b-349a. Fragmentary.
7. पताई रावल साकौ कियौ तै री वात, pp. 349a-b.
8. राव सलखै री वात, p. 349b.
9. [गढ मण्डिया तै री विगत], p. 350a.

Notice that No. 6 is out of place.

(xviii) जेसलमेर री वात, pp. 350b-351a. A brief account of the short period in the history of Jesalmer going from the attack by Alāva Di and the death of *rāvaḷa* Ratana Si, to the installation of *rāvaḷa* Ghara Si. (Cfr. MS. 18 (t) and MS. 22 (i).) Beginning:—

...जद अल्लावदीन पातिसाहजी खूं लड़ाई ऊई [i] रावल रतनसी काम आयो । गढ माहे जोंहर ह्वौ । तद मूलराव अर घड़सी अ दोई रतनसी रा जुंवर विषै नौसरीया...etc.

(xix) काहड़ पँवार री वात, pp. 351a-352b. A genealogical legend in explanation of the origin of the Sākhalā and Sodhā branches of the Pāvāras, in which they are traced to Sākhalō and Sodhō, two sons born to Pāvāra Chāhara of Chahotana by an *apsaras* captured by him. The name of the Sākhalās is further connected with *sankha*, a miraculous conch Chāhara had had from the *apsaras*. Beginning:—

काहड़ पवार क्होटण राज करै । ते नुं बबर ऊई । जु क्होटण सिव री वाड़ी पासि डूगरी अक कै...etc.

(xx) राव रिणमल अर महमद आपस मै लड़ाई ऊई तै री वात, pp. 352a-353b. Fragmentary. Identical with chapter (44) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇōta Nēṇa Si (see MS. 8, above).

(xxi) रिणधवल री वात, pp. 353a-356b. A tale concerning Riṇa Dhavaḷa, king of Dhāra, and two Bhāṭas, Rayana and Mayana. Beginning:—

भाट रयण नै मयण बेवे भाई । सु मयण ढोलैयै बैसि नै पग  
वौकलावतौ ।...etc.

(xxii) वौंभरौ अहीर री वात, pp. 356b-357a. An anecdote describing a love adventure a certain Vījharò Ahīra had with his sister's sister-in-law. In prose, with several erotic *dūhās* interspersed. Beginning :—

वौंभरौ अहीर सोरठदेस मै रहै । अक दिन रै समाजोग  
वौंभरौ बहिन रै प्राङ्गणो थकौ गयो...etc.

(xxiii) वैरसल भीमौत वीसल महेवचै री वात नै दूहा, pp. 357a-358b. An account of a contest which arose between Rāthorā Vēra Sala Bhimōta of Bilārò and Visala of Mahevò over a mare, and ended with a battle in which Visala lost his life. Followed by 36 *dūhās* by Khiriyò Cādana. The event happened during the time of *rāva* Jodhò of Jodhpur. Beginning :—

वैरसल बीलाड़ै राज करै । वीसल महेवै राज करै । थुं करतां  
हेकै दिन बीलाड़ै ता घोड़ी वैरसलजी जोड़ माहे ढाली ऊतौ सु घोड़ी  
चरतौ चरतौ महेवै (जाय नींसरी)...etc.

The *dūhās* begin :—

माहेखर महामाय भीम तणो साचौ भगवत ।  
तो सब कहै सवाय वधीयो राय वैरसल ॥ १ ॥

(xxiv) ऊमादे भटियाणी री वात, pp. 358b-359b. An account of the jealousy conceived by Ūmā De, the Bhatiyānī wife of *rāva* Māla De of Jodhpur, towards a girl slave, and the promise she made never to talk to her husband, which promise she carried out till Māla De died and she burned herself on his funeral pyre. In the story, a Cāraṇa, Bārāṭha Āsò, plays an important part. Beginning :—

रावल जाम नवै नगर राज करै । अक दिन रै समायोग रावल  
जामजी सिकार चढीया ऊता [ ] धिरतां थकां अक झोकरौ कहीं री  
पड़ी जंगल माहे नजर आई...etc.

(xxv) सोनिगराँ री वात, pp. 359b-360a. An account of how Sāṇvata Sī Sonigarò had a son, Māla De, from a stone image. Beginning :—

सोनगिरो सांवतसी सिक्कार गयौ ऊतौ सु राति स्त्री विना नौंद  
न पड़े ।...etc

Followed by a confuse note accounting for the origin of the Jhālās—the etymology being from *jhālāṇō* “to catch”—and other Rajputs, and the *dūhō* :—

सौसोदीया बांभणी रा तवड कौयो तेल रो ।  
गोदारा जाटणी रा मांगलीयो थोरिण रो ॥

(xxvi) राव लूणकरणी रौ वात, p. 360b. A very concise account of the fight, in which *rāva* Lūṇa Karaṇa of Bikaner was killed. Beginning :—

राव लूणकरणी जेसलमेर रौ फते करि पाछा पधारीया...etc.

Followed by a short note of 11 lines, on the alliance of *rāva* Kelhaṇa of Jesalmer with the *pātisāha* of Multan, and the conversion of Kelhaṇa's son to the Islam. From the latter originated the Ābhoriyā Bhātīs. As a result of the alliance, *rāva* Cūḍō of Maṇḍora was defeated and killed at Nāgōra. The note is introduced by the title: “Vāta rāva Kelhaṇa rō beṭō ara rāva Rāṇaga De rō beṭō Mulatāṇa rē pātisāha musalamāna kiyā tē ri vāta.”

(xxvii) लाखै फूलणी रौ वात, p. 361a. The same subject as MS. 11 (a), MS. 18 (x), and MS. 22 (S). Beginning :—

नवै नगर फूल राज करै । तठै वाणीयो १ साहकार रहै...etc.

Followed by a short note on Rāja and Bija.

(xxviii) गोगादेजी रौ वात, pp. 361b-362a. An account of the looting expedition undertaken by Rāṭhōra Gogā De against the inhabitants of Mitāsara, to revenge a certain Vānara, who had been insulted by them. Beginning :—

गोगादे वीरमोत थलवट माहे रहै । ईक समईये तीये देस माहे  
काल पड़ीयो [1] लोग मऊ नुं चालीयो थो...etc. •

(xxix) राजा प्रिथीराज सूहवदे परगिया तै रौ वात, pp. 362a-b. An account of *rājā* Prithī Rāja Cōhāna's marriage with Sūhava De, the daughter of Vījhala of Maroṭha. Beginning :—

प्रिथीराज चहवांग दिली राज करै । तद राज करतां वीभलदे  
जोइयो साभियाखै रो नालेर आयो ।...etc.

(xxx) राखगदे भाटी री वात, pp. 362b-363b. A biographical note on *rāva* Rānaga De of Jesalmer, from his conquest of Pūgaḷa, to his fight with *rāva* Cūḍò of Maṇḍora. Beginning:—

पूगल थोरौ राज करै । तठै मूलराज थोरौयां ऊपरि चडि  
आयो [1] पूगल लीवौ ।...etc.

(xxxii) तुँवरौ री वात, pp. 363b-365a. Identical with MS. 15 (d).

(xxxii) जोगराज चारण री वात, pp. 365a-366a. A story of how Joga Rāja, a Cāraṇa of Jesalmer, fell in love with a Cāraṇi *panihārī*, and at last succeeded in marrying her. Interspersed with some *dūhās*. Beginning:—

जसलदेस (sic) रै देस माहे जोगराज चारण वसै । वडौ चतुर  
हौसनाइक [1] वडा रूपक जोड़े...etc.

(xxxiii) रावल मलीनाथ पय मै आयौ तै री वात, pp. 366a-367a. An account of how *rāvaḷa* Malī Nātha of Mahevō married Rūpā De, the daughter of Vālhō Tudiyo, and was converted by her to the *vāmapantha*. Beginning:—

रूपदे वाल्ले तुडौये री बेटौ घेत माहे रषवाली करैतां<sup>1</sup> हतौ ।  
रोहौ री घेत हंतो पाखी पूर हंतो [1] सु ऊगवसौ भाटो...etc.

(xxxiv) नरबदजी राखै कूँभै नूँ आँख दीवौ तै री वात, pp. 367a-b. Identical with chapter (59) in the “*Khyāta*” by Mūhaṇōta Nēṇa Sī (see MS. 8, above).

(xxxv) काँधलौत खेतसौ री वात, pp. 367b-368a. A brief account of how Khēta Sī, the Kāḍhalōta ruler of Bhaṭanera, killed a Mathena Bhāvadeva Sūri, whereupon the two pupils of the latter went to the *pātisāha* Kūvarō (Kamran, the son of Babar) and persuaded him to go against Bhaṭanera. It was on this occasion that Kūvarō, after overrunning Bhaṭanera, attacked Bikaner, and was encountered and defeated by *rāva* Jēta Sī. Beginning:—

भटनेर सहर काँधिलौत घेतसौह राज्य करै [1] भटनेर माँह  
वड़गछा मघेन भावदेवसूरि रहै ।...etc.

<sup>1</sup> Sic for करतौ.



(\xxvi) सोहणी री वात, pp. 368a-369a. A love story concerning Sohaṇī, the wife of Jaṭa Mala Arorò, and her lover, Maliyāra.

(xxxvii) राठौड़ राजावाँ रै अन्तेवराँ रा नाम, pp. 369a-b. Identical with chapter (46) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī (see MS. 8, above).

(xxxviii) जगमाल मालावत री वात, pp. 370a-b. A short anecdote referring to Jaga Māla, the son of Malī Nātha of Mahevò, and his marrying a daughter of the Bhūtas, and having from her a son, Ūjaraṛa, who became the progenitor of the Ūjara Rāṭhòras. Beginning :—

रावल मालै रो बेटो जगमाल [1] सु जगमाल दिलौ चाकरी करै ...etc.

(xxxix) कुँवरियै जैपाल री वात, pp. 370b-371a. An anecdote concerning Bhāṭī Kūvariyo Jè Pāla, the son of Mahi Dhavaḷa of Mādhavò, near Pohakaraṇa. Beginning :—

कुँवरीयो जैपाल भाटी महिधवल रो बेटो [1] मा रो नांम मगोणी [1] भाई रो नांम देपाल [1] बहिन रो नाम मणी [1] गांम माटवो (*sic*) पड़गनै पोकरण रै रहै ...etc.

(xl) दूदै जोधावत री वात, pp. 371b-372a. An account of how Dūdò, the son of rāva Jodhò Rāṭhòra, killed Meghò Narasiṅgha-dāsòta in a single combat. Beginning :—

राव जोधो पौडीयौ ऊतौ [1] वातपोस वातां करता ऊता [1] राजवीयां छां वातां करता ऊता [1] ताहरां अकै कल्लौ भाटीयां रो वैर न रहै.. etc.

(xli) राजा रै कुँवर री वात, pp. 372a-373a. A talé of no interest.

(xlii) पाबूजी री वात, pp. 373a-378a. The story of Pābū Rāṭhòra, the son of Dhādhala, his daring exploits, and his death at the hands of Jinda Rāva Khicī. Identical with chapter (51) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī (see MS. 8, above). Beginning :—

घांघलजी महेवै रहै [1] सु अउठै खूं क्हाड अर अठै पाटण रे  
तलाव आय ऊतरीया...etc.

(xliii) पंमै घोरान्द्यार रौ बात, pp. 378a-383a. The story of Budha Pāmò (or Pemò), nicknamed "Ghoiāndhāra," a chief of Kūḍaḷa, with special reference to his love adventures with a beautiful daughter of a *kandoi*, and the violence used by his son Caṅgò to the daughter of Cāraṇa Māvaḷa, which was the cause of Rāṭhōra Mahirelaṇa Dhūharōṭa's marching against Kūḍaḷa and conquering the place, after killing Pāmò and his son Maṅgò, and capturing Caṅgò. This had had a son from the daughter of Māvaḷa, his name Cāḍò, who was subsequently made a Cāraṇa by Mahirelaṇa, and became the progenitor of the Rohariyās. Beginning:—

कूडल माहे बुध राज्य करै । सु ईहा रौ वडो राज वडो  
तरवारीया रजपूत । सु तठे पंमो कुंवरपदे यकौ घुबीयां करै ।...etc

(xliv) सिंहासनवत्सीसी रौ कथा, pp. 383a-408a. A prose version of the *Siṃhāsanaadvātriṃśatikā* tales into Marwari, different from the version in MS. 15 (A). Anonymous. A few *dūhās* are here and there interspersed. Beginning:—

परम न्योति प्रतिबंब तै भूठ ह दीसै साच ।  
जैसै कंचन मै रहित मनि सोभित (sic) काच ॥ १ ॥  
.....चह दिस पुरषारथ प्रवेस कै जेथ इसड़ो मालव देस कै  
तेथ अनीत रहित राजनीत लोकनीत सहित अनेक पुरष स्त्री रत कर  
विराजमान धारा नगरी कै तेथ मद्दाप्रतापी चवदह विद्या निधान राजा  
गोज राज्य करै कै...etc.

(xlv) खीची गङ्गेव नौबावत रौ दोषोद्धरौ, pp. 408b-416b. The same subject as MS. 15 (n), but a different work. Also in rhymed prose. Beginning:—

गुंगेव खीची कामं (sic) भड़ां किवाड़ । वेरीयां जड़ा उपाड़ । जिण  
कौ सेल कहं वगाय । सुखीयां मन प्रसन्न थाय ॥ १ ॥ वरषा रितु  
लागी । ब्रह्मणी जागी । आभा भरहरै । वीजां आवास करै । नदी ठेवां  
धावे । सुमत्रे न संमावे ।...etc.

(xlvi) दीनमान रै फल रौ बात, pp. 416b-419a. Identical with MS. 15 (c).

(xlvii) पलक दरियाव रौ कथा, pp. 419a-436a. Identical with MS. 15 (g), except for a few differences in the wording.

The MS forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

### MS. 23:—जोधपुर रै राठौड़ा रौ ख्यात .

A MS. of 12 loose leaves,  $15\frac{1}{2}'' \times 10\frac{1}{2}''$  in size. Leaves 8, 9, 10, and 12 are entirely blank. The pages filled with writing contain about 50 lines, each line being made of about 40 *akṣaras*. Very minute Devanāgarī script. The text contains some corrections by a later hand and some short annotations are also added on the margins of the pages. Undated. Apparently, about 150 years old.

The work contained is a summary history of the Rāthōra rulers of Jodhpur, from the origins down to the time of *mahārājā* Abhē Sīngha. Apparently, the work was composed either during the last years of the reign of Abhē Sīngha, or immediately after his demise. The beginning is in a kind of Hindi, but it soon changes into Marwari:—

अक चंद्रकला नामें नगरी तिहां सूर्यवंसी राजा नाम उस का  
जवनसत (*sic*) सो अपुत्रीयो सु राजा कुं बोहत चिंता भई तब अक  
दिन राजलोक सहित वन सेवन कुं चल्या सु दरमजल हरदवार  
आये ।...etc.

The origin of the Rāthōras is traced to king Javanasata (*sic*), who, having no sons, went to Haridvāra and propitiated the *ṛṣi* Gotama, who made him father of a son, whom he took out of his spine (*rātha*, whence *Rāthōra*). This son was Māna-dhātā. Follows a brief account of the descendants of Māna-dhātā, as far as Jē Canda, and then the following pedigree of *rāva* Sihò :

वरदाइसेन जैचंद रो.....कमधज वरदाइसेन रो.....  
खेतराम कमधज रो.....सीहो सेतराम रो.....

The story of Sihò and his son Āsathāna is related at some length in pp. 1a-b, but inaccurately. The conquest of Pāli is ascribed to Āsathāna. The account of his descendants consists of only a list of names, but the text enlarges again with Vīrama (p. 2a), and Cūḍò (pp. 2a-b). The account of Jodhò begins p. 3a as follows:—

राव जोधो रीडमलोत रो जन्म सं १४७२ वैशाख सुद ४ राव  
रीडमल ने चूक हूवो जद जोधोजी नौसर्या भं ॥ पुनो मांखसां १० उभो  
रछो कांम आयो जोधोजी घाटो लोप मारवाड़ आया फोज पाक्री गई ।  
रांखे कूभे मंडोहर तो आप रो थांखो राख्यो । जोधपुर नरवद सतावत  
नुं दीयो...etc.

Of Vikò and his foundation of Bikaner, there is no mention. The *khyāta* of Māla De is related at some length (pp. 3b-4b). Follow the *khyātas* of Udè Sīngha (pp. 4b-5a), Sūra Sīngha (p. 5a-b), and Gaja Sīngha (p. 5b). Pp. 5b-6a contain an account of *rāva* Amara Sīngha, from his contest with *rājā* Karaṇa Sīngha of Bikaner over a village of Nāgōra, to his death. The account is followed by quotations of commemorative songs. Lastly come the *khyātas* of Jasavanta Sīngha (pp. 6a-b), and Ajita Sīngha (pp. 7a-b), with the death of whom (S. 1780) the work ends. The last lines contain the following appreciation of the merits of Abhè Sīngha, and reference to the *Sūraja Prakāśa* :—

ओर माहाराज औअभेसिंघजी अजौतसिंघजी रै पाट (sic) तिके  
वडा बाह्वादुर ने पड़वाड़ा वडा कौया था सु मूरजप्रकास ग्रंथ में  
वरगथा कै ।

With the above, the work ends, p. 7b. The remaining pages are blank, but for p. 11a, which is partially filled with a very summary account of the life of *rāva* Vikò—which had been omitted in the main narrative—with the dates of his principal conquests, and a mere mention of *rāva* Lūṇa Karaṇa as his successor.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 24:—बीकानेर रै राठौड़ा रौ ख्यात  
आर्यआख्यानकल्पद्रुम तथा बीजी ख्यात रौ बातें .

A MS. consisting of 281 leaves, of which about 70 are blank. Leather-bound. Size of the leaves  $12\frac{1}{4}'' \times 14\frac{1}{2}''$ . Each page contains 25 lines of writing, of 50-65 *akṣaras*. Devanāgarī script. About 40 years old.

The MS. contains :—

(a) वीकानेर हे राठौड़ा री ख्यात आर्यआख्यानकल्पद्रुम सिखायच

दयालदास कृत, pp. 10a-185b. A history of the Rāṭhōras of Bikaner from the origins down to the reign of *mahārājā* Sirdār Sīngha (Samvat 1927). Compiled by Cāraṇa Sindhāyaca Dayāla Dāsa the author of the two similar *khyātas* contained in MS. 1 and MS. 3, but differing from both of these to some extent, particularly in the beginning and the end. The work is styled “Ārya Ākhyāna Kalpadruma,” p. 10a. and introduced by five propitiatory verses, the first of which begins :—

॥ कवित्त कृप्य ॥ मद जल भंकृत मधप । लस्त गजमुख सकमा-  
मय ।...etc.

Next follow three other verses, recording that the work was composed during the reign of *mahārājā* Dūgara Sīngha of Bikaner, in the year Samvat 1934 :—

हंस बंस कुल रठवर । समवड विभव सुरेस ।  
राज करहि मरधर खचिर । डंगरसिंह नरेस ॥ १ ॥  
... ..  
कल्पद्रुम इहि नाम कहि । आरियव्रत आख्यान ।  
हिंदु सकल कुल आदि छित । जहि विद्य कहि सजान ॥ १ ॥  
संवत सुत गुन रस शशि । भादव सुक्ल बधान ।  
तिथि द्वादश बुधवार तिहे । जन्म ग्रंथ भखे जान ॥ २ ॥

The introduction continues as far as the end of p. 12a, with explanations of the meaning of the words “Ārya,” “Hindū,” and “Mussulman,” and a few other unimportant subjects. This part is in Hindi. Then follows a genealogical list of the Rāṭhōras, from Śrī Nārāyaṇa (1st) down to *rājā* Jē Canda (252nd) (pp. 12b-14a), and after this the narrative in Marwari prose begins with the last-mentioned *rājā*, the text being almost a faithful copy of the corresponding part in MS. 3 (see above), and continuing so till the emigration of *rāva* Vikò, in Samvat 1527 (p. 19b, corresponding to p. 9a in MS. 3). At this point, the exposition of the history of Bikaner is interrupted by the insertion of four works (b, c, d, e), which are described below. The thread of the narrative is resumed only p. 42a, with the *khyāta* of *rāva* Vikò, and from here to p. 145b is identical with the corresponding part in the *Deśadarpana* of MS. 3.

The remaining pages, 146a-185b, contain a continuation of the history of Bikaner from Samvat 1901—the year with which

the *Deśadarpaṇa* ends—to Samvat 1927. This part, which is altogether new, is compiled on just the same lines as the preceding, and contains a very minute chronicle of the greatest part of the reign of *mahārājā* Sirdār Singha, till about two years before his demise.

(b) जोधपुर रै राठौड़ राजावाँ रौ सन्निप्त हाल राव जोधेजी रूँ  
महाराजा विजैसिङ्गजी ताँई, pp. 19a-20b. A very summary historical account of the rulers of Jodhpur, from *rāva* Jodhō down to *mahārājā* Vijē Singha. Beginning :—

महारावजी श्रीजोधराजी रौ हाल लिख्यते । रावजी श्रीजोधराजी रौ जन्म सं० १४७२ शाके १३३७ वैशाख वद ४ गत घटी १.....रावजी श्रीजोधराजी रखास्त बांधी भोमैया चार तोड़ीया...etc.

Followed by a list of the *parganas* in the Marwar territory.

(c) मारवाड़ रै पट्टाँ रौ विगत खाँपवार, pp. 21a-22a. A prospectus of the *jāgīrs* in the Marwar State, divided according to the different *khāpa* of their holders (Cāpāvatas, Kūpāvatas, Ūdāvatas, Meratiyās, Jodhās, Karanōtas, Karamasōtas, Jētāvatas, Bhāṭis, and miscellaneous). Beginning :—

रावजी श्रीजोधराजी सु साषा ऊइ सु मिसल डावी मै सिरायत सिरदार वाः राव रिङ्मलजी सु साषा फंटी जिणा रा ठीकाणा रौ याद...etc.

(d) मारवाड़ रै ठीकाणाँ रौ पीढियाँ नै गाँवाँ रौ विगत, pp. 23a-37a. Genealogies of the chief *jāgīrdārs* of the Jodhpur State, consisting of lists of names and a few historical notes in illustration of the same. Beginning :—

पीढीयां ठीकाणो आउवै रै बाप चांपावतां रौ अबल तो आउवो जसोजी, वसांयो । सु आउवो पइलां तो सुरजमलोतां रै छो पइ तेजसिंधजी सु इणां रै ऊवो महाराज अजीतसिंधजी आईदानोतां नुं दीयो...etc.

Followed by a prospectus of the villages in each *jāgīr*, consisting of tables giving the names of the villages, the figures of their income, and the names of their holders. Divided according to the different *khāpas* of the *jāgīr*-holders.

(e) जोधपुर रै राजावाँ री राणियाँ री नै कवराँ री याद,

pp. 38a-41a. An account of the wives and sons of the rulers of Jodhpur, from *rāva* Jodhō to *mahārājā* Takhat Singha. Beginning:—

प्रथम राव जोधैजी रा मेल । १ जसमादे हाडी जैतमाल देवावत  
री कवर सुजैजी सीवराजजी री माता । २ बीरां भट्टीयांणी बैरीसाल  
चाचावत री ठिं जेसलमेर री रायपाल करमसी री माता...etc.

Followed by a copy, in Marwarī, of the treaty concluded between *mahārājā* Māna Singha of Jodhpur and the English in Samvat 1875 (= A.D. 1818)

(f) वौकानेर रै ठिकाणाँ री पौडियाँ नै पट्टाँ री विगत, pp. 197a-

208b. Genealogies of the chief *jāgīrdārs* of the Bikaner State and summary description of their fiefs, together with a few historical notes in illustration of the same. For the most part identical with MS. 3 (b), the chief difference being in the lists of villages which are omitted in the present MS. Beginning:—

बाँप वौका रतनसियोत । मिसल डावी मांहुली रा । ठिकाणै  
महाजन रै पौडियाँ री याद वां ठीकाणाँ वा गांव चाकरी री विगत ।  
ठिकाणो माहाजन पटो गांव १३५ रो लिषीजै तै री विगत । माहाजन  
ठाकरां रै घर पटै रा कदीम सुं गांव १०६ कदीम सुं कै...etc.

(g) जैपुर मै सैव वैसनवाँ री भगडो ह्यो तै रौ हाल, pp. 211a-

242a. A detailed description of a religious controversy which was raised at Jaipur by *mahārājā* Rāma Singha, and terminated with the expulsion of some *gusāīs*, who eventually repaired to Bikaner and were afforded protection by *mahārājā* Sirdār Singha. Containing dogmatical questions and answers, and resolutions passed by a religious council (*dharma-sabhlā*), which had been appointed to decide the controversy, and many other documents in prose and verse. Beginning:—

संवत १६२३ के साल श्रीसिरदारसिंहजी महाराज अक वडो  
भारी नकसे रो तथा धरमपालन रो तथा सर्वसज्जनलोकां ने आनंद  
देवण रो काज कियो जो जेपुर महाराज बगसे भोजक वगेरे ओका  
आदम्यां री संगत सुं वैष्णव मत रो भगडो उठावणो सल तेरे सुं  
सह कियो ओर प्रण ८ तथा जोसठ वणवाय धरमसभा री तरफ सुं  
चारों संप्रदायी वैष्णव महंत वा आचार्या रे ठिकाणे भेल्या...etc.

(h) रतलाम सैलाणा सीतामऊ जाँबवौ आँबभरौ किसनगढ ईडर  
याँ रौ याददास्त, pp. 246a-250b. An account of the seven minor  
 Rāthōra States following: Ratalāma, Sēlānā, Sītāmaū, Jāmbavō,  
 Āmbajharō, Kisanagaḍha. and Iḍara. Beginning—

याद रतलाम रौ ॥ जिलै रतलाम रै गांव २५० पैदा लाष सात  
 रौ ॥ पीढी रतलाम रौ जोधपुर सुं फंच्या कै ॥ रावजी श्रीजोधोजी १  
 रावजी सुजोजी २ राव वाघोजी ३ राव गांगोजी ४ राव मालदेजी ५  
 राजा उदैसिंहजी.....६ दलपतसिंहजी ७ महिसदासजी ८ रतनसिंहजी  
 ९ चन्नसालजी १० वैरौसालजी ११ मानसिंहजी १२...etc.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

### MS. 25:—आसवालाँ रौ पौढियाँ .

A MS. in the form of a paper-roll, 672" long × 8½" broad. Incomplete at the beginning, and somewhat crumbled at the two margins in the first part. About 30-40 *akṣaras* in each line. Devanāgarī script. Written on both sides, but the back-side only partially filled. Age: about 150 years.

The roll contains genealogies of the Osvals, according to their different *gotras*, from the origin of each *gotra* down to the beginning of the Samvat-Century 1800. The origin of each *gotra* is first related in corrupt Sanskrit. Then come the genealogies, or pedigrees, each line containing the names of the sons of each particular individual, and on the left margin of the paper there being a blank on which the name of the village or town, where the individuals in question resided, is written. The genealogies consist of only bare names: dates are only exceptionally given, and they are not more than eight or ten in the whole work.

The beginning, which probably contained a general introduction, is missing. The roll, as it stands now, begins with a series of pedigrees, the *gotra* of which it is not possible to identify. 35½ inches below, we have an account of the *Nāhara* Osvals of Mahājana, beginning as follows:—

|         |                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| [मह]जने | ॥ श्रीनाहरगोत्रे कुलदेव्याश्चामुंडाभक्ताः सोढनहर<br>वास्तव्यः ॥ सां मेघा पुं सं देवा पुं सां वक्रू<br>पुं संसारा पुं जोला पुं ६ सौधर १ कील्हा २<br>गणिया ३ लाषण ४ डूंगर ५ भोजा ६ सौधर<br>पुं... etc. |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|



Coming down, we find an account of the origin of the *Bhāphanāgotra* according to which it was started by Saccū and Yovana, two sons of Śrīpati, king of Dhārānagara, who went to Jāḡalū and were converted to Jainism by *bhaṭṭāraka* Tilakā-cārya of the Vṛhadgaccha. Then begins the account of the descendants of Yovana, as follows :—

साह योवन पुत्र साह सोमल १...ततः सोमिल ३ गोत्रप्रसिद्धो  
जातः साह सोमल पुं भोजा तेन सोहिलाग्रामे प्रसादः कारितः  
तडाकमपि कारापितः (sic) ततः[.] नागपुरात् श्रीतिलकाचार्यसुरीना  
कार्याप्रतिष्ठा कारापिता संवत् १२१८...

Of the *Bhāphanā-gotra* the following 14 *sākhās* are recorded :

बापणा १ ठुल्ल २ थोरवाड ३ ऊडिया ४ जागड ५ भोटा ६  
सोमलिया ७ वाहंतिया ८ वसाह ९ मीयडीरा (?) १० वाघमार ११  
भाभू १२ धत्तरीया १३ नाहटा १४ .

The next *gotra* described is the *Varalabdhā*, the origin of which is traced to Lakhana Pāla and Go Pāla, two *rājaputras* of Dhārānagara, who in Samvat 1102 went to Mathurā in pilgrimage, and there met Nemicaṇḍra Sūri of the Vṛhadgaccha, who converted them to Jainism.

Follows the *Vināyaka-gotra*, the origin of which is accounted for as below :—

पूर्व मार्गेश्वरीभोजादुत्पन्नौ विनायकगोत्रेः अजमेरस्थाने श्रीसरस्वती-  
पत्तने समायातो देहडनामा स राज्यमान्यः आसीत् पुत्रार्थौ विवाह-  
त्रयमकरोत् बहून् प्रचारन् (sic) कुर्वन् (sic) सति तथापि संत[ति]र्न (?)  
जाता तदा लोकपरंपराया अतं यदत्र श्रीवृहद्गच्छाधौश्रयगप्रधान-  
श्रीमुनिशेषरसूरिशिष्या श्रीवियाकोर्त्तिवाचिकाः संति ते तु संतानाम्नायां  
सम्यग् विदंति परं निस्पृहाः किंचिन्न गृह्णन्ति यत्तेषां आवको भवति  
संतानार्थी संतति प्राप्नोति संवत् १३८५ वर्षे...etc.

Then comes the *Nikṣatragotra*, which is described as having been founded by the three Khici brothers Rāya Malla, Deva Simha, and Cācò, of the family of Lakhamana Rāya, in the year Samvat 1366.

The last genealogies are those of the *Lodhās*, a *gotra* of which the origin is not explained. With these the work closes.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA:  
<sup>A</sup>  
COLLECTION OF <sup>O</sup>RIENTAL WORKS

PUBLISHED BY THE  
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL

NEW SERIES, No. 1413.

BARDIC AND HISTORICAL SURVEY OF RAJPUTANA.

<sup>A</sup>  
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE  
OF  
BARDIC AND HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS.

SECTION II:  
*Bardic Poetry.*

PART I:  
*Bikaner State*



BY  
DR. L. P. TESSITORI.  
FASCICULUS I.

CALCUTTA:

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1918.



The i Part of the ii Section of the *Descriptive Catalogue of Bardic and Historical Manuscripts*. whereof the present is the i fasciculus, deals with the manuscripts of *Bardic Poetry* extant in the Bikaner State. Though Bikaner is not one of the richest States in respect of bardic productions, yet the account of the manuscripts found in it will suffice to give an approximate idea of the vastness and importance of this peculiar literature, which once flourished all over Rajputana and Gujarat, wherever the Rajput was lavish of his blood to the soil of his conquest, and of villages to the Cāraṇas. It is a literature that is almost altogether dead to-day, but all the more precious are the relics of its exuberant growth in the past. Of the different kinds of poetical composition which form the subject of this Section, there is one particularly noteworthy for its originality, I mean the "commemorative song". Collections of commemorative songs, or, as the bards would say, *sākha rī kavilā*, are common enough in Rajputana, and it is not rare to find, even to this day, Cāraṇas who know dozens and dozens of such songs by heart. In the collections, of course, they are numbered by hundreds and thousands. Apart from their literary value, which is often considerable, these commemorative songs have a great importance, for the light they throw on the Rajput life in the Middle Ages, and also—when they are really contemporary with the events commemorated—for the help they give to the historian. The difficulties of classifying commemorative songs in rich collections by means of a descriptive catalogue, are obvious, but I have tried to overcome them by grouping the songs according to subjects, and according to authors, whenever the name of the author was known. For evident reasons, I have always described at more length works composed in or referring to Bikaner, than others.

All the manuscripts of Bardic Poetry described in the i fasciculus are found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

L. P. T

Bikaner, 18th March 1917.



**MS. 1 :—गाढण पसाइत री नै औराँ री  
फुटकर कविता.**

A MS. in the form of a book, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ " × 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ " in size, originally consisting of 232 leaves, but now reduced to only 140, 92 of the external leaves having gone lost. The leaves that remain at present are numerated from 47 to 186. Each page contains 12-14 lines of writing, of 18-25 *aksaras* each. Beautiful and accurate Marwari devanāgarī hand-writing. The MS. is undated, but appears to have been written during the Samvat Century 1700.

The MS. contains :—

(a) फुटकर गीत ११८, pp. 48a-93a. A collection of 118 miscellaneous *gītas*, mostly celebrating Rāṭhōra chiefs and rulers of Bikaner and Jodhpur. A great number of the *gītas* are anonymous. The authors of the others are the Cāraṇas following :—Āphō Kisanō 88, Durasō 31, 101; Āsiyō Karama Si. 22, 55, 61, 64, 70, Dalō 63, Dūdo, 74, Mānō 66, Mālō 23 : KAVIYō Bhānī Dāsa 60; KHIRIYō Jaga Māla 89, Devānanda 48 : GĀPAṆA Kesava Dāsa 7, 79, Sadū 56 : DHADHAVĀRIYō Mokō 5; DHIRĀṆA Mālō 85, NĀRŪ Hara Sūra 67; BĀRATHĀ Akhō Bhānāvata 58, Thākura Si Devāvata 28, Dūgara Si 30, Teja Si 24, Sākara 29; RĀTANŪ Dharama Dāsa 4; VIṬHŪ Mehō 19, 71, 72, 73; SĀDŪ Mālō 6, 75.<sup>1</sup> The two *gītas* 44 and 69 are by RĀṬHŌRA Prithī-Rāja, a son of rāva Kalyāṇa Mala of Bikaner.

(b) जोधपुर री महाराजा गजसिङ्गजी री कविता, pp. 94a-100a.

A series of 13 *gītas* and 1 *ghamālā* in honour of mahārājā Gaja Siṅgha of Jodhpur, mostly by Cāraṇa KHIRIYō (?) Hari Dāsa Bānāvata. The names of the other poets are : Āsiyō Ratana Si; DHADHAVĀRIYō Khīva Pāja; BĀRATHĀ Rāja Si and MAHIYō Devō.

(c) फुटकर गीत ४३, pp. 100b-116b. A collection of 43 miscellaneous *gītas*, on the same subjects as (a) above, partly anonymous, and partly by the Cāraṇas following—Āphō Kisanō

<sup>1</sup> In the above list of Cāraṇas the individual names have been grouped under the name designating the particular *sākhā* or *khāpa* to which the persons in question belonged. The names of the *sākhās* have been printed in capital letters and arranged alphabetically. The figures given after the names, indicate the place of the songs in the collection.

21, Dūṅgara Si 24, 43, Durasò 6; KHIṚIYò Jaga Māla 23; DHĪRAṆA Mālò 9; BĀRATHA Kalyāṇa Dāsa Pithāvata 13, Teja Si 3; LĀLASA Kheta Si 20; SĀDŪ Mālò 4, Rāmò 16.

(d) राव रिगमल रौ रूपक गाडण पसाइत रौ कहियौ,  
pp. 117a-123b. A poem in *chandas*, *dūhās*, *kavittas*, and *gāthās* on Rāthōra Riṇa Māla, the rāva of Maṇḍora, and the treacherous death he met in the palace of rāṇò Kūbhò of Cīṭora. By GĀḌAṆA Pasāita. Beginning :—

॥ दृहौ ॥ वघ वाणी ब्रह्माणी  
कोमारी सरसत्ति ।  
कौरत रिगमल नूं करूं  
देवी देहि सुमत्ति ॥ १ ॥  
पौर दिखावे प्राण  
गढ भेलै भेलै गिरै ।  
सांमन्हीयौ सुरताण  
गुहिलोतां चड़ीयौ गलै ॥ २ ॥ ... , etc.

(e) कवित्त राव रिगमल नागौर रै धणी पेरोज नै मारियौ तै  
समै रा गाडण पसाइत रा कहिया, pp. 123b-125a. A series of 7 *chappaya kavittas* by GĀḌAṆA Pasāita, in commemoration of the battle of Jotrāi, where rāva Riṇa Māla fought against Peroj of Nāgōra, to help rāṇò Mokala of Cīṭora. Beginning :—

अब कोप पूरियै  
असि आंहुं उर चाड़े ।  
तरंग वेल विकसियै  
नीय थाट निघाड़े । ... , etc.

(f) कवित्त राव रिगमल रागै मोकल रै वैर मै चाचै नै  
मारियौ तै समै रा गाडण पसाइत रा कहिया, pp. 125a-126a. A series of 5 *chappaya kavittas* by GĀḌAṆA Pasāita, recording the murder of rāṇò Mokala of Cīṭora at the hands of Cācò, and the revenge wreaked on the latter by rāva Riṇa Māla. Beginning :—

डाबिलां मालवौ  
सुयण सुजौ हथ सूत्रां ।  
निरधारां आधार  
करण तीरथां सुगतां । ... . etc.

(g) कवित्त राव गियमल चूँडै रै वैग मै भाटियाँ नै मागिया  
तै समै रा, गाडण पसाइत रा क हया, pp. 126b-127a. A series of  
 5 *chappaya kavittas* by GĀDAṆA Pasāita, commemorating the  
 punitive expedition which rāva Rīṇa Mālā undertook against  
 the Bhāṭis, to revenge the death of Cūḍò, his father. Begin-  
 ning :—

लहै ग्रास वरहास

वेम (sic) भौचै बिलहौजे ।

जरद काट काडियै

सार ससमाखं कीजे । ... , etc.

(h) गुणजोधायण गाडण पसाइत री कही, pp. 128a-137b. The  
 “Guna Jodhāyaṇa”, a poem in *kavittas*, *dūhās*, and *chandās*,  
 in honour of rāva Jodhò, the founder of Jodhpur, by GĀDAṆA  
 Pasāita. Shorter than the ordinary later recensions. Begin-  
 ning :—

॥ कवित्त ॥ खैरवै मारौये (sic.)

कटक अनि वाहर चड़ीया ।

हिंदूं अनै हमौर

आप सांन्हा आपड़ीया । ... , etc.

(i) नौसाणियाँ ई डाडियाँ री कही, pp. 139a-141b. A collec-  
 tion of 6 *nīsāṇīs* on Rāthòra rāva Cūḍò, Rāthòra Jèta Si Khivò  
 Ūdāvata, rāvaḷa Mālò, Rāthòra Jèta Mālā Saḷakhāvata, and  
 Rāthòra Teja Si Dūgarasīòta. The two last-mentioned *nīsāṇīs*  
 are stated to have been composed by the DHĀṬHIS Māgarò and  
 Bhalū.

(j) महाराजा गजसिङ्गजौ रा गीत ई, pp. 143b-145a. A collec-  
 tion of 6 *gītas* in honour of mahārājā Gaja Singha of Jodhpur,  
 of which the 2nd and 4th are stated to have been composed by  
 BĀRATHA Rāja Si Akhāvata, and the others are anonymous.

(k) राँ राव अमरसिङ्गजौ रा गीत १७, pp. 150b-156b. A col-  
 lection of 17 *gītas* by different poets, in honour of rāva Amara  
 Singha, the elder brother of mahārājā Jasavanta Singha of  
 Jodhpur. The names of the poets given are the following :—  
 ĀPHò Kisanò 2, Dūgara Si 17; ĀSIYò Ratana Si 16; GĀDAṆA  
 Keso Dāsa 4, 15, Mādho Dāsa 1; BĀRATHA Narahara Dāsa 14,  
 Ratana Si Dedāvata 11, Ravò 3; SĀDŪ Nāthò 13.



(l) फुटकर गीत २७, pp. 160b-175b. A collection of 27 miscellaneous *gītas*, partly anonymous and partly by the Cāraṇas following :—Āpṛhō Kisanō 3, 4, 9, 10, Dūḡara Sī 24, Durasō 11 : KHIRIYō Jasō 19, Harī Dāsa Bānāvata 1, 17, 23, 26 : GĀḌAṆA Kesō Dāsa 15 ; DHĪRAṆA Mālō 2 ; BĀRATHA Jasō 20, Ratana Sī 8, 21 ; LĀLASA Kheta Sī 22 ; VITHŪ Dhōlū 25 ; VAṆASŪRA Duragō 27

(m) राव गाँवै रा कन्द किनियै खेमै रा कहिया, p. 177a-b. A small poem in *chandas*, in honour of rāva Gāḡō of Jodhpur, by KINIYō Khemō. Beginning :—

॥ गाहा ॥ कमधन जोध कलोधं  
करिमर गंग नरींद सकगे । ... , etc.

(n) राखै उदैसिङ्गजी रा राइरूपक कन्द, pp. 177b-179b. A small poem in *chandas* on rāṇō Udē Sīṅha of Mevāra. Anonymous. Beginning :—

॥ दोहा ॥ 'जे उडीयण अति जोतिवंत  
पूरित गयण प्रमाण ।  
उडीयण उडीयण अंतरहि  
भाण वखाण सभाण ॥ ... , etc.

(o) जबदल मलिक रा कन्द देसन्तरी, pp. 179b-181a. A small poem in *chandas* in honour of Jabdal Malik, the Vihārī Paṭhāṇa ruler of Jālōra. Anonymous. Beginning :—

॥ दोहा ॥ पनि जिण पार न प्रांमहीं  
अनि अनि थाइ अलंब ।  
प्रियमी तुं ह्वौ प्रगट  
पौह जेथि आंग प्रलंब ॥ १ ॥ ... , etc.

(p) राखै उदैसिङ्गजी री वेलि साँद रामै री कह्यौ, pp. 181a-182a. 'A small poem in *veliyā gītas* in honour of rāṇō Udē Sīṅha of Mevāra, by SĀDŪ Rāmō. Beginning :—

ऊजम अंग अगाहि अड़प जिम आसति  
पौहवि न कोई अवेड़ पहि ! ... , etc.

(q) रां देईदास जैतावत री वेलि बारठ अखै भाणौत री कह्यौ, pp. 182b-184b. A small poem in *veliyā gītas* in honour of

Rīṭhōra Deī Dāsa Jētāvata, by BĀRATHA Akhò Bhāṇòta  
Beginning :—

ब्रह्मांशी मात मया करि वैगौ

भल आखर मागंतां भेद । ... , etc.

(r) सोढे भाखरसौ रा कृन्द, pp 184b-185b. A small poem in *chandas* in honour of Sodhò Bhākhara Si Vèraūta. Anonymous. Beginning :—

॥ भाखर भाजे जांत

काल भर आयै कटक । ... , etc

The MS. is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner

## MS. 2 :—जैतसौ रा नै पाबूजी रा कृन्द.

A MS in the form of a *putakò* consisting of 93 leaves,  $5\frac{3}{4}'' \times 6\frac{3}{4}''$  in size. From 15 to 19 lines of writing per page, and from 20 to 30 *akṣaras* per line. Jaina. Written by different hands and at different periods. The former half of the MS. is in *devanāgarī*, and was caused to be copied by Koṭhārī Thira Pāla, the son of Karama Si, at Pipāsara in the year Samvat 1672. This is the only really interesting part of the MS. the latter half being more recent in time and very inaccurately written, partly in *Marwari-devanāgarī*, and partly in *mahājani*, and containing nothing of any particular interest.

Leaving aside extraneous and unimportant matters, the bardic works of interest contained in the MS. are the two following :—

(a) राइ जइतसौह रउ पाबूजी कृन्द<sup>1</sup>, pp. 7a-35b. A poem in honour of *rāva Jēta Si of Bikaner*, in 485 *pāgharī chandas*, by an author unknown. Different from the homonymous work by Sūjò contained in MS. 15 (i), though composed during the same time and on the same lines as the latter. The object of the poem is to celebrate the momentous victory obtained by *rāva Jēta Si* over *Kamran*, the son of *Babar*, who after taking *Bhaṭanera* had marched over *Bikaner* with large forces. The date of the aforesaid event is Samvat 1591 and the poem seems to have been

<sup>1</sup> I have retained here the archaic spelling which is found in the MS.

composed immediately or shortly afterwards, certainly before Jêta Si fell on the field of honour in Samvat 1598. As usual with all bardic poems of some bulk and importance, the subject is preceded by a lengthy introduction, containing a genealogical account of the predecessors of rāva Jêta Si, from rāva Saḷakhò down to rāva Lūṇa Karaṇa Jêta Si's father. Here the lengthiest accounts are those of rāva Vikò and rāva Lūṇa Karaṇa, and they are particularly important inasmuch as, with the exception of a few scattered songs, they constitute the oldest documents we have of the history of the two aforesaid rāvas. The account of Jêta Si begins only from stanza 224, and continues to the end, the subject being treated very prolixly, especially the part referring to the battle mentioned above, where a minute description is given of the Rajput chiefs who fought with Jêta Si and the particular horses they mounted.

The poem begins :—

पय प्रथम गुणोसर पय प्रणाम  
तइ बुद्धि ततच्छण फुरइ तांम ।  
अगिवांण सुरां सह ऐकदंत  
निज वचन समण्ड मनि न भंति ॥ १ ॥

The copy is fairly correct and very accurately written. A peculiarity worth mentioning is the writing of the vocalic groups *ai, au* as अइ, अउ. The colophon, which I cite below, records the date and the name of the man who caused the copy to be made :—

संवत् १६७२ वर्षे शके १५ - - माहमासे । शुक्लपक्षे । त्रितीयायां  
तिथौ गुरुवासरे । चोपड़ागोत्रे । कोठारी विरद सोभमाने । सा°  
रतनसौ तत्पुत्र करमसौह पुत्र थिरपाल लिखावतं ॥ आत्मार्थे ॥  
॥ पं° श्रीवरजांग लिखतं ॥ पौपासरमध्ये ॥ शुः ॥

(b) कन्द चोटक पाबू जींदराउ रउ। वीठू मेहा रउ कहियउ,  
pp. 36a-39a. A poem in 46 verses (3 *gāhās*, 42 *trotaka cāandas*, and 1 *kaḷasa*) celebrating Pābū Dhāḍhalòta, the well-known Rāthòra deified hero, and the glorious death he met at the hands of Khicī Jīda Rāva, while trying to rescue some kine stolen by the latter. Composed by Viṭhū Mehò. Beginning :—

वंसि कमधज्ज पाल्ह वरदाई ।  
वेगड़ विरद वांछण वरदाई ।

वयर हरे वांकड वरदाई ।

वांकां पाधोरण वरदाई ॥ १ ॥ ... , etc.

Written by the same hand as (7).

The MS. is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

### MS. 3:—ढेलै मारू रा दूहा .

A MS. in the form of a book, bound but uncovered, consisting of 95 leaves covered with writing, besides 20 blank leaves unnumbered, distributed partly at the beginning and partly at the end. Size of the leaves  $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}''$ . Each page contains 25-28 lines of writing, and each line about 20 *akṣaras*. The writing is by two different hands, in clear devanāgarī. The latter half of the MS. was written by paṇḍit Kesò Dāsa at Sṛi Sagara (*sic*!), in the year Samvat 1752.

The MS. contains three works, of which one only, the third, is of bardic interest :

(a) कविप्रिया केमवदास कृत, pp. 1a-67b The *Kavipriyā* by Kesava Dāsa, a well-known work on rhetoric. Beginning—

गजमुख सनमुख होत ही

विघ्न विमुख कै जात । ... , etc.

(b) रसमञ्जरी हरिवंस कृत, pp. 68a-83a. A *Bhāṣā* vulgarisation of some Sanskrit *Rasamañjarī*, by Harivamśa. Beginning:—

कल कपोल मद लोभ रस

कल गुञ्जत रोजंब ।

कवि कदंब आनंद कहि

लंबोदर अवलंब ॥ १ ॥ ... , etc.

(c) ढेलै मारू रा दूहा, pp. 83b-95b The very popular story of the amours of Dholò, the son of Naḷa, rājā of Naḷavara, and Mārī or Māravanī, the daughter of rāva Piṅgala of Pūgaḷa, in 395 *dūhās*. Beginning:—

ग[ह्रा] । पूगल पिंगल राउ

नल राजा नरवरे नयरे ।

अदिठा दिठ दूरे

सगाई देव संजोगे ॥ १ ॥

[दूहा] । पूगल देश दुकाल थयौ

किन ह्यै काल विशेष ।

पिंगल ऊचालौ कियौ

नरवर वर जै देस ॥ २ ॥

Ending :—

आणंद अति उक्ताह अति

नरवर माहे, ढोल ।

ससनेह्यै सयणां तयां

कलि मै रह्यौया बोल ॥ ६५ ॥

The MS is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

#### MS. 4:—फुटकर गीत .

A MS. in the form of a paper-roll, 212" long by 6 $\frac{1}{8}$ "-6 $\frac{1}{4}$ " broad. About 20-25 *aksaras* per line. Fragmentary in the beginning. Written on both the faces of the paper. Deva-nāgarī script. About 150-200 years old.

The roll contains a small collection of *phṛṭakara gīta*, or miscellaneous bardic songs, part of which refer to the Rāṭhōra rulers of Bikaner. The most interesting songs in the collection are the following :—

गीत राजा सूरसिङ्गजी रौ, anonymous.

(Beginning : शिवा सीह शिव भीम खग नाग पावक सघण ... )

गीत राखै संगैजी रौ, by MAHIYĀRIYÒ Hara Dāsa.\*

(Beginning : सहमंद मुदापर बेवे मंजे .... )

गीत जसै जाड़िचै रौ, anonymous.

(Beginning : तिल तिल तन ऊवो तयो जद तूटे ... )

गीत २ मुकुन्दसिङ्ग हाडे रा, by KAVIYĀ Tiloka Dāsa and Lūṇa Karāṇa.

(Beginning : आगे ह्रीं हलो तिसो ऊप्रमै . , and : पहचे नह खड़ी अकर पक्तिवावे .. , respectively.)

गीत राउ सत्रसालजी रौ, by KAVIYÒ Tiloka Dāsa.

(Beginning : दूणो बल दाखि दुअण दल देखे ... )

गीत रतन महेसदासौत रौ, by KAVIYÒ Syāma.

(Beginning : आयो जदि काम जु तू अतुलीबल ... )

गीत राजा करणसिङ्गजी रौ, by KHIRIYÒ Rāi Sīngha.

(Beginning : चढीयो नह चिलै कमल चालेवा ... )

गीत महाराजा अनूपसिङ्गजी रौ, by KHIRIYÒ Rāi Sīngha.

(Beginning : करन मुरड़ीयो कहे पतिसाह कासुं करौ ... )

गीत सेखे सूजावत रौ, by KHIRIYÒ Dedò.

(Beginning : बापांणी भोम बराबर बहसे .. )

गीत अखैराज सोनिगरै रौ, by KHIRIYÒ Dedò.

(Beginning : साबासै सूर सपेखै सूरिज . . )

गीत मानसिङ्ग सोनिगरै रौ, by KHIRIYÒ Mālò.

(Beginning : दुजड़ वाहता मांन जंमदाढ संह्रा डसण ... )

गीत [राखे] कूँभै रौ, by BĀRATHA (?) Harasūra

(Beginning : जण जोवण जावतै मोटी जोखिम ... )

गीत राउ जोधै रौ, by ĀSIYÒ Puna Rāva

(Beginning : वहौ राव रांणा वाद विवरजित ... )

गीत राजा रायसिङ्गजी रौ, by ĀSIYÒ Dūdò.

(Beginning : बसधा राउ जोध तणी कजि वीको ... )

गीत कल्याणदास राइमलौत रौ, by RĀTHORA Prithī Rāja.

(Beginning : आप -व कोपीवे अकबेर ... )

गीत राउ वीकैजी रौ, by BĀRATHA Cōhatha.

(Beginning : समेले सद्य सहर नर साहय ... )

गीत कल्याणदास राइमलौत रौ, by ĀSIYÒ Dūdò

(Beginning : समीयाण कल्याण तणे मृत सौधो ... )

The MS. is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

## MS. 5:—सोढी नाथी री कविता नै सोढै राणै राइमल रा गुणगीत .

A MS. in the form of an ordinary book, cloth-bound, numbering 310 leaves, of which the first two are lost. Spoilt in places by water stains and by sticking of the leaves to one another. Containing 13-15 lines per page, and 14-15 *akṣaras* per line. Written almost all in devanāgarī by vrāhmaṇa Vihārī, the son of Śrīdhara, at Derāvāra, in Saṃvat 1730-31.

The MS. seems to have belonged to Nāthī, a Sodhī of Derāvāra. It was caused to be written by her, and contains almost only works composed by her. Nothing is said concerning her personality, except that she was the daughter of Bhoja, but if we are correct in identifying the latter with *rāṇò* Bhoja Rāja of Ūmarakoṭa, her personality becomes at once definite and important. Rāṇò Bhoja Rāja, the son of Candra Sena, must have been ruling between the end of the Saṃvat-Century 1600, and the beginning of the Saṃvat-Century 1700. According to Mūhaṇòta Nēna Sī (*Pāvārā ri Khyāta*), Bhoja Rāja's son and successor Isara Dāsa was removed from the *gaddī* by rāvaḷa Sabaḷa Sīngha in Saṃvat 1710. Therefore Nāthī, who wrote in Saṃvat 1730-31, might well be his sister. Possibly, she had been married at Derāvāra, and had subsequently become a fervent proselyte of Viṣṇuism and taken to compose religious works.

The contents of the MS. may be divided as follows :—

- (a) सोढी नाथी री कविता, pp. 3a-178b A series of six religious poems by Sodhī Nāthī, composed in Saṃvat 1730-31, at Derāvāra, during the reign of rāvaḷa Sundara Dāsa of (Jesal-

mer ?), and rājā Dalapati Singha (of Bikaner). These are the names of the works :—

भगतभाव रा चन्द्रायणा, pp. 3a-36b. In 210 verses.

गूढारथ, pp. 37a-50b. In 77 verses.

साखाँ, pp. 51a-80b. In 338 verses.

हरिलीला, pp. 81a-104b.

नामलीला, pp. 105b-161b. In 532 verses.

बालचरित, pp. 164b-169b. In 62 verses.

कंसलीला, pp. 170a-178b. In 109 verses.

(b) सोढे राखै राइमल रा गुणगीत, pp. 179a-186a. A small poem in 63 verses, celebrating rāṇō Rāi Mala, a Sodhō, and the gallantry displayed by him on the battle-field of Kāginī. Rāi Mala was a son of Siva Rāja, and grandson of Kūbbhō (cfr. Mu. Nēṇa Sī, *loc. cit.*). The name of the author is not given. The poem begins :—

॥ आरज्या ॥ सोढा रांण समथो

हरिणो दलित रूप सुह राय हर ।

वाघांणां वडहथो ।

रायांमल हींदुओ रांण ॥ १ ॥ ... , etc.

The work was copied at Derāvara, in Saṃvat 1731, by the same vrā° Vihārī Chāgānī.

(c) फुटकर कविता, pp. 186b-207b. and 261b-271b. Miscellaneous verses of a religious nature, some of which by the same Nāthī mentioned above.

The MS. is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

## MS. 6 :—फुटकर कविता.

A MS. in the form of a book, cloth-bound, numbering 254 leaves, 6½" × 8½" in size. Divisible into two parts : (a) a central body, consisting of 180 leaves (from leaf 41 to leaf 219). very accurately written, and containing only bardic songs; and (b)



an external supplement of 74 leaves, distributed half at the beginning and half at the end, written hurriedly and by different hands, and containing genealogies and other miscellaneous information. The leaves forming the central body are all written by one and the same hand, and contain 15 lines per page, and 22-27 *aksaras* per line. The MS. seems to be some 150 years old, and in a few places seems to be a copy of MS. 8, *q.v. infra*.

The contents of the MS. may be classified as follows :—

(a) पौडियाँ नै दूजी फुटकर वाताँ, pp. 1a-40b, and 220a-253b.

Miscellaneous notes, principally consisting of genealogies of the Rāthorās of Bikaner, Jodhpur, and other Rajput States, besides a few commemorative songs all referring to the history of Bikaner, and other extraneous matter. This part contains nothing so important as to deserve particular mention.

(b) दातार सूर रौ संवाद बारठ साँकर रौ कहियौ, pp. 41a-

42b. A small poem in 23 stanzas in the form of a dispute between a liberal man (*dātāra*) and a hero (*sūra*), as to which of the two is superior to the other. The dispute is resolved in favour of the liberal man by rājā Rāya Singha of Bikaner. The work was composed by Bāratha Sākara during the reign of the last-mentioned monarch. Beginning :—

बलि आगलि चिऊ भुवणि

राइ हर हथ पसारे : ... , etc.

Followed by 4 commemorative songs in honour of the same Rāya Singha, by *pātra* Mohana, Āsīyò Mānò, [GĀḌAṆA] Coḷò, and GĀḌAṆA Kesava Dāsa (pp. 42b-44a).

(c) राव जोधा नूँ गुण जोधायण गाडण पसाइत रौ कहियौ,

pp. 44a-50a. The same work as MS. 1(h), but enlarged in the beginning by the addition of 16 *dūhās*, which are not found in MS. 1(h), and left incomplete at the end, the text being abruptly interrupted in the middle of the *kavitta* beginning *koṭhārī bhariyā* ... Beginning :—

नारायण न विरोध

रांणो वच साधे रयण ।

जुधता सुत्रौ जोध

वैरां ऊभौ बाहू ॥ १ ॥ .. , etc.

(d) राजा रायसिद्धजी रा गीत, pp. 50a-81a. A collection of 115 songs, almost all *gītas*, by different poets in honour of rājā

Rāya Singha of Bikaner. Many of the songs are anonymous, the others are referable to the Cāraṇas following :—

ĀPHO Durasò 81; ĀSIYò Dalò 93, 99, Dūdò 79; KALAHATA Mādhò 35; KAVIYò Kisanò 23; KURADHIYò Cādhò 20; GĀDAṆA Jhājhāna 25, Netò 26, 27, 45, 108, Sadū 95; DHADHAVĀRIYò Cūdhò 2; DHOLŪ Rāmò 97; BĀRATHA Jogò 6, Dūgara Sī 15 Nārāyana Dāsa 11, 98, Bhīva Rāja 71, Mahesa 13, 103, Venī Dāsa 19, Sāikara 28, 29, 70, Sāvaḷa 106, 107; MAHARŪ Kisanò 113; RATANŪ Tejò 16, 109; ROHARA Patò Dānāuta 36; VIṬHŪ Tohò 17; SĀDŪ Mālò 102; SĀVARA Cāpò 84; SIṆDHĀYACA Nārū or Narò 7, 22.

(e) किसनावती कक्वाही रा ने केसरौसिङ्ग आँवभरै रा गीत,

pp. 81a-82a. Two songs in honour of Kisanāvati, a daughter of mahārājā Jē Singha of Ābera, and two in honour of Kesari Singha of Ābajharò. By BOGAŚò Govaradhana. The two songs of Kisanāvati begin :—

दव दाघी अक अक दुष दाघी ... and :

भारथ मक्ति मिले दूसरै भारथ ... respectively.

(f) महाराजा अनूपसिङ्गजी रा गीत, pp. 82a-84a. Six songs

in honour of mahārājā Anūpa Singha of Bikaner, by KAVIYò Mohaṇa; LĀLASA Devī Dāna; VIṬHŪ Khaṅgāra; and SĀDŪ Vijò.

(g) मखलूँ भारमबौताँ रूपवताँ राणावताँ राठौड़ाँ रा गीत,

pp. 84a-91b. A collection of 28 *gītas* referring to Maṇḍala Bhāramalòta, Rūpāvata, and Rānāvata Rāṭhòras. The names of the Cāraṇas recorded are the following :—

DHADHAVĀRIYò Rāma Dāsa 18; MAHARŪ Cāgò 26, 28; MISANA Gopāla 2; RATANŪ Dharama Dāsa 19; VIṬHŪ Khaṅgāra 4, 5, 6; SĀDŪ Jaganātha 12 Mālò 16, 23

(h) विसहर, pp. 91b-95b. A collection of 21 *visaharas* or satirical songs, all anonymous, and referring to Kūpāvata Mādaṇa, Sisodiyò Virama De, Hādhò Bhagavanta Singha, Rāṭhòra (mahārājā) Jasavanta Singha, Hādhò (rāva) Smajana, Kachavādhò Hara Rāma, etc

(i) भाटियाँ रा गीत, pp. 95b-101b. A collection of 25 *gītas* in honour of Bhāṭī rāvaḷas and smaller chiefs, mostly anonymous. Three *gītas* are by the poets following : RATANŪ Asarāva 14, Hara Dāsa 3; SĀDŪ Mālò 22

(j) राठौड़ रामसिङ्गजी रा गीत, pp. 101b-103b. Six *gītas* in honour of Rāṭhòra Rāma Singha, a brother of rājā Rāya Singha

of Bikaner, of which three composed by Rāthōra Prithī Rāja, another brother of Rāya Singha.

(k) महाराजा मूरसिङ्गजी री कविता, pp. 103b-117b. A collection of 51 *gītas*, *kavittas*, and *dūhās* in honour of mahārājā Sūra Singha of Bikaner by the poets following:—Rāthōra Prithī Rāja 43; ĀSIYÒ Dāsa 11, Bhīmò 48; GĀḌAṆA Kesava Dāsa 4, 6, 26, 33, Colò 12, 27, 28, 34, 35, 36, 37; DHADHAVĀRIYÒ Mādhava Dāsa 17; BĀRATHA Sākara 42, Harakhò 5; MAHARŪ Netò 25; RATANŪ Jivò 10; LĀLASA Rūpa Si 14, 45, 47; VITHŪ Ghara Si 8, Jodha 7, Dāhò Jhājhaṇòta 16, Bhagatò 24, Suratāṇa 13, Sūrò 3.

(l) महाराजा करसिङ्गजी री कविता, pp. 117b-143a. A collection of 85 *gītas*, *kavittas*, and *dūhās* in honour of mahārājā Karaṇa Singha of Bikaner, partly anonymous and partly by the Cāranas following:—ĀPHÒ Kesava Dāsa 56; KINIYÒ Goinda 65; KHIRIYÒ Jaga Māla 22, 69, Pharasa Rāma 57, Rūpa Si 76; GĀḌAṆA Kesava Dāsa 40, Thākura Si 45, 58, Lakhò 30; BĀRATHA Caturò 36, 37, 38, 39; Sabaḷò 41, 80; BHĀDÒ Vāghò 17; LĀLASA Devī Dāna 9, 12, 77, Hathāla 13; VITHŪ Dedò Surātāṇòta 1, 24, 31, 79; SĀDŪ Jaganātha 35, Rāma Singha 20, 21; SIṆDHĀYACA Giradhara 15, 83, Jaganātha 54; and by GÒRA Vijè Rāma 34; and by BHOJIGA Manohara 84.

(m) महाराजा अनूपसिङ्गजी री कविता, pp. 143a-149b. A collection of 24 *gītas*, *kavittas*, and *dūhās* in honour of mahārājā Anūpa Singha of Bikaner, some anonymous and some by the Cāranas following:—KHIRIYÒ Rāi Singha 15; (GĀḌAṆA ?) Jhājhaṇa 7, 19; PŪVĀRIYÒ Jogī Dāsa 14; SĀDŪ KŪbbhò 13, Goinda Dāsa 1, Jagò 2, Vijò 3, Bhopata 10; SIṆDHĀYACA Jaganātha 18.

(n) फुटकर कविता, pp. 149b-161a. A collection of 45 miscellaneous songs, mostly *gītas*, in honour of Sisodiya, Rāthōra, Kachavāhā, Hula, and other chiefs. Names of poets:—Ratana-siyò 23; KHIRIYÒ Jaga Māla 25, Devī Dāna 16, Narahara Dāsa 24, Bhērū Dāsa 40; BĀRATHA Devī Dāsa 12, Harasūra 9; VITHŪ Khaṅgāra 17, Jesò 42, Jhājhaṇa 32, Mehò 5; SĀDŪ Jagò 11, Mālò 27.

(o) कहावहँ रा गीत, pp. 161a-172a. A collection of 45 miscellaneous *gītas* in honour of Kachavāhā chiefs. Names of poets:—(ĀPHÒ) Durasò 33, 44; KAVIYÒ Jasò 30; KINIYÒ Dūdò 3, 15, 20 (?), 25 (?); GĀḌAṆA Kheta Si 6, 14, Devī Dāsa 22; MISAṆA Goinda Dāsa 4; RATANŪ Jaga Māla 19, Deva Rāja 32;

VITHŪ Jesò 23, Parabata 34, Hamīra 26; SĀDŪ Mālò 10, 12; SĀMORA Akhai 24; RĀTHŌRA Prithī Rāja 7, 8.

(p) भालाँ रा गीत, pp. 172a-178a. A collection of 25 *gītas* celebrating Jhālā chiefs, all anonymous, except the 16th which is by Cāraṇa BĀṬI Rāma, the 20th, which is by Cāraṇa Hari Dāsa Bānāvata, and the 23rd and 24th, which are by Cāraṇa BĀRATHA Isara.

(q) फुटकर कविता, pp. 178a-186a. A collection of 25 miscellaneous songs in honour of gods and mythological heroes, and Kachavāhā, Mohila, Khīcī, and Rāthōra chiefs. The names of the poets are:—Harasūra 1, Bharamasūra 2; ĀSIYŌ Karama Si 25; KHIṚIYŌ Narabada 2; DHADHAVĀRIYŌ Gopāla Dāsa 19; BĀRATHA Isara 10; VITHŪ Khaṅgāra 11; RĀTHŌRA Prithī Rāja 13, 14; and VĀNIYŌ Acala 20.

(r) महाराजा अनूपसिङ्गजी रा गीत ५ साँदू विजे रा कहिया, pp. 186a-187a. Five *gītas* in honour of mahārājā Anūpa Siṅgha of Bikaner, by Cāraṇa SĀDŪ Vijò [cfr. (s)].

(s) राठौड़ाँ रे पौढियाँ री कविता, pp. 187a-202a. A collection of 70 songs celebrating the ancestors of the RĀTHŌRAS from Ajē Pāla and Jē Canda of Kanauja down to the sons of rāva Cūḍò of Mandora. Songs 11-19 are in honour of mahārājā Anūpa Siṅgha of Bikaner. Most of the songs are anonymous. The only names of poets recorded are the following:—Harasūra 53, 65; GĀPAṆA Āi Dāna 19; BĀRATHA Dūdò 60; MISAṆA Ānanda 35, Pūnò 42, 47; LĀLASA Devī Dāna 15; DŪMA Sabaḷò, and BHĀṬA Canda.

(t) फुटकर कविता, pp. 202a-209a. A collection of 26 songs referring to chiefs belonging to the tribes following:—Sara-vahiya, Gohila, Parihāriyā, Rāthōra, Cāvarā, Cāraṇa, and Pirohita. The names of poets recorded are:—Kisanò 23; ĀPHŌ Mahesa 22; ĀSIYŌ Dūdò 5; (BĀRATHA) Isara 9, Bhacò 26, Harasūra 10; SĀDŪ Jaganātha 24; and RĀTHŌRA Akhè Rāja Sāmantasiṅghòta 25, and Prithī Rāja 20.

(u) मेड़तिया राठौड़ाँ रा गीत, pp. 209a-213b. A collection of 18 *gītas* referring to Meratiyā Rāthōras. Names of poets:—Isara Hīgolāvata 12, Caturò 16, Nēta Si Kesāuta 1, Hamīra Nagarājōta 8; JAGAṬA Sodhò 3; DHADHAVĀRIYŌ Cūḍò 13; MAHARŪ Jādò 9, Dānò 2; LĀLASA Jālāpa 6.

(v) जाड़ेचाँ रा गीत, pp. 213b-217a. A collection of 16 *gītas* referring to Jārecā chiefs and Jāmas. Name of poets : DĀPHĀḶḶ Khidò 10 ; BĀRATHĀ Isara 11, 12, 16 ; SĀDŪ Mālò 9 ; SŪDHĀ-KAVI Sāvala 2.

(w) पड़िहारँ रा गीत 8, pp. 217b-218a. Four *gītas* referring to Parihārā chiefs. The 2nd by Thākura Si, and the 3rd by Harasūra.

(x) सोलहियाँ रा गीत ६, pp. 218a-219b. Six *gītas* referring to Solāñkī chiefs. The 1st and the 5th by (ĀPHò) Durasò.

The MS. is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

## MS. 7:—राठौड़ रतनसिङ्गजी री महेसदासौत री वचनिका .

A MS. in the form of a *gutakò*, consisting of 72 leaves, besides 10 additional leaves at the end, which are disconnected and fragmentary. Size of the leaves  $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{4}''$ . Each page contains 11-14 lines of writing, and each line consists of about 25-30 *akṣaras*. The MS. is all written by one and the same hand, in Marwari-devanāgarī. It is undated, but appears to have been written towards the end of the Samvat Century 1700.

The MS. contains :—

(a) वचनिका राठौड़ रतनसिङ्गजी री महेसदासौत री खिड़िये जगै री कहौ, pp. 4a-27a. The well-known poem by Khiriyò Jagò, on the battle fought at Ujain in Samvat 1715 by mahā-rājā Jasavanta Singhā of Jodhpur on one side, and Orangzeb and Murād, the two rebel sons of Šāh Jahān, on the other. The work takes its name from rājā Ratana Singhā of Ratlam, in Malwa, who particularly distinguished himself in the combat, and was killed on the field.

The work begins :—

॥ गह्रा ॥ गणपति गणे (sic) गहौर

गुण ग्राह्योग दान गुण देयण ।

सिद्धि रिद्धि सुबुद्धि सधौर

संडालं देव सुप्रसनं ॥ १ ॥ ..., etc.

(b) फुटकर कवित्त, pp. 28a to the end. Incomplete towards the end, owing to missing leaves. A collection of over 379 miscellaneous *kavittas*, by Kāsi Rāma. Ālam, Balabhadra and others, of no historical interest.

The MS. is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

### MS. 8 :—फुटकर कविता .

A MS. in the form of a book, cloth-bound, consisting of 222 leaves,  $10\frac{1}{4}'' \times 6\frac{1}{8}''$  in size. Leaves 32-48 and 95 are missing. From 25 to 30 lines of writing per page, and from 18 to 23 *akṣaras* per line. All written by one hand in devanāgarī script. Fairly accurate. Undated. Apparently over 200 years old.

The MS. contains a collection of miscellaneous commemorative songs, which, for the sake of simplification, I shall group under the heads following :—

(a) वीकानेर रै राजा करण नै सूरसिङ्गजी री तथा राव कल्याणमन्जौ री कविता, pp. 5a-11a. Sixteen *gītas*, eight *kavittas*, and one *chanda* referring to rājās Karāṇa and Sūra Singha, and rāva Kalyāṇa Mālā of Bikaner. The names of the poets recorded are : (Aṇṇò) Durasò 16; KHIṚIYò Vithalā 13; GĀḌAṆA Keso Dāsa 15; CĀRAṆA Hamīra 18; and LĀLĀSA Kheta Sī 14.

The songs are followed by a *gīta* in honour of Rāma Singha Ratanòta of Ratlam, by Mahiyāriyò Udè Karāṇa.

(b) चाहवानाँ रा गीत ४३, pp. 11b-20a. A collection of 43 *gītas* in honour of Cāhavāna chiefs, partly anonymous, and partly by the poets following ;—ĀSIYò Dūdò 12; KAVIYò Jasò 11; KHIṚIYò Tikama Dāsa 33, Dhana Rāja 19, 20, 23, 30; DHADHAVĀRIYò Garathò 38; Bogasò Devī Dāsa 7, 18, Sūjò 6; RATANŪ Māḍana 1; SĀMORA Patò 2; SINDHĀYACA Caturò 14, 43; and VYĀSA Cintāmaṇi 3, 8, 10, 29, and Likhamī Dāsa 31, 34.

(c) फुटकर कविता, pp. 20b-121a. A collection of about 500 miscellaneous commemorative songs, of which only 416 are now extant, owing to the loss of leaves 32-48 and 95 in the MS. Almost the generality of the songs are *gītas*. The greatest part of them refer to Rāthòra chiefs, but intermixed with these are songs referring also to Cāhavānas, Kachavāhās, Bhāṭis Hāḍās.

Cāvarās, Jādamas, Guhilōtas, and a few other less important Rajput tribes. With a few exceptions, all the songs are composed by Cāranas, whereof the following names are recorded :  
 Aṇḥò Khidò 181, 330, Jaga Māla Durasāvata 215, Durasò 53, 66, 105, 106, 135, 143, 149, 161, 182, 210, 242, 256, 357, 371, Bhara Mala Durasāuta 179, Mukunda Dāsa 192 ; Āsriyò Karama Sī 155, Tejò 367, Dalò 52, Dūdò 115, 268, 362, Mānò 103, 363 ; KAVIYò Alū 57, 372 (?), Bhīmò 170, Mukunda Dāsa 396. Rāja Sī 174 ; KINIYò Khimò 211, 278, 412, Dūdò 251 ; KUVĀRIYò Jogī Dāsa 23 ; KHIRIYò Kisanò 28, Kheta Sī 196, 197, 203, Jaga Māla 168, 175, 195, Jagò 24, 25, 27, Dalò 177, 194, Devò 45, Mālò 99, 104, 221, 222, Rāya Mala 296 ; KHOṚò Cāpò 235 ; GADHAVI Dedò 208 ; GĀḌAṆA Ūgò 188, 204, 206, 390, 404, Keso Dāsa 280, 411, Tiloka Sī 213 ; JAGAṬA Tejò 379, Nādò 111, 169, 231, 393, Sodhò 391, Sujāna 6 ; JHŪLò Sāiyò 118 ; THEHARA Rūpò 132 ; DHADHAVĀRIYò Khema Rāja 173 ; Cūḍò 376, Mokò 339, Rāma Dāsa 227 ; DHĪRAṆA Mālò 21 ; BĀRATHA Akhò 51, 290, 305, 308, Ghara Sī 232, Nara Singha 9, Narahara 8, Mahesa Dāsa 48, 354, 366, Ratana Sī 184, Rāja Singha 12, Rāja Sī 353, Likhamī Dāsa 41, Sabalò 394, 395, Harasūra (?) 158, 244, 245, 253, 258, 263, 266, 273 ; BOGASò Thākura Sī 333 ; MAIYò Soharò 3 ; MAHARŪ Cāgò 238, 239, Coḷò 214, Dānò 386, Lūna Pāla 128, 131, Sahasò 14 ; MAHIYĀRIYò Bhoja Rāja 39 ; MISĀṆA Ānanda 303, Gopāla 76, Devānanda 288, Moṭila 212 ; MŪHARA Mahi Rāja 189, 190, 406, 407 ; RATANŪ Gaṅgā Dāsa 201, Jaga Māla 279, Dūgara Sī 259, Deva Rāja 361, Dharama Dāsa 102, 228, Bharamò 62, Rūpa Sī 30, Sākara 163, Hari Dāsa 348 ; LĀLĀSA Arijaṇa 18, Kheta Sī 5, Gopāla Pūjāvata 112, 261, 262, Narò 114, 345, 397 ; VAṆASŪRA Duragò 282 ; VARASARò Udè Sī 207, 281, Goinda 347, Mālhaṇa 241 ; VIṬHŪ Bhojò 187, 234, Mehò 180, 275, 276, Rāya Mala 250, 255, Sūrò 233 ; SĀDŪ Kamò 329, 331, 364, 410, Nāthò 415, Bhopata 416, Mālò 109, 183, 225, 236, 283, 365, 402, 405, Rāghò Dāsa 336, 349, Rāmò 54, 298, 299, 374 (?), Hari Dāsa 152 ; SĀMORA Thākura Sī Jagamālòta 123, 124 (?), 125 (?), 153 ; SIṆḌHĀYACA Āsò 220, Kalò 265, Khīvasūra 340, Cutarò 1, 7, Moṭila 133.

The other authors, who are not Cāranas, are the following :—POHAKARAṆò Jasavanta 34, 119, 277 ; BHĀṬA Mohana Dāsa 26 ; BHOJIGA Mādana 193 ; RĀṬHORA Dūgara Sī 91, Prithi Rāja 78, 79, 113, 249, 278, 332 ; VAHIYĀVATA Rāya Mala 300.

(d) हाडौ रौ कविता, pp. 121a-123b. A collection of 13 *gītas* and 1 *kavitta* in honour of Hādā chiefs. Before the first *gīta*, there is the title *Hādā rō gūna*, which probably refers to the whole collection. Names of poets :—[Aṇḥò] Durasò 7, 8 ; [KAVIYò] Kisanò Alūòta 10, 11 ; DHADHAVĀRIYò Mokò 12 ; RATANŪ Dedò 5 ; SĀDŪ Mālò 6.

(e) जादम भाला सरवहियाँ री कविता, pp. 123b-131b Forty-six songs, mostly *gītas*, in honour of Jādama (Jārecā), Jhālā, and Saravahiya chiefs. A great part of the songs are by BĀRATHA Isara (2, 4, 6, 9, 10, 12, 16, 27, 28, 29, 30, 41, 43), the others are partly anonymous and partly by the Cāraṇas following:—ĀSIYÒ Mālò 34, 36; KHIRIYÒ Kūpò 17; DĀPHĀLÒ Khīdò 19; BĀRATHA Āsò 1, 14; LĀLASA Saravāṇa 7; VĪTHŪ Mehò 5; and SĀDŪ Mālò 18.

(f) मेड़तिया राठौड़ाँ री कविता, pp. 131b-147b. A collection of 87 songs (*gītas* and *kavittas*) in honour of chiefs of the Mera-tiyā branch of the Rāthòras. The names of the Cāraṇas recorded are the following:—ĀPHÒ Kisanò Durasāuta 67, Durasò 51, 78, Mukunda Dāsa 49; KAVIYÒ Pañcāiṇa 69; KHIRIYÒ Jaga Māla 62, Sādūla 71; JAGAṬA Dīvò 16, Nādò 56; DHADHA-VĀRIYÒ Mòkò 4, 59; BĀRATHA Nārāyaṇa Dāsa 84; MAHARŪ Jādò 28, 54; MŪHARA Mahi Rāja 85; RATANŪ Isara 22, 30 45; LĀLASA Gopāla 29, 46, Jālapa 74; SĀDŪ Kamò 87, Mālò 52. Besides, there are the following names of Cāraṇas, the tribe of whom is not recorded: Isara Hīgolāvata 42, 64, Caturò Bho-jāuta 55, Devī Dāna 53, and Narū 31. The 31st song is by DHĀPHĪ Isākha, the 57th by Rāvata Kalyāṇa Dāsa, and the 75th by Padamā, a Cāraṇī.

(g) कक्कवाहाँ री कविता, pp. 147b-165b. A collection of 88 songs in honour of Kachavāhā chiefs, amongst which a poem: *Jhulanā rājā Māna Singhajī rā* by ĀPHÒ Durasò (pp. 148b-150a). Names of Cāraṇas: ĀPHÒ Kesò 66, Durasò 5, 34, 54, 72, 76; KAVIYÒ Jesò 33; KINIYÒ Teja Sī 38, Dūdò 12, 22 (?), 24 (?), 58; KHIRIYÒ Kheta Sī 6; GĀDANA Kheta Sī 11, 84, 85, Devī Dāsa 21, 41; MISANA Goinda Dāsa 59, Gopāla 10, Siraṅga 45, 60, 67; MOTESARA Cutarò 80; RATANŪ Isara 16, Jaga Māla 20, Deva Rāja 32; VĪTHŪ Jesò 26, Parabata 37, Hamira 25; SĀMORA Akhaī 27; SĀDŪ Mālò 7, 9 (?), 73, 88. Song 81st is by [Rāthòra] Prithī Rāja.

(h) सौँ घल्लाँ रा गौत, pp. 166a-b. Five *gītas* in honour of the Sīdhalas Visāla De, Khaṅgāra, Sīhò, and Sūrija Mala, whereof the 3rd one is by Sūdana, and the 4th by ROHARIYÒ Baha-guṇò.

(i) पँवारों रा गौत, pp. 167a-169b. Twelve *gītas* in honour of Pāvāra chiefs, all anonymous, except the 3rd which is by Hīgola Dāsa Bharamāuta, and the 7th which is by BĀRATHA Isara.



(j) सोडाँ री कविता, pp. 169b-175a. Ten songs in honour of Sodhā chiefs, amongst which a *Candrāyaṇā Acala Dāsa Sabala Bhādōta rā* (4), beginning :—

अचलैसुँ तिरलोक इसी कथ उच्चै ।

and a *Rāya Sala Sūpāuta rō guṇa* (5), beginning :—

चंद्र चंदन अरक अंबनिघ ईसर ।

All anonymous, except the last *gīta*, which is ascribed to ROHARİYÒ Harisūra.

(k) फुटकर कविता, pp. 175a-186b. A collection of 60 miscellaneous commemorative songs, in honour of Rajputs of various tribes, to wit : Devarās, Soḷāṅkis, Bahelās, Sūdās, and Sākhālās. Names of poets :—ĀPHÒ Durasò 19, 25, 60 ; ĀSIYÒ Karama Sī 27, 56, Dalò 14, 17 ; KAVIYÒ Kisanò Alūòta 13. Māḍana 44 ; KHIRIYÒ Mālò 43 ; GĀDAṆA Kheta Sī 40 ; DHADHAVĀRIYÒ Mòkò 18 ; [ROHARİYÒ] Bahugunò 28 ; VIṬHŪ Mehò 32 ; SĀDŪ Mālò 20, 46, 48 ; SIṆDHĀYACA Sāvaḷa Gopāuta 22 ; besides : Jhīmī (a Cāraṇī ?) 31 ; Joḡī Lākhò 29 ; MĀGAṆAHĀRA Nārāyaṇa 51, and [RĀTHÒRA] Prithī Rāja 24.

(l) भाटियाँ री कविता, pp. 186b-192b. A collection of 32 songs in honour of Bhāṭī chiefs. Names of poets :—KHIRIYÒ Mālò 32 ; RATANŪ Hara Dāsa 6 ; SĀDŪ Mālò 26 ; besides : Bharama Sūra 7, Rāma Dāsa Akhāuta 9 ; Josī Mādhò 30 ; and BHOJGA Sohila 28

(m) फुटकर गीत, pp. 192b-198a. Twenty-five miscellaneous *gītas* referring to Rāthòra, Paṛihāra. Bhāṭī, and Īdā chiefs. The last four ones are in honour of the Rāthòras of Ratlam. Names of poets :—[ĀPHÒ] Durasò 1, 25 ; ĀSIYÒ Dūdò 16 ; KHIRIYÒ Jagò 23 ; GĀDAṆA Ūgò 5 ; BĀRATHA Isara 13, 14 ; RATANŪ Rūpò 24 ; VARASAṚÒ Dhanò 2, Bhāra Mala 4 ; SĀDŪ Hari Dāsa 6 ; SIṆDHĀYACA Gaṇesa 21 ; besides : Harasūra 10, 23, and DRÒḶò Rāmò 20.

(n) राठौड़ाँ री वंसावली री कविता, pp. 198a-208a. A collection of 55 songs, mostly *gītas*, celebrating the ancestors of the Rāthòras of Marwar from *rāva* Sihò down to *rāva* Sūjò Jodhāvata. Names of poets :—BĀRATHA Còhatha 47, Harisūra 50 ; MISAṆA Karamānanda 7, Gehana (*sic*!) 3, Pātū 14, Pūnò 8, 11 ; RATANŪ Bharama Sūra 45 ; VIṬHŪ Sūrò 31, 43 ; SIṆDHĀYACA Còbhuja 22 ; besides :—Dharamò 30, 37 ; Harisūra 18, 29, 44 ; and Jasò Sikotarò 32

(o) फुटकर कविता, pp. 208a-219a. Thirty-two miscellaneous commemorative songs referring to various chiefs, mostly Rāthōras. Names of poets :—ĀPHÒ Durasò 18; KINİYÒ Goin-da Dāsa 16; KHIRİYÒ Jaga Māla 10. Narahara Dāsa 7, Mahesa Dāsa 11 Sujāna 5; GĀPAṆA Thākura Sī 17. BĀBATHA Nara Singha 3, Nāthò 13; MAHIYĀRIYÒ Pūrana Dāsa 12; MOTESARA Goinda 14; VITHŪ Sūrò 25; SĀDŪ Rāgho Dāsa 9; besides Pira Dalāuta 26 Ratana Sī 6, and [Rāthōra] Prithi Rāja 19.

The MS. is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

### MS. 9:—ढेलै मारू रा दूहा आदि.

A MS. in the form of a book, stitched but uncovered, consisting of 94 leaves,  $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5\frac{3}{4}''$  in size. Two leaves at the beginning, and four at the end are missing, but the MS. is not mutilated, as apparently these external leaves were either blank, or only filled with extraneous and unimportant matter. From 16 to 25 lines of writing per page, and from 15 to 20 *akṣaras* per line. Devanāgarī script. Written in the year Samvat 1818.

The MS. contains :—

(a) ढेलै मारू रा दूहा, pp. 1a-21b. The same work as contained in MS. 3 (c), but very different in the readings. In 399 *dūkhās*. Beginning :—

पूगलि पिगल राउ

नल राजा नरवरे ।

अदिठा दुरिठा

सगाई दइय संयोगे ॥ १ ॥

दूहा ॥ पिगल उचालौ कौयो

नल नरवर वै देस ।

पूगल देस दुकाल घयौ

किग हौ काल विशेष ॥ २ ॥ ..., etc.

(b) पञ्चाख्यान वारता, pp. 22a-59b. A vulgarization of the *Pañcākhyāna* in Marwari prose with Sanskrit *ślokas* interspersed. Containing 48 tales. Beginning :—

दक्षीणदेस तठै महिलारूप नामै नगर कै । तिहाँ राजा जितसजु  
राज्य करै । तिख नगरै वरघमान इसै नामै विवहारौयौ विखजारो ... ,

(c) सतसई विहारौ कृत, pp. 60a-91b. The *Satasai* of Vihārī  
Dāsa. Incomplete the text being interrupted after *dūhō* 601.

The MS. is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

## MS. 10 :—क्रिसन रुक्मणी रौ बेल राज प्रियौराज रौ कहौ.

A MS. in the form of a book, without cover, numbering 90 leaves,  $8\frac{7}{8}'' \times 5\frac{3}{4}''$  in size. The first six leaves have been eaten up by mice near the inner corners, and consequently several *akṣaras* in the text are now lost. The MS. is rather accurately written on 19 lines per page, in devanāgarī. Each line comprises about 15 *akṣaras*. The date is given at page 81a, and is Samvat 1826.

The MS. contains the famous *Vela* of Kṛṣṇa and Rukmiṇī, composed by Rāthōra rāja Prithi Rāja—a brother of rājā Rāya Siṅgha of Bikaner—, who lived under Akbar. The subject of the poem is the story of Rukmiṇī, the daughter of Bhīṣmaka, who secretly fell in love with Kṛṣṇa, and was against her will betrothed to Śiṣupāla, but managed to send word to Kṛṣṇa, who came with his brother Balarāma and carried her off, in spite of armed opposition. The narrative is followed by a description of the wedded bliss of the two lovers, and the different seasons of the year, and is finally concluded with the birth of Pradyumna. The text, in 301 *veliyā gītas* and 1 *kalasa*, is accompanied by a prose *ṭīkā* identical with that in MS. 28 and described below. Beginning :—

पर[मेश्वर प्रण]मि प्रणमि सरसति पिण

सदगुर [ - - - - ]न्दे ततसार ।

मंगलरूप गाईयै माहव

[च]ार स एहिज मंगलचार ॥ १ ॥

॥ अथ टीका ॥ प्रथमही परमेश्वर कौं नमस्कार करै कै । पाँकेँ  
सरस्वती कौं नमस्कार करै कै । पाँकेँ सदगुर कौं नमस्कार करै कै ।

ए तीने ततसार कै । मंगलरूप माधव कै । तै कौ गुणानुवाद कौजै कै ।  
या उपरांत मंगलाचार को नहीं कै ॥ क ॥ . . . , etc.

The copy was made in the Fort of Bikaner. by pirohita śrī Kṛṣṇa, at the order of khavāsa śrī Āsōjī.

The MS. is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

### MS. 11 :— जसरत्नाकर तथा पाण्डवयशेन्दुचन्द्रिका .

A MS in the form of a book, cloth-bound, but with most of the leaves detached. Size 9" × 6½". Number of the leaves 188, besides 10 blank leaves at the beginning, which are not reckoned in the numeration. The MS. is divisible into two halves, each written by a different hand. The former half contains 16-18 lines per page, and 15-19 *akṣaras* per line, whereas the latter contains an average of 23 lines per page, and 20-25 *akṣaras* per line. In the last page, the MS. bears the date : *Saṃvat 1917 miti, śrāvaṇa vada 14, vāra maṅgalavāra.*

The MS. contains —

(a) जसरत्नाकर, pp. 1a-82a. A poem in honour of mahārājā Ratana Śiṅha of Bikaner, by an author unknown. Incomplete at the end, but probably only a small portion of the text is missing. The part extant comprises 290 verses—mostly *kavittas*, *dūhās*, and *chandās*—, but this number includes also several old commemorative songs, which the Poet has incorporated into the work. The poem begins with the *kavitta* following :—

आद विश्व अखलेस

अखल अविनासी अखय ।

भयेव नाम अभोज

जगत कर्ता सु दृढजय ।

जिंह मरिच भये जांग

भयव कश्यप प्रजेस सुव ।

तेजपुंज सुत्त तिनह

सुगुन जुत आधदेव सुव ।

ईक्ष्वाक नृपत ताके भयव

विकुस क्रीत जग विल्लिरिय ।

जिन वंस कमंध रतनेस जग

अवनि सुजस बड अनुसरिय ॥ १ ॥

From the above it is seen that, like most bardic poems, the work begins *a principio* from the Creation, and traces the origin of the Rāthōras to Viṣṇu himself. Then the narrative continues, prolix and wearisome, and goes through the entire list of the mythical ancestors of the Rāthōras, *parurānika* and others, as far as Jē Canda, the last king of Kanauja. This mythical part, which has no interest of any kind, continues as far as p. 37*a*, where the historical part proper begins with Seta Rāma and Siṅgha Sena (= rāva Sihò). The account of rāva Vikò begins p. 40*b*, with a summary enumeration of his conquests, after which the Poet proceeds to relate how Vikò marched on Jodhpur to contest the right of succession to Sūjò, his step-brother, and how he was afterwards persuaded by his step-mother, the Hādī rānī, to renounce his right in favour of Sūjò and content himself with the heirlooms of the family. These are recorded in the *kavitta* following :—

लौध पाट निज देव

तुरी जीपय रिण भमर ।

मेघाडंबर तखत

ग्रभ कंचन लखमीवर ।

वरदाय कनग विचत्र

अवर केतला संभारे ।

पाटपती कृचपती

वले थलवट पाधारे । ...

The accounts of the reigns of the successors of Vikò (Lūṇa Karāṇa, Jēta Si. Kalyāṇa Mala, Rāva Siṅgha, Sūra Siṅgha, Karāṇa Siṅgha, Anopa Siṅgha, Sujāṇa Siṅgha, Jorāvāra Siṅgha, Gaja Siṅgha, and Sūrata Siṅgha), though succinct, are not without any interest. It is obvious that the Author consulted several sources, before composing his work. How far the composition is by his own pen, and how far he has borrowed from other pre-existing bardic poems, it is difficult to say without a closer examination of the text. But the songs mentioned below, which are found interspersed in the text, are certainly

older, and some very much older than the author of the *Jasaratnākara* :—

RĀVA JĒTA SĪ : 1 *gīta* (pp. 43b-44a). Beginning :—

खरै खेत खुरसांण रा पिसण ह्य पांङ्गणा ...

1 *gīta* (p. 46a). Beginning :—

उबेलण गंग वैर आंपाणै असमर ...

RĀVA KĀLYĀNA MĀLA : 1 *gīta* by Hamī[ra] Sūjāvata (pp. 46b-47a). Beginning :—

पड़े तेण पिड़ हाय भूपाल अन हैकंपे ...

RĀJĀ RĀYA SĪNGHA : 1 *gīta* by Ādhò Sadūla Durasāvata (pp. 49b-50a). Beginning :—

अहमंदपुर जीप जोधपुर आवू ...

1 *gīta* by Ādhò Durasò (pp. 50a-b). Beginning :—

जोधपुर तखत रायसंघ जोवतां ...

1 *gīta* (pp. 50b-51a). Beginning :—

धुवे अमत नौसांण हैकंप माती धरा .

1 *gīta* by Vīthū Parabata (p. 51b). Beginning :—

अई भाग रासा नपत ताह रो ईखतां . .

1 *gīta* (pp. 52a-b). Beginning :—

सहर लूटतो सदा तूं देस करतो सरद ...

RĀJĀ SŪRA SĪNGHA : 1 *gīta* by Īādāṇa Kesava (pp. 53a-b). Beginning :—

समथ तूभ सगरांम विथरी तगत सूरसंघ ...

RĀJĀ KARĀṆA SĪNGHA : 1 *gīta* by Dedò (pp. 55a-b). Beginning :—

करण प्रथी ईक राह पतसाह आरंभ करे ...

MAHĀRĀJĀ ANOPA SĪNGHA : 1 *gīta* by Gāḍaṇa Āi Dāna (pp. 57a-b). Beginning :—

अनड़ नड़ण ओनाड़ ओझाड़ घड़ असपती

1 *nīsāñī* by Gāḍaṇa Goradhana (pp. 58b-59b).  
Beginning :—

ईल साका अवरंग तखत ईम ह्वा उचारे...

1 *gīta* (p. 60a). Beginning :—

समंद फाल कूदै ह्यून जहर जारै संकर ...

MAHĀRĀJĀ SUJĀṆA SINGHA : 1 *gīta* by Bārathā Jaganātha  
(p. 61a). Beginning :—

ह्मवो ताव जोधां ईसो राव वीकां हथां ...

MAHĀRĀJĀ JORĀVARA SINGHA : 1 *gīta* by Bārathā Jaganātha (pp. 62a-b). Beginning :—

दव सिलगी जंगल जोधपुर दगधे ...

MAHĀRĀJĀ GAJA SINGHA : 1 *gīta* (pp. 63b-64a). Beginning :—

कहै एम जोधां रौ प्रजा उमराव कथ ...

1 *gīta* (pp. 64a-65a). Beginning :—

धरे धंख अभमाल वाली गजख कृत्र धरण ...

It is only on page 68b that the reader is introduced into the proper subject of the work : the reign of mahārājā Ratana Singha. Here the narrative becomes as diffuse as it can be, and particulars become very abundant. Unfortunately, it is only the beginning of the reign of Ratana Singha that is described, namely his installation on the *gaddi* in the year Samvat 1885, the *ṭikō*, or gifts of congratulation on the occasion of the succession, which he received from the East India Company, the gifts which he received from the Emperor of Delhi in Samvat 1888, and lastly the pilgrimage he made to Gayā (in Samvat 1893), and the gifts and alms he gave on the occasion.

(b) फुटकर कविता, pp. 83a-85a, 88b-89b. Three different poems, to wit : twelve stanzas, partly *kavittas* and partly *savāi-yās*, on religious subjects by Sūrata, Rasa Khā, and other poets; a *gīta* of invocation to the Āi (Mātā); and five *kavittas* exalting the *satī* practice. The first of the last-mentioned *kavittas* begins :—

देवत खेतल दिसा

जात देवां कज जातां । ... , etc.

(c) पाण्डवयशेस्तुचन्द्रिका सामी सारूपदास छत, pp. 90a-188a.

The well-known vulgarization of the Mahābhārata in Piṅgaḷa, by *sāmī* Sarūpa Dāsa. Composed in Samvat 1892.<sup>1</sup> Beginning :—

[ श्लोक ] ॥ गुणालंकारिणौ वीरौ घनुस्तोत्रविधारिणौ ।

भूभारह्वारिणौ वंदे नरनारायणावभौ ॥ १ ॥

दोहा ॥ ध्यानं कौरव वंदना

त्रिविध मंगलाचर्न ।

प्रथम अनुष्टुप वीच सोह

भय त्रिधा सुन कर्म ॥ २ ॥ ... , etc.

The MS. is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 12 :—ढोलै मारु रा नै बीजा दूहा सङ्ग्रह .

A MS. in the form of a book, 11" × 7" in size. Number of leaves 515. From 21 to 25 lines of writing per page, and from 18 to 24 *akṣaras* per line. The MS. is apparently all written by one and the same hand, in beautiful Devanāgarī, but the first 173 leaves are written more carefully than the rest. The colophons bear neither date nor name of the copyist, but the MS. seems to be some 200 years old, at the most

The MS. contains :—

(a) ढोलै मारु रा दूहा, pp. 1a-13b. The *dūhās* of Dholē and Mārū in the same recension of MS. 9 (a) above, but with different readings. 395 *dūhās* in all. Beginning :—

॥ [ गाथा ] ॥ पूगल पिंगल राओ

नरराजा नयवरे नयरे ।

अदिट्टा दूरिट्ट

सगाई दईय संजोगे ॥ १ ॥

॥ दोहा ॥ पूगलदेस दुकाल थियुं

किणहीं काल विमेषि ।

<sup>1</sup> The work was published at Indore in Samvat 1909, and again in Bombay in Samvat 1954.



पिंगल उचालौ कौयो

नर नरवर चै देसि ॥ २ ॥ ..., etc.

(b) माधवकामकन्दलाचरित्र, pp. 14a-36a. A Marwari rifacimento of the well-known love story of Madhavānala and Kāmakandalā, composed by *vācaka* Kuṣaḷalābha at Jesalmer, in the year Samvat 1616 (? *sambata sola[so]lotarai*, st. 548), under the reign of rāvaḷa Māla De, for the amusement of kumāra Hari Rāja (st. 552). In 553 verses, including *caupaīs*, *dūhās*, and Prakrit *gāhās*. Beginning :—

देव सरसति २ सुमति दातार

कासमीर मुख मंडली ब्रह्म पुत्र कर वीण सोहइ ।

मोह्य तरवर मंजरी

मुख मयंक चिजं भवन मोहइ । ... ॥ १ ॥

... ..

॥ चउपई ॥ पहिलौ नागलोक पाताल ।

बीजौ मृदुलोक सुविसाल ।

देव असंख कोडि जिह्वां रहइ ।

खगलोक ते जीजौ कहइ ॥ ४ ॥ . . , etc.

(c) मधवानल भाषाबन्ध कवि आलम कृत, pp. 36a-60a. Another metrical rifacimento of the same story, in Hindī, by Ālam, a Muhammadan poet. Composed in the (Hijra) year 991 (*sana navasē ikānavē*, p. 36b) during the reign of Akbar (A.D. 1583). In *caupaīs* and *dūhās*. Beginning :—

प्रथमै पार ब्रह्म जस पयोर् ।

फुनि ककु जगत रीति कों वयो ।

पार ब्रह्म परपूरन खामी

घट घट रहै सु अंतरजामी । ... , etc.

(d) माधवानलप्रबन्ध दोगधबन्ध कवि गणपति कृत, pp. 61a-139b.

A third, and lengthier, rifacimento of the same story, in Marwari *dūhās*, by Gaṇapati, the son of Nara Sā (see p. 139a). Composed at Āmrāpadra, on the Narmadā, in the year Samvat 1584 (*veda bhujāṅgama bāna śaśi* | *Vikrama varasa vicāra*, p. 139a), under the reign of rāṇō Nāga (? *Ugrasena kuli Ugrabala rāṇai Nāga nareṣa*, *ibid.*). Beginning :—

कुंवर कमलारति रमण

मयण मछा भड़ नांम ।

पंकजि पूजोय पय कमल

प्रथमजि कहं प्रणाम ॥ १ ॥

सुर नर पन्नग पणि वली

लक्ष चउरासी जोय । . . . , etc.

(e) फुटकर दूहा, pp. 141a 150b. Three small poems in *dūhās*. to wit: (1) *Rāmacandrajī rā dūhā*, (2) *Thākurajī rā dūhā* (3) *Jāhnavī rā dūhā*.

(f) सिंहसुभाषित ज्ञानशतक राजा देवीसिंह छव, pp. 153a-173a. A work in 617 *dūhās*, in Hindi, in the form of a collection of *subhāṣitas*, composed by a *rājā* Devī Singha, the son of Bhāratha, during the reign of Aurangzeb (see p. 153a). Beginning:—

श्रीपति श्री की प्रीति लहि

उर बैठ न कौं दौन । . . . , etc.

(g) दूहा रत्नाकर, pp. 174a-501b. A very rich collection of *dūhās* from different and numerous sources, compiled by order of mahārājā Anopa Singha of Bikaner. The collection is introduced by a series of 37 *dūhās*, the subject of which is an invocation to Gaṇeśa, etc., a review of the ancestors of the Rāṭhōras, and a mention of mahārājā Anopa Singha, who caused the collection to be made. The *dūhās* are for the greatest part erotic, and are grouped under different subjects, e.g. *navodhā sneha*, *navodhā rō surata*, *navodhā ko suratānta*, etc.

(h) कुँवरसी साँखलै री नै भरमल री वात, pp. 503a-b. The same work as MS. 18 (f). Fragmentary: only the first leaf left. Beginning:—

खीवसीह साँखलौ जांगलू राज्य करै बेटौ कवलसीह (i) अकदा प्रस्ताव\*सोतरौ (sic) घरतौ दुकाल छवौ ताहरां खरल बोलौया कटै हेकै हालौ तौ मास चार द्राव चारां (i) ताहरां केईक बोलौया घरतौ आज खीचीयां री भली छै (i) . . . , etc.

(i) जेहँ जाम री वात, pp. 506a-509a. A tale referring to Jehò, the *jāma* of Thaṭò, in prose intermixed with *dūhās*. The subject is a mere episode of zenana life. Beginning:—

नगर थटै जेहौ जांम रहै तिग रहै नव सै ६०० स्त्री सगां की  
बेटौ साधेतां बापेकां की । . . ., etc.

The MS is preserved in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

### MS. 13 :—फुटकर कविता रौ सङ्ग्रह .

A MS. in the form of a book, cloth-bound. 6" × 8½"-10" in size. The present number of leaves is 349, of which about 40 are blank, and about a dozen detached. The MS. in origin contained some more leaves, which are now lost. From 14 to 17 lines per page, and about 30 *akṣaras* per line. Devanāgarī script. The MS. seems to be all written by one hand. The name of the copyist is Pema Rāja, a pupil of Mathena Paṇḍit Anandajī, and he wrote the MS. in Bikaner, between Saṃvat 1724 (p. 119b) and 1727 (p. 123b).

Leaving aside small and unimportant matters, the chief contents of the MS. are the following :—

(a) द्वियालियाँ, pp. 1b-2b. A small collection of riddles, in verses.

(b) ऊमादे भटियाणी रा कवित्त, pp. 3a-4b. A poem in 14 *chappaya kavittas* in commemoration of Ūmā De, the Bhatiyānī rānī of Jodhpur, who after having been irreconcilable with her husband, rāva Māla De, for years, sacrificed herself on his pyre when he died. Cfr. *Descr. Cat.*, Sect. i, pt. ii, MS. 22 (xxiv). In MS. C. 50 (see *Progress Report* for 1915, p. 71), the poem is attributed to Bāratha Āsò, a Cāraṇa who lived at the court of Māla De. Beginning :—

गोरहरे राजगिरे

चिह्नं दिस रूपक चाडे ।

मेदपाट चौत्रोड़

भलौ जोधपुर भमाड़े । . . ., etc.

(c) दातार सूर रौ संवादौ, pp. 4b-5b. The same work as already met with in MS. 6 (b) above, but containing many different readings. In 25 stanzas. Anonymous Beginning :—

बलि आगै त्रय भवण

राय हरि हथ पसारै । . . . , etc.

(d) मैनासत, pp. 10a-17a. A moral tale in *caūpaīs* and *dūhās*, in which the chastity (*sata*) of a queen, Mēnā, is put to test by a *mālana* Ratanā. Composed by a poet Sādhana. In Hindi. Beginning :—

प्रथम हौं गाउं सिरजनहारू

अलख अगोचर मया भंडारू । . . . , etc.

(e) राज पदमसिङ्घजी रौ गीत, p. 17a. A *gīta* commemorating the part which Padama Singha, the son of *rājā* Karana Singha of Bikaner, took in the famous quarrel between his brother Mohana Singha and the Imperial kotwal, over the pet deer of Mohana Singha. Beginning :—

मोहरि आखेट नग पाकड़े मूगलां . . . , etc.

(f) फुटकर सवाइया कवित्त, pp. 20b 36b. A collection of miscellaneous *savāiyās* and *kavittas*.

(g) जेठवा रा दूहा, pp. 50a-51a. The *dūhās* of Jethavò Mehauta, 36 in all, inspired to the *viraha* emotion. Beginning :—

घण विण घाट थयाह

अहरण आभड़ीया नही ।

सौप समुदां माहि

महिल ज मोती मंगीयाह ॥ १ ॥ . . . , etc.

(h) मोहमदियै रा दूहा, pp. 51b-52a. The moral *dūhās* of Mohamadiyò, 17 in all. Beginning :—

मुहमं राया अथाह

मोती कौयो हीडोलीयो ।

परज पराई माहि

न बोलजै सु बोलीयो ॥ १ ॥ . . . . . , etc.

(i) फुटकर दूहा, pp. 52a-53a. A collection of about 30 miscellaneous *dūhās*.

(j) ढोलै मारु रा दूहा, pp. 57a-77a. The story of Dholò and Mārū in 434 *dūhās*, being the same work as already met with in MS. 3 (c), and MS. 9 (a) above, but differing in the readings as well as in that it contains an introduction which is not found in the two latter MSS. The *gāhā* : पूगल पिंगल राखो ..., with which these two MSS. begin, is the 30th verse in the present MS. The work begins :—

सकल सुरासुर सांमिनी

सुखि माता सरसन्ति ।

विनय करी नै वीनवुं

सुभ द्यौ अविरल मत्ति ॥ १ ॥

जोतां नव रस अखि जुगि

सविज्जं घुरि सिणगार । . . . , etc.

(k) मदनसतक, pp. 77b-84b. A moral tale in 113 *dūhās*, intermixed with prose (*vārttā*), by Dāma (? see *dūhò* 113). In Jaipuri-Marwari. Beginning :—

विश्वानंदौ पाथ नमि

भूत वात चित धारि ।

मदन कुमार शत मइ लिख्यउ

जिउं कीनउ करतार ॥ १ ॥

वार्त्ता ॥ श्रीपुर नगर कइ विषइ । जनानंद वन ता महि ।

कामदेव कउ प्रासाद । . . . , etc.

(l) साधवकामकन्दला चउपई, pp. 96a-119b. The same work as MS. 12 (b) q.v., copied in the year Samvat 1724.

(m) रुकमणीहरण, pp. 120b-128b. A poem in 206 verses on the rape of Rukmīnī by Kṛṣṇa, composed by Viṭhaṇa Dāsa (see st. 206). In *dūhās*, *kavittas*, *gāhās*, and *chandas*. Beginning :—

सकल सरूप सारदा साची

नारायणी कवि जइ नाची ।

जगत्र जगोत्रा जोगिया जाची

वर दातार आद लग वाची ॥ १ ॥ . . . , etc.

(n) सुन्दर सिंगार, pp. 129a-169a. The famous treatise on erotics by Sundara, a brahman of Gwalior, who lived under the reign of Śāh Jahān and was honoured by him with the titles of *kavirāi* and *mahākavirāi* (see st. 11). In *ḍūhās*, *savāi-yās*, and *chandas*. The introduction is interesting inasmuch as it contains a eulogy of Śāh Jahān and his predecessors, and also the name of the poet and the particulars concerning the composition of the work in Samvat 1688. In Piṅgala. Beginning :—

[ढूढा] ॥ देवी पूजि सरस्वती

पूजों हरि के पाइ ।

नमस्कार कर जोरि कै

कहै महाकविराइ ॥ १ ॥

नगर आगरौ वसतु है

जमुना तट सुभछानु ।

तहां पातिसाही करै

बैठवौ साहिजहानु ॥ २ ॥

... ..

जिनि पुरुषनि के वंस में

उपज्यौ साहिजहान ।

तिनि साहिन के नाम कौ

अब कवि करे वषांन ॥ ४ ॥

कृप्य ॥ प्रथम मीर तैमूर

लियौ साहिब किरान पद ।

ता कौ मीरां साहिब

बऊरि सुलितान महुमद ।

अबू सैद पुनि उमर

सेष बाबर सु ऊमाऊं ।

साहि अकल्लर साहि

जहांगीर हिं जुग नांऊं ।

तिहि बंस अंस कविराज भनि

साहि जह्वां वड्डिम बघत ।

घरि क्तु बइछौ अटल सुव

पातिसाहि दिहौ तघत ॥ ५ ॥ .... etc.

(o) बारहमासा सुन्दर कृत, pp. 169a-172a. A small poem in 24 *śarvāyās*, describing the twelve months of the year, by the same Sundara mentioned above. Beginning :—

भोर अन्हान उठै नर नारि सवारति गेह लिखै लिखनाय । ..  
etc.

(p) वेतालपचीसी री कथा, pp. 173a-192b. The same translation of the *Vetāla*-tales as found in MS. 15 (z) of *Descr. Cat.*, Sect. i, pt. ii, but incomplete, the pages containing the first ten *kathās* and part of the eleventh, having gone lost. The last stanza of the work records that the translation was made for *rājākumāra* Anūpa Sīngha of Bikaner.

कौतुक कंवर अनूपसिंघ

केरै लिखौ वयाइ ।

वात पचीस वेताल री

भाषा कहि बज्ज भाइ ॥

(q) कविप्रिया केसोदास कृत, pp. 193a-247a. The well-known treatise on *alamkāra* by Keso Dāsa (composed Śaṃvat 1658). Beginning from the 31d *adhyāya*. (Cfr MS. 3 (a) above).

(r) राव रिणमल खाबड़ियै री वात, pp. 287b-293b. The story of the amours of Rina Mala Khābariyò with the Sodhī wife of his brother Bhāra Mala. In prose mixed with *dūhās*. Incomplete in the beginning, the first two three lines being broken away. In the colophon, the work is called भावना, not वात. Beginning :—

... राव रिणमल री अणुहार ॥ १ ॥ खुरासांण सों । सौदागर  
सेर मोहोमंद । घोड़ां री सोबति ले चाल्यौ । ... , etc.

The MS. is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 14:—ग्रन्थराज गाढण गोपीनाथ  
रौ कहियो .

A MS. originally consisting of 178 leaves, but now reduced to only 140, the remaining leaves having gone lost. Cloth-bound, but with all the leaves detached; in fact the present cover does not seem to be the original cover of the MS. Size of the leaves about 9" × 6". The last 46 leaves of the MS. are blank. The leaves covered with writing contain from 14 to 18 lines per page, and from 11 to 21 *akṣaras* per line. Most of the writing is in large and beautiful devanāgarī. Page 120b gives the name of the copyist as Prohita śrī Kṛṣṇa, and the date of the MS. as Samvat 1810.

The MS. contains only one work, to wit:—

ग्रन्थराज अथवा महाराजा गजसिङ्घजी रौ रूपक गाढण  
गोपीनाथ रौ कहियो, pp. 3a-120b. A poem in various metres in

honour of mahārājā Gaja Siṅgha of Bikaner, who reigned from Samvat 1802 to Samvat 1844. By Cāraṇa Gāḍaṇa Gopinātha. Fragmentary owing to the loss of 27 leaves (2, 19, 20, 22, 37-8, 42-3, 53-4, 61, 72-4, 86-93, 105-7, 118). After the customary introductory stanzas, the poem opens with a *kavistrīsamvāda*, or a dialogue between the Poet and his wife in praise of mahārājā Gaja Siṅgha. Then comes the genealogical account of the predecessors of Gaja Siṅgha, at first very concise, then by and by more ample. The account of rāva Vikò is found at pages 11a-14b of the MS. Then follow the accounts of Narò (pp. 14b 15a), Lūṇa Karaṇa (pp. 15a-b), Jèta Si (pp. 15b-16a), Kalyāṇa Mala (pp. 16a-b), Rāya Siṅgha (pp. 16b—?), Daḷapata Siṅgha and Sūra Siṅgha (pp. ?—27b), Karaṇa Siṅgha (pp. 28a-b), Anūpa Siṅgha (pp. 28b-35b) and Sarūpa Siṅgha (pp. 35b—?). Of these, the most diffuse are those of Rāya Siṅgha and Anūpa Siṅgha, which contain not only a summary exposition of the events happened during their reign, but also descriptive passages of some length. Soon after the accession of Sujāṇa Siṅgha (Samvat 1757), the thread of the narrative is interrupted by a very detailed account of the birth of Gaja Siṅgha (Samvat 1780) (pp. 40a ff.), his horoscope, the festivities and ceremonies following upon his birth, his boyhood, his education, etc. Pp. 44a-46b contain an enumeration of the different Sanskrit books and the different arts and sciences which Gaja Siṅgha mastered under his preceptors. Then, after a description of the beauty and prosperity of Bikaner at the time, the thread of the narrative is resumed with an account of the wars with Jodhpur, which constitute the most important feature of the reigns of Sujāṇa



Siṅha, Jorāvara Siṅha, and lastly of Gaja Siṅha himself. As might be expected, lengthy descriptions of battles in the usual Dīṅgala style. form the largest bulk of this part of the work, which goes as far as the final defeat of Rāma Siṅha of Jodhpur in Samvat 1807. The work ends with an enumeration of the places reduced to obedience by Mahatō Bhaktāvara.

The poem is on the whole a valuable work, especially comparatively with the period of decadence, in which it was composed. Its author, Gādāna Gopinātha, reveals himself as a bard of good talents, and his knowledge of Dīṅgala and his mastery of the different metres are uncommon for the time in which he wrote. From the *Khyāta* of Bikaner, by Dayāla Dāsa (p. 287a), we learn that Gopinātha presented the *Grantha Rāja* to mahārājā Gaja Siṅha at Riṇī, (in Samvat 1810 ?), and the Mahārājā was so pleased that he rewarded the bard with a *lākhapaṣāva*.<sup>1</sup> Strange enough, the name of the author is not recorded in the work, but only that of the copyist which in the last *dūhō* at the end is given as *prohita* Kehara, and in the colophon as *prohita* Śrī Kṛṣṇa.

The MS. begins with the *gāhā* :

विवरे कवि कंठि वसणी

पुस्तक [क\*]रि वेण रथ द्वौरठो ।

वेहराव तात विमलो

वागेश्वरी जै जयो वसधा ॥ २ ॥

As a specimen of the composition I give the following *pūgharī chandas* which summarily record the chief exploits of the predecessors of Gaja Siṅha from rāva Vikō to Karana Siṅha. They are taken from the account of the reign of Anūpa Siṅha :—

वहलोल सरसि विक्रम दुबाह ।

राया राव विलगौ जाणि राह ॥ ७ ॥

क्रन राव वहै मुहमंद कंठौर ।

नरनाह चड़ावे वंस नौर ॥ ८ ॥

<sup>1</sup> As usual, the *lākhapaṣāva* was not given in cash entirely, but only for a small part in cash, and for the rest in kind. Here is the passage in the *Khyāta*, in which the particulars are related :—

पौहै रिषी विराजतां गाडण मोपीनाथ मंथ १ ओजी रौ वणाथौ नांम  
मंथराज । पौहै सालम कौथौ । तिण पर इतरौ निवाजस ऊई ॥ रुपीया २०००/  
रोक । दायी १ । द्यथी १ । घोड़ा २ । सिरपाव । मोनीथां रौ कंठौ १ । इण रौत  
लानपसाव दौथौ ।

जैतसी भंजि कंमरौ जड़ागि ।  
 धूंधहर राइ लागे धियागि ॥ ६ ॥  
 मालदे तंगौ भंजीयौ मांग ।  
 कलियाण पांग भूले केवाण ॥ १० ॥  
 बांधीयौ उलक रासै दुबाह ।  
 माखवै राव गुजरात माह ॥ ११ ॥  
 पाटणौ सूर खिड़कौ प्रजालि ।  
 केवाण पांग संभम लंकाल ॥ १२ ॥  
 क्रन राव लीध ज्वारी कंठौर ।  
 वेदरां गंमे दहवाट वौर ॥ १३ ॥ (pp. 31a-b).

The work ends with a *kavitta* followed by a *dūhō*, the former recording the date of composition of the poem and the reason of the title of *Grantha Rāja* given to it, and the latter recording the name of the copyist, which, as mentioned above, is *prohita* Kehara:—

[कवित्त ॥] अटार सै त्रिये  
 ग्रंथ पूरब आरंभे ।  
 चिरत गजण चित्रिया  
 सुणे जण तेण अचंभे ।  
 वरषे दाहोतरै  
 रित वरषा घण वदल ।  
 तेरनि पुष्या अरक  
 मास भाद्रपद कृष्ण दल ।  
 मभ नयर रिणौ सिध जोग मभि  
 वदै हत चऊवै वले ।  
 सिरताज राज ग्रंथां सिरे  
 द्ववौ कलस महि मंडले ॥ ५ ॥  
 दोहा ॥ प्रसिद्ध ऊई प्रोहित प्रियौ  
 सारौ विधि सिरताज ।  
 केहर लिखे गुणस कल  
 रूपक ग्रंथां राज ॥ १ ॥

P. 121a contains an index of the different metres occurring in the poem.

The MS. is preserved in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 15:—राव जैतसौ रौ छन्द  
अचलदास खीची रौ वचनिका  
नै फुटकर कविता .

A MS. in the form of a *gotakò*, cloth-bound,  $5\frac{5}{8}'' \times 6'' - 5\frac{3}{4}''$  in size. No. of leaves 315. Written by different hands at different times, hence the number of the lines in each page and that of the *akṣaras* in each line varies considerably. The average number of lines seems to be about 18. The MS. now consists of 315 leaves, but a few leaves at the beginning and possibly also at the end have gone lost. The MS. contains a large collection of disparate works, in Sanskrit, Prakrit, and Bhāṣā. The works in Sanskrit are the most numerous. The collection was caused to be made by Sāvaḷa Dāsa Sāgāvata, a Vidāvata Rāthōra, under the reign of *mahārāja* Kalyāṇa Mala and his son Rāya Śiṅha of Bikaner, between Saṃvat 1615 (p. 173b) and 1634 (p. 2b, and 258a). A good part of the works, especially those of bardic composition, were copied by Sāvaḷa Dāsa himself. The *gotakò* was evidently property of Sāvaḷa Dāsa. Page 311b has a particular interest in that it was written by the hand of *mahārāja kumāra* Sūraja Śiṅha—the son of Rāya Śiṅha—at Lāhōra (Lābhapura), in Saṃvat 1664. Cfr. also p. 98b. Pages 277b-280a give a summary index of the contents of the *gotakò*.

Leaving out of consideration the Sanskrit and Prakrit works, which are of no particular interest for us here, the bardic works contained in the MS. are the following :—

(a) महाराय रायसिङ्गजी रा श्लोक २, p. 2b. Two Sanskrit stanzas in honour of *mahārāja* Rāya Śiṅha of Bikaner, composed by Vaṇārīsa Kṣamāratna in Saṃvat 1634, at Nāḍūḷa.

(b) राइ लूणकराय रौ कवित्त प्रवाड़ाँ रौ, p. 7b. An anonymous *kavitta* summarily commemorating the exploits of rāva Lūṇa Karaṇa of Bikaner. Beginning :—

चड़िय सेन चतुरंग । ...

(c) अचलदास खीची री वचनिका सिवदास री कहौ, pp. 27a-

37b. The *Vacanikā* of Acala Dāsa Bhojaūta, the Khīci ruler of Gāguraṇa, by Siva Dāsa, a Cārana. In rhymed prose intermixed with verses. The work celebrates the stubborn resistance offered by Acala Dāsa to the *Pātisāha* of Mādava—who had invested the stronghold of Gāguraṇa—and the heroic death met by Acala Dāsa and his garrison, sword in hand, after sacrificing their women in the fire, when the place was at last expugned. The *Vacanikā* is apparently contemporary with the events mentioned above, and its author, Siva Dāsa, represents himself as a witness, who sustained the long siege in Gāguraṇa till the very last moment, when he put himself in safety to survive and be able to immortalize the heroic death of the Khīci, his master. The style of the composition is uncouth and archaic enough to corroborate the above statement, but the correctness of the account is much distorted by poetical exaggerations and fiction, like when the Poet describes the army of the *Pātisāha* of Mādava as being assisted by an army led by the Emperor of Dillī in person—his name Ālim Ghcī (!)—and engrossed by contingents from many Rajput States.

The work is introduced by the *dūhō*:—

तउं वीसहृथि विरोलि

तैं वीसहृथि विरोलियै ।

भावठि भांने तू तणइ

हिन्यौं सु कांइ हींगेलि ॥ १ ॥

The copy is by Sāvaḷa Dāsa's own hand, who in the colophon has recorded the date, as well as his name and pedigree, in the terms following:—

संवत् १६३१ वर्षे आंवण सुदि ८ सोमदिने घटी १६ पल ३५  
विशाखा नक्षत्र घटी ३१ । ४४ ब्रह्म नामा योग घटी ५४ ॥ १० अचल-  
दास खीची री वचनिका ॥ महाराजाधिराय महाराय श्रीराइसीधजी  
विजैराज्ये ॥ जांणियांणा गांव मध्ये ॥ महाराजाधिराय महाराइ  
श्रीजोधः तत्पुत्रः राजश्रीवीदाः तत्पुत्र राजश्रीसंसारचंद तत्पुत्र  
राजश्रीसांगाः तत्पुत्र राजश्रीसांवलदास लिखितं आत्मपठनार्थे ।

A peculiar orthographical feature of the text is that the vocal compounds *ai*, *au* are sometimes represented in hiatus: अइ, अउ, and sometimes contracted into: औ, औ. The copy, as compared with the other more recent copies which are

extant of the *Vacanikā*, is very important on account of the old readings which it has preserved. It is also much shorter in the text, i.e., less corrupt by later additions, than the ordinary copies. The text ends with the *kavitta* following :—

सातल सोम हमीर  
 कंन् जिम जौहर जालिय ।  
 चढिय घेति चहवांण  
 आदि कुलवट उजालिय ।  
 मुगत चिऊर सिरि मंडि  
 वपि कंठि तुलसी वःसी ।  
 भोजाउति मुज बलहिं  
 करिहिं करिमर कालासी ।  
 गठि खंडि पड़ंतौ गागरणि  
 दिठ दाघे सुरिताण दल ।  
 संसारि नांव आतम सरगि  
 अचलि बेवि कौधा अचल ॥ १२१ ॥

(d) कृतबसतक, pp. 62b-70a. The story of the amours of prince Kutab Di, a son of Firoz, the Emperor of Dillī, and Sahibā, a Muhammadan girl, terminating with their marriage. In the plot of the story, a Dhadhiṇi Devara plays the part of a procuress. The work is in rhymed prose—*vacanikā*—intermixed with *dūhās*. The name of the author is unknown. Beginning :—

ठठिनि दागस बंदरी  
 अठ्ठी देवर नाम ।  
 साहिब सो सुरतियां  
 बर बोलिया वडाम ॥ १ ॥

[वचनिका।] दिल्ली सहर सुरताण पेरोजसाहि थाना ।  
 साहिजादा कुतबदौ जुआणा । . . . , etc.

Ending :—

वज्जे वज्जत वज्जीया  
 ह्वा ह्वां दे काइ ।

जीमी जीवइ कुतबदी

मूआ वहंदा साहि ॥

The text is in Hindī corrupted by Pañjābī peculiarities. The copy was made in Saṃvat 1633.

(e) राव जैतसो रा कवित्त इ गोरा रा कहिया, pp. 71b-72a.

Three *chappaya kavittas* by Gorò, a Cāraṇa (?), commemorating the bravery of rāva Jēta Sī of Bikaner, with special reference to the defeat inflicted to the army of Kāmraṇ in Saṃvat 1591. Beginning :—

अहि मिसि पनु फुंकरइ

पवन मिसि सनु संघारइ ।

सिंह जेम उड़वै । ... , etc.

(f) राव लूणकरण रा कवित्त इ काम आया ते समै रा, pp. 72a-b.

Three *chappaya kavittas* by an author unknown, commemorating the glorious death met by rāva Lūṇa Karaṇa of Bikaner and his brother Rāja Dhara, on the battlefield of Dhosī (Saṃvat 1583). Beginning :

जाइ सकइ सोई जाऊ

रहइ सोइ मेरा साथी ।

जव लग घट मंहि सासु

देउं ता लगइ न हाथी । ... , etc.

(g) अणहलवाडा पाटण टिल्ली नै गुजरात रै घणियाँ रा वरस,

pp. 74a-75a. A prospectus giving the years, months, and days of the reign of the sovereigns of Aṇahalavāṛā Pāṭaṇa, Dillī, and Gujarat. In corrupt Sanskrit. Beginning :—

संबत् ८०२ वर्षे वैशाख शुदि ३ रवौ रोहिणी तत्कालं मृगशिरनक्षत्रे  
बृषस्ये चंद्रे ... अणहिल्लपुरस्य शिलानिवेशस् ..... , etc.

(h) राजावाँ नै सिरदारों री जनमकुण्डलियाँ, pp. 97b. 99a, 99b,

\* 155b, 173b, 174a, 176a, 218a. Eight horoscopic diagrams of the birth of eminent personages contemporary with Sāvāla Dāsa, amongst whom : rāva Māla De of Jodhpur<sup>1</sup> (Saṃvat 1568), Akbar (Saṃvat 1599), rāva Virama De Dūdāuta (Saṃvat 1544),

<sup>1</sup> His birth-name was Kesava.

rāva Māna Śiṅha of Śirohī (Samvat 1599). The last-mentioned horoscope contains a note, in which 'Māna' Śiṅha is styled *mahāpāpista*, and is charged with having murdered his aunt and also the pregnant wife of his brother Udè Śiṅha :—

... काकौ मारौ नै भाई राव उदयसिंघ रौ बायर रउ पेट  
फाड़ि नै दीकरौ पेट मछा काढाड़ि नै आप मोजड़ी रा खसता नीची  
दे मारियौ ।

(i) राइ जइतसीह रउ पाघड़ी कन्द चारणि वीठू सूजइ

नगराजउति कियउ, pp. 218b-241b. A poem in honour of rāva Jēta Śi of Bikaner in 401 verses, mostly *pāgharī chandas*, by Cāraṇa Vithū Sūjò, the son of Naga Rāja. The work is contemporary with the homonymous work described above (MS. 2 (a) ), and like this celebrates the victory obtained by Jēta Śi over Kāmraṇ in Samvat 1591, but pays also attention to the exploits of the ancestors of Jēta Śi from rāva Cūḍò down to Lūna Karāṇa, Jēta Śi's father. The style of the composition is about the same as the other poem mentioned above, only the narrative is a bit more concise and less particulars are given. The poem begins :—

ओवंकार अनाहत अषर  
सिधि बुधि दै सारद गुणसर ।  
मंडलीकां मोटां कुलि मवड़ां  
रसणि सुवाणि कोति राठवड़ां ॥ १ ॥  
राठवड़ उदयौ चौंड राव  
... .. etc.

The colophon at the end contains the name of Sāvala Dāsa, who made the copy himself in Samvat 1629 under the reign of Kalyāṇa Mālā, and also a note on the term *pāgharī* (*chanda*), which is described as corresponding to the *paddharī* (*chanda*) of Piṅgaḷa poetry :—

संवत् १६२९ वर्षे जेष्ठ शुदि ६ आदीतवारै घटी १३ । ५२ ...  
महाराय औजइतसीह रौ पाघड़ी कन्द चारणि कौयौ पौंगल मांही :  
पड़ड़ी कन्द कहीजइ चारणि : सूजइ : नगराजउति कौयौ : जाति  
वीठू : राजऔ सांवलदास सांगाउत लिखितं आतमपठनारथे : पड़िहार  
मध्ये महाराय औकल्याणमल विजइराज्ये (p. 241b).

(j) सोनै नै लोह रौ भगड़ौ, pp. 248b-250b. A curious little poem in 12 stanzas, in the form of a dispute between the gold and the iron. Said to be by Bhagavāna Mahāpāta (!) In Piñgaḷa. Beginning :—

इक्का समय मन मुदित उदित दुइ पुरिष बुद्धिबर ।

इक कांचनु अरु लोह रूप रिज्जति अंमर नर । ... , etc.

(k) वौदा जोधाउत रौ गीत वौटू सूरे रौ कहियौ, pp. 250b-251a. A *gīta* celebrating the liberality of Vidò, a son of rāva Jodhò, by Cāraṇa Viṭhū Sūrò. Beginning :—

वावरतउ विभव पयपै वौदौ ...

(l) क्रिसनजी रौ वेलि साँखुला करमसौ रूणेचा रौ कह्यौ, pp. 257a-258a. A small poem in 22 verses, styled as *Krisanañi rī veli*, but in fact containing only a description of the body of Rukmiṇī, by Sākhulò Rūṇecò Karama Sī. Beginning :—

अंनोपम रूप सिंगार अंनोपम अबल अंनोपम लघसु अंगि ...

In the index of the contents of the *gotakò* (p. 279b), however, the work is attributed to the Sākhali rāṇī of rāva Jodhò (the mother of rāva Vikò ?) The copy was made by Sāvaḷa Dāsa himself in the year Samvat 1634, vaiśākha sudi 3, at Būsi, in the camp of *mahārāi* Rāi Singha.

(m) वौदा जोधाउत रौ गीत रोहड़ियै ठाकुरसौ रौ कहियौ, p. 258b. A *gīta* in honour of Vidò Jodhāuta, by Cāraṇa Rohariyò Thākura Sī. Beginning :—

सरवर नदि सघण कोड़ि बऊ करिसण ...

(n) राव रिणमल रौ गीत सिण्हायच चौमुजा रौ कहियौ, p. 259a. A *gīta* in honour of rāva Riṇa Mala of Mandora, by Cāraṇa Siṇḍhāyaca Cōbhujò. The *gīta* celebrates the heroic manner in which Riṇa Mala defended himself with a *katārī* when treacherously assailed during his sleep in the palace of Cītoṛa. Beginning :—

अपूरब वात संभली अहेहा ...

(o) साँगा संसारचन्दौत रौ गीत, p. 260b. An anonymous *gīta* in honour of Sāgò Samsāracandōta, a Vidāvata, the father of Sāvaḷa Dāsa. Beginning :—

करिमाल तयै बलि जोध कलोधर ...



(p) राठौड़ रावाँ रै दीकगँ रा नाम, p. 262a. A note giving the names of the Rāṭhōra rāvas of Māravāra from Saḷakhò to Jodhò.

(q) राव वीका रौ गौत बारठ चौहथ रौ कहियौ, p. 303a. A *gīta* in honour of rāva Vikò, by Cāraṇa Bārathā Còhatha. Beginning :—

वीकौ वाषांणि जेणि वड रायां ...

(r) वीदा जोधाउत रौ गौत वीठू सूरै रौ कहियौ, p. 303a. A *gīta* in honour of Vidò Jodhāuta, by Viṭhū Sūrò. Beginning :—

वावरतौ विभौ पयंपै वीदौ ...

Identical with (k) above.

(s) राव जोधा रा गौत ८, pp. 304b-307b. A series of eight *gītas* in honour of rāva Jodhò, by an author unknown. The first begins :—

नग मंडल मेवाड़ निरघतौ ...

Between the second and third, an anonymous *gīta* in honour of rāva Vidò is inserted. This begins :—

बैठै विषि वियापे विकारि बौहिया ...

(t) राव जोधा तीरथाँ गया रा कवित्त, p. 313a. Two anonymous *chappaya kavittas* commemorating rāva Jodhò's pilgrimage to Prayāga, the Gaṅgā, and Gayā, and his meeting with the Emperor. Beginning :—

(1) धुरि पहिलौ हल्लयौ (?)

घसिय अजमेरहि लग्यौ । ... etc.

(2) ते आयौ हल्लिरू

राइ रिणमल्लइहि जायौ । .... etc.

The MS. is preserved in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 16 :—**क्रिसन रुकमणी री वेल**

**राज प्रियीराज री कही.**

A MS. in the form of a book, cloth-bound, originally consisting of 96 leaves, but now incomplete in the beginning, owing to the loss of the first 8 leaves. Size  $8\frac{3}{4}'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}''$ . From 19 to 24 lines per page, and from 16 to 23 *aksaras* per line. The MS. is adorned with 135 ordinary and worthless pictures, the last of which bears the signature of Mathena Akhè Rāja “चितरांम मथेन अखैराज कीया”. The last page of the MS. bears the date : Bikaner, Samvat 1808.

The MS. contains the same *Vela* of Kṛṣṇa and Rukmiṇī already found in MS. 10, and described above. The *ṭikā* is also the same. But the present MS. exhibits readings different from MS. 10, and appears to be quite independent from the latter. Owing to the loss of the first 8 leaves of the MS., the text begins only in the middle of the commentary on stanza 31 :—

... तौ म नै तो यह अकलि उपज कै । राजावीयां नै गवालां  
किसी ज्ञाति । . . . , etc.

The MS. is found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 17 :—**महाराजा रतनसिङ्गजी री कविता**

**वीठू भोमै री कही .**

A MS. in the form of a book, cloth-bound, consisting of 180 leaves,  $10\frac{1}{4}'' \times 7\frac{3}{4}''$  in size. Each page contains 13 lines of writing, and each line comprises from 12 to 15 *aksaras*. The writing is all by one and the same hand in bold and clear devanāgarī. The MS. was written at Desanoka, near Bikaner, by Cāraṇa Vithū Cāvadhō, in the year Samvat 1905 (see pp. 141a. and 180a).

The MS. contains :—

(a) कुँवर सिरदारसिङ्गजी री वीँदोटी वीठू भोमै रामदान रे  
री कहियौ, pp. 1a-26b. A poem in honour of mahārājā Ratana  
Singha of Bikaner and his son kāvara Sirdār Singha, with spe-

cial reference to the latter's marriage at Devaliyò Pratāpagadhā, by Viṭhū Bhomò of Desanoka. It is on the whole a very disconnected work, couched in an empty and bombastic form and bearing no mark of originality. It is introduced by a *Ganeśāṣṭaka* by Śaṅkarācārya in Sanskrit (pp. 1a-b), and a series of *kavittas* in honour of the Rāthōras from the origin of the 13 *śākhās* down to Jè Canda of Kanauja and rāva Sihò, and a series of *dūhās* recording the names of the sons of Sihò and his successors of the Bikaner line as far as mahārājā Sūrata Singha (pp. 1b-7b). Next follows a panegyric of mahārājā Ratana Singha—the successor of Sūrata Singha—(pp. 8a-13a); and lastly the description of kāvara Sirdār Singha's, Ratana Singha's son, marriage at Devaliyò Pratāpagadhā (pp. 13a-26b). The last-mentioned part of the work is introduced by another enumeration of the ancestors of the Rāthōras from Vijè Canda and Jè Canda down to Ratana Singha and Sirdār Singha. The poem is partly in *dūhās*, and partly in *kavittas* and *chandas*. It closes with the *kavitta* following:—

राजै रतन नरंद  
 देखै कौरत दस देसां ।  
 गुणां वेद रूपगां  
 ऊवै हाजरे हमेसां ।  
 हवै रीभ वेदगां  
 सुद्रव लाखां पोसाखां ।  
 खोपावां सासणां  
 पसर पांगी चऊ पासां ।  
 सकवीयां पाल नृप रतनसा  
 धिन धिन कह अंजसै धरा ।  
 कौरत राचे करन रौ  
 इल सारी रे उपरा ॥ (p. 26a).

From the above it is clear that the work was composed during the reign of mahārājā Sirdār Singha.

(b) महाराजा सूरतसिङ्गजी रा मरस्या वीठु भोमै रा कहिया, pp. 27a-29b. An elegiacal poem commemorating the demise of mahārājā Sūrata Singha of Bikaner (Samvat 1884). By the same Viṭhū Bhomò. In 6 *kavittas*, 12 *paddharī chandas*, and 1 *dūhò*. Beginning:—

सत वरतण सुरतेस

ऊवौ शुरज हौंदांणां ।

भूपतीयां पत भूप

करन दुसरौ कहांणां ..., etc.

(c) महाराजा रतनसिङ्गजी रौ रूपग वीठू भोमै रौ कहियौ,

pp. 296-446. Another poem on mahārājā Ratana Śiṅha of Bikaner, by the same Viṭhū Bhomò, in *dūhās*, *kavittas*, and *chandas*. Beginning :—

सधर रतन इल सोह्यौ

कमंधां पत वीकाण ।

तै पाट प्रतपै रतनसा

भूप तीयां वंस भांण ॥ १ ॥ ..., etc.

The subject of the poem is very limited : it is simply a description of the ceremonies and festivities connected with the accession of Ratana Śiṅha, his investiture, and the honours he received from the Emperor of Dilli.

(d) महाराजकवार सिरदारसिङ्गजी रा कवित्त वीठू भोमै रा

कहिया, pp. 45a-48a. A small poem in 8 *kavittas* and 7 *dūhās* in honour of mahārāja kumāra Sirdār Śiṅha, the son of Ratana Śiṅha, by the same Viṭhū Bhomò. Beginning :—

औवासां नरपत अरस

रहत सलुणै रंग ।

जेता सतजुग नै कहै

विध किय आ विरंग ॥ १ ॥ ..., etc.

(e) रतनविलास अथवा गयाप्रकास वीठू भोमै रौ कहियौ,

pp. 49a-70a. A poem in *dūhās*, *kavittas*, and *chandas* in commemoration of mahārājā Ratana Śiṅha's pilgrimage to Gayā (Samvat 1893) and the liberal largitions made by him there, as well as the marriage of kāvāra Sirdār Śiṅha, which was celebrated on the same occasion. The work begins :—

मिसलत परवै सुसदीयां

सचव मंत्र सिरदार ।

रामचंद्र जिम रतनसा

साम्भ सिरै दरबार ॥ १ ॥

.....

॥ श्री दरबार वाच ॥

नीतवंत आखै नरंद

इमृत वचन उचार ।

प्रति फलगु डंड परसस्यां

आरंभ रचो अपार ॥ ३ ॥ ... , etc.

The author is the same Viṭhū Bhomò found above, but the poem contains some fiction, which makes it perhaps less monotonous than the other similar works above mentioned.

(f) महाराजा रत-सिङ्गजी रौ गीत साखोर, pp. 70b-73a. A *gīta sāncra* in 21 stanzas on the same subject as above. Anonymous, but probably composed by the same Viṭhū Bhomò. Beginning :—

महपत रतन रषण सुभ मारग । ... , etc.

(g) करणीजी रा कवित्त, pp. 73a-74b. A small poem in 5 *kavittas* and 1 *dūhò* in honour of Karanījī, the Cāranī goddess who is worshipped as the protectress of Bikaner. The first 3 *kavittas* briefly summarize all the favours which Karanījī is believed to have bestowed on the Rāthōras of Rikaner, from the time of rāva Riṇa Mala of Maṇḍora down to mahārājā Sūrata Singha. Anonymous. Beginning :—

ले आखा रिणमाल

आप निज पावां आया ।

कमधज नै करनल

धरा दे वान वधाय । ... , etc.

(h) महाराज लिखमीसिङ्गजी रौ गीत तथा कवित्त, pp. 75a-77a. A *gīta sapankharò* in four stanzas, and 4 *kavittas* followed by 1 *dūhò*, in honour of mahārāja Likhamī Singha, a brother of Sirdār Singha. Anonymous. Beginning :—

ओपै विरदां अथाह तै रौ न को दुजौ ईद्वारै । ... , etc.

(i) महाराज गणपतिमिह्वनी रा कवित्त वीठ् भोमै रा कहिया,

pp. 77b-83a. Nine *kavittas* and 11 *dūhās* in honour of Gaṇapati Śiṅha, a son of mahārāja Likhamī Śiṅha, by the same Viṭhū Bhomō. Beginning:—

माहा क्रीत ऊय उणमणी

युं बैठी अकंत ।

इतै शुजस ह्री आवीयौ

मिलबा कारण मित ॥ १ ॥ ..., etc.

(j) राठोड़ाँ रै पौढियाँ रा गीत, pp. 83b-107b. A collection

of *gītas* in honour of the early Rāthōra *rāvas* of Marwar, mixed with *gītas* in honour of the *rāvas*, *rājās*, and *mahārājās* of Bikaner, 34 in all. The *gītas* referring to the latter princes are the following:—8 (*rāva* Kādhala); 9, 10, 11, 29, 30 (*rājā* Rāya Śiṅha); 25, 26, 27, 28 (*mahārājā* Anopa Śiṅha); 12, 31, 33 (*mahārājā* Gaja Śiṅha); 32, 34 (*mahārājā* Ratana Śiṅha). All the *gītas* are anonymous except the 12th (Pharasō), the 29th (Viṭhū Dhōlū), the 30th (Viṭhū Kisanō), the 32nd (GĀḌAṆA Maṅgaḷa), the 33rd (Viṭhū Bakhatō), and the 34th (Viṭhū Bhomō).

(k) रतनरूपग अथवा रननजसप्रकास कविये सागरदान करनी-

दानोत रौ कहियौ, pp. 109a-141a. A poem in honour of mahārāja Ratana Śiṅha of Bikaner, called *Ratana Rūpaga*, alias *Ratana Jasa Prakāsa*, by Kaviyō Sāgara Dāna, the son of Karanī Dāna (the author of the famous *Sūraja Prakāsa*). The poem begins with an invocation to Gaṇapati, Sarasvatī, Śakti, and Karanījī—the Cāranī goddess—, and then the customary genealogical account. The contents proper are formed by a description of the fort and city of Bikaner, the Darbar, the elephants, the horses, the camels, and lastly the Mahārāja himself, his son Sirdār Śiṅha, and his brother Likhamī Śiṅha. The poem is all in *dūhās* and *chandās*, only the last section, namely the description of the Mahārājā etc., is in *gītas*. Beginning:—

• श्रीगणपत सरस्वत सकत

उक्त समाप उदार ।

वीक जोधशुत तप बलौ

वरणु जस विसतार ॥ १ ॥ ..., etc.

(l) रतनविलास ग्रन्थ, pp. 142a-180a. A treatise on metrics and prosody, in which all the examples given of the different

verses have for their subject a description of mahārājā Ratana Siṅgha of Bikaner, and his ancestors, both fabulous and historical. Anonymous. Beginning:—

अकरदन सिधुरवदन

सदन माहा सुखकार ।

सो गनपति सुप्रसन सदा

विघन विडारनहार ॥ १ ॥ . . , etc.

The MS. is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

### MS. 18 :—फुटकर दूहा .

A *gotakō*, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ " × 4" in size, cloth-bound, originally consisting of 92 leaves, but now reduced to 86, owing to the loss of 6 external leaves, 3 at the beginning and 3 at the end. Each page contains 13 lines of about 10 *akṣaras*. The MS. is all written by one and the same hand in devanāgarī, and appears to be about 150-200 years old.

The MS. contains:—

(a) दूहा महाराजा जसवन्तमिह्वजी रा कहिया pp. 1a-23b. A series of 216 *dūhās*, on erotic subjects, composed by mahārājā Jasavanta Siṅgha of Jodhpur. In Piṅgala. Incomplete, owing to the loss of the first 2-3 leaves, which contained the first 26 *dūhās* and a part of the 27th. To give an idea of the excellence of the composition, I need only quote the first of the remaining *dūhās*, i.e. the 28th—

सहति ऊती नहि पिय पुलक

डरत ऊंती अप कांह ।

निधरक कै कारी निसा

धसो जात वन मांह ॥ २८ ॥

(b) फुटकर दूहा, pp. 14a-66b. A collection of 507 miscellaneous *dūhās* mostly on erotical subjects, amongst which the *Jamāla rā dūhā*, the *Sājana rā dūhā*, etc.

(c) पञ्चसहेली कवि कौहल रौ कहौ, pp. 67a-76a. A small poem in 67 *dūhās*, the subject of which is a description of five

young women, a *mālana*, a *tambolana*, a *chāpana*, a *kalālana*, and a *sonārī*, who are met by the poet Chihala at the tank, where they had gone to fetch water during the absence of their husbands, and relate to him the pains of their hearts, arising from the separation from their beloved ones. A peculiar feature of the poem is that each of the five women in describing the state of her mind, uses similes and terms borrowed from the particular art and profession of her husband. A few days later, the Poet meets the five women again, but this time they are in a cheerful mood, because, as they explain to him, their husbands have come back, and are with them. The poem begins :—

दिष्टा नगर सुहांवणा

अधिक सुचंगां थांन ।

नाम चंदेरी परगटा

जनु सुरलोक समांन ॥ १ ॥ .... etc.

(d) फुटकर दूहा, pp. 77b-85b. Another collection of miscellaneous *dūhās*, on moral and erotic subjects, amongst which the *Sājana rā dūhā* (pp. 82a-84b), and a few *cōpaīs* on the *bhāga*—intoxication (pp 80b-80a).

The MS. is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

### MS. 19 :—वरसलपुरगढविजय .

A MS. in the form of a small *gutakò*, 3" × 5" in size. It consists of 46 leaves, of which only 15 are covered with writing. The page facing the first leaf is filled with a picture of Gaṇapati and flower ornaments. Several other pages are also decorated with flower ornaments and painted in different colours. The text is written very accurately on six lines for page, each line containing an average of 20 *akṣaras*. The MS. was written in Saṃvat 1769, Māgha sudi 5, probably by the hand of the author himself, who must have presented it to mahārājā Sujāna Singha. This conjecture is supported by the fact of the accuracy and elegance of the MS.

The work contained in the MS. is styled as महाराज श्रीसुजाणसिंहजीवरसलपुरगढविजय in the colophon at the end. In MS. 21 (f) below, the same work is designated with a still bigger name, to wit : महाराजा श्रीसुजाणसिंहजी रौ रासौ. In fact, it



is but a small poem of 68 verses, *dūhās*, *kavittas*, and *chandās*, couched in the most magniloquent form, but deriving its subject from a quite ordinary event, the importance of which is greatly exaggerated. This is briefly the following. A caravan from Multan, while passing through the territory of Varasalapura, had been robbed by the Bhātīs of the place. Mahārājā Sujāna Śiṅha, on hearing of the aggression, immediately despatched a force to besiege Varasalapura, and shortly afterwards went himself in person and pitched his tents under the walls of the above-said fort. In the skirmish that ensued, a Fateh Śiṅha, one of the men of Sujāna Śiṅha, was killed. The siege, however, was raised shortly afterwards, as Lakha Dhīra, the Bhāṭī rāva of the place, came to terms and was pardoned. The subjects described at more length in the poem are: the consultations of mahārājā Sujāna Śiṅha with his chief officials, especially the eunuch Ānanda Rāma, the marching of the Bikaneri force, and the fight with the Bhāṭīs.

The poem begins :—

॥ दोहा ॥ सरसत मोता सुमत द्यौ

सुम्न द्यौ अक्षर माय ।

वीकां नट वीकानयर

गुणे रिभाउ गाय ॥ १ ॥

.....

॥ कवित्त ॥ सुनहु कथा संबंध

भयौ इक आश्विज भारी ।

हौंनहार जो जोग

टरै न न काहू टारी ।

मूलारंभ सुलतांण

भरे काफलो भारे ।

वस्त वित्त वीकांण

माल गा भाटी मारे ।<sup>1</sup>

वीकांण आंण दीवांण वर

भरन भीर सम भर सुभर ।

आव नै साह दरबार मै

कहीय वात सब विवह कर ॥ ३ ॥ ..., etc.

The MS. is preserved in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 20 :—फुटकर दूहा सङ्ग्रह तथा महेवा  
कौ समौ .

A MS. in the form of a book, cloth-bound. consisting of 156 leaves,  $7\frac{3}{4}'' \times 7\frac{1}{2}''$  in size. From 14 to 17 lines per page, and about 22 *akṣaras* per line. The last 12 leaves are blank. The MS. is all written by one and the same hand in clear devanāgarī script. It was written between Samvat 1923 (p. 97a) and 1924 (p. 144b), at Bikaner. The name of the copyist is given p. 97a as Rāma Candra.

The MS. contains two different works, to wit :

(a) फुटकर दूहाँ रौ सङ्ग्रह, pp. 1a-97a. A very rich collection of miscellaneous bardic *dūhās*, referring to famous Rajput chiefs, both legendary and historical. The collection includes poems of various size going from a single *dūhō* to 111 *dūhās*. All the *dūhās*, with a very few exceptions, are anonymous. In the list below, I have given, in an alphabetical order, all the names of the personages who form the subject of the different poems, excluding from the list only scattered and fragmentary *dūhās*, which it would have been too long to classify and even to mention :—

अखैराज सोनिगरे रा दूहा २२, pp. 24b-25b.

अमरसिङ्घ गजसिङ्घौत रा दूहा कुण्डलिया ८०, pp. 79a-85a.

ईन्है चावड़ै रा दूहा ११, pp. 21b-22a.

ऊगै वालै रा दूहा २२, pp. 14a-15a.

ऊनड़ रा दूहा २०, pp. 20b-21b.

चोढै रा दूहा ६, p. 23a.

करण सगतसिङ्घौत रा दूहा ६, pp. 89a-b.

करण लाखाउत रा दूहा ८, pp. 50b-51a.

करमसौ लूणकरणौत रा दूहा ३, p. 4b.

कलै रायमलौत रा दूहा १२, pp. 91a-92a.

काक्खै रा दूहा ७, pp. 26a-b.

कान्द सचसलौत रा दूहा २२, pp. 18b-19b.

कान्दडे सोनिगरे रा दूहा ४, p. 55b.

किसनसिङ्ग उदैसिङ्गौत रा दूहा १११, pp. 72b-79a.

केसरीसिङ्ग भगवानदासौत रा दूहा ६, p. 72a.

गङ्गाजी रा दूहा ३३ (प्रिथीराज रा कछिया), pp. 95b-97a.

गाँगे डूंगरसीऔत रा दूहा १५, pp. 25b-26a.

गाँगे राव रा दूहा ६, pp. 28a-b.

गोपालदास सुरताणौत रा दूहा ६, pp. 92a-b.

गोयन्ददास ऊहड़ रा दूहा ६, pp. 72a-b.

चाचगदे वाँचाउत रा दूहा २०, pp. 16a-17a.

चाँप खेमऊत रा दूहा ४४, pp. 6b-8b.

जखरे रा दूहा १२, pp. 12a-b.

जगतसिङ्ग मानसिङ्गौत रा दूहा १०, pp. 59a-b.

जगतसिङ्ग मानसिङ्गौत रा दूहा ६, p. 66a.

जगतसिङ्ग मानसिङ्गौत रा दूहा ५, p. 66b.

जगतसिङ्ग राणै रा दूहा ४८, pp. 85b-88b.

जगमाल मालाउत रा दूहा ४, pp. 58a-b.

जसवन्त मानसिङ्गौत रा दूहा ३, p. 50b.

जसै हरिधवलौत रा दूहा ११, pp. 22b-23a.

जसल धवलौत रा दूहा १०, pp. 68b-69a.

जसै कवाटौत रा दूहा २४, pp. 5b-6b.

जसै चुगलौत रा दूहा ६, pp. 24a-b.

जोधै राव रा दूहा १६, pp. 64b-65b.

भाँभणसी रा दूहा ६, pp. 32a-b.

तमाइची पातिसाह रा दूहा १६, pp. 43b-44a.

दलै जाम रा दूहा २६, pp. 4a-5b.

दादुखै पठाण रा दूहा २६, pp. 1b-3a.

- दुगाइचै रा दूहा ५, pp. 69a-b.  
घाँघल आसथानौत रा दूहा ५, p. 51b.  
घारू आनलौत रा दूहा ८, pp. 20a-b.  
घौरै तेजसीऔत रा दूहा ४, pp. 93b-94a.  
नागारजण सारङ्गीत रा दूहा २७, pp. 17a-18b.  
पतै सँडै रा दूहा ७, p. 32a.  
पाल्हाण कमारौत रा दूहा ५, p. 68a.  
पीठवै रा दूहा १६, pp. 1a-b.  
प्रताप राखै रा दूहा ११, pp. 29b-30a.  
बाँधरै रा दूहा ६, pp. 23a-b.  
भाखरसी सोडै रा दूहा ६, p. 13a.  
भारमल प्रियौराजौत रा दूहा ३, p. 58b.  
भीम करणौत रा दूहा ४, p. 71b.  
मण्डलीक सत्रसलौत रा दूहा ११, pp. 19b-20a.  
महणसी सूरजत रा दूहा २४, pp. 15a-16a.  
मानसिङ्ग अखैराजौत रा दूहा ३, p. 50b.  
मानसिङ्ग भगवन्तसिङ्गीत रा दूहा ८, pp. 58b-59a.  
मूँजै वाढेल रा दूहा १५, pp. 3b-4a.  
मूलवै रा दूहा १२, pp. 31b-32a.  
मोकल राखै रा दूहा ३५, pp. 61a-63a.  
राघोदास खीयावत रा दूहा ८, pp. 93a-b.  
राणगदे सोलङ्गी रा दूहा ५, p. 22a.  
राणुअै चऊवाण रा दूहा १०, pp. 40a-b.  
रामदास जैमलौत रा दूहा २५, pp. 66b-67b.  
रायसाल रा दूहा ८, p. 90a.  
रायसिङ्ग रा दूहा ५, p. 92b.  
रावल तेजसीऔत रा दूहा ५, pp. 30a-b

राह मङ्गडौत रा दूहा ६, p. 12b.

शियामल राव रा दूहा १४, pp. 69b-70a.

रेसाम रा दूहा १२, pp. 3a-b.

लाखै फूलाणी रा दूहा १३, pp. 60b-61a.

वणारौत रा दूहा ८, pp. 23b-24a.

वाघ ठाकुरसीऔत रा दूहा १२, pp. 70b-71a.

वाघै जैतसीऔत कोटड़ियै रा दूहा २३, pp. 10b-12a.

विजै देवडै रा दूहा ६, pp. 41a-b.

विजैसी रा दूहा १०, pp. 30b-31a.

वौकमसी चऊवाण रा दूहा ८, pp. 29a-b.

वौदै भाटी पूगलियै रा दूहा १० pp. 27b-28a.

वैरसल खङ्गारौत रा दूहा ४, p. 91a.

समरसी चऊवाण रा दूहा ४, p. 56a.

साँग नगराजौत रा दूहा ६, p. 31a.

साँगै रा ण रा दूहा ६, p. 29b.

सिवै काँधलौत रा दूहा १७, pp. 13a-14a.

सौँ धलराउत रा दूहा १३, pp. 28b-29a.

सूरजमल खौँवाउत रा दूहा ४, p. 47a.

सूरसिङ्ग भगवानदासौत रा दूहा ७, p. 93a.

सूरै मेहाउत रा दूहा २७, pp. 26b-27b.

सोनिङ्ग सीहाउत रा दूहा १५, pp. 59b-60b.

सोनिङ्ग सीहाउत रा दूहा ६, pp. 66a-b.

हमीर गोहिल रा दूहा ४५, pp. 8b-10b.

हमीर राणै रा दूहा ३२, pp. 63a-64b.

(b) महोवा को समौ प्रिथीगजरासा मायलौ, pp. 98a-144b.

The *Mahovā kò samò*, a chapter of the *Prithī Rāja Rāsò* by Candā. Very incorrect. Beginning :—

कहत कंद पन कंद पट

क्रोध उदंगल सोय ।

चज्जवांन चंदेल कुल

कंदल उपज न होय ॥ १ ॥ ... , etc.

The MS. is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

### MS. 21 :—फुटकर कविता .

A MS. in the form of a book, cloth-bound, consisting of 307 leaves,  $11\frac{1}{4}'' \times 8''$  in size. The last 60 leaves are blank. About 30 lines of writing per page, and about 25 *aksaras* per line. Written by two hands, very similar to one another (Mūdharaṇ Rāja Rūpa, p. 130a, Mūdharaṇ Kisora (?), p. 221b), at Desanoka, between Samvat 1797 (pp. 94a, 130a) and 1811 (p. 18b), in devanāgarī. Very inaccurate, but important on account of the rich mine of commemorative songs it contains.

The MS. contains :—

(a) राजा रायसिङ्गजी रौ वेल, pp. 1a-2a. A poem in 43 *veli-yā gītas*, in honour of rājā Rāya Sīngha of Bikaner, by an author unknown. It contains an account of the military exploits of Rāya Sīngha from the victories in Gujarat to the contest he had with Akbar, owing to his refusal to surrender Teja Si, the man who had offended a father-in-law of the Emperor, his name Nasir Khān. Beginning :—

पित भगत रायसंघ भगत परम गुरु

आंणां वरतां वख अदल ।

तै बांधीया तिके बिऊ पांने

कणडोरा ऊपरे कंगल ॥ १ ॥ ... , etc.

(b) राजा सुरसिङ्गजी रौ वेल गाडण चेलै रौ कही, pp. 2a-3a.

A poem in the same metre as above, 31 stanzas in all, in honour of rājā Sūra Sīngha of Bikaner, composed by Cāraṇa Gāḍaṇa Colò. This is the poem which, according to the tradition, won its author a *lākhapāsāva* from rājā Sūra Sīngha. The work falls into two parts : an enumeration of the most distinguished men in the different branches of the Rāṭhōra tribe, to each of whom

Sūra Śiṅha is compared, in turn ; and a description of the virtues, prowess, liberality, learning, etc., of Sūra Śiṅha, without any direct allusion to any historical event. Beginning :—

सुरपति हं प्रसन्न संमप मति सरसति

दे मति गुणपति वयस्य वृति ।

पति भुयपति स्वर उचता पति

पह् वाषांषां खेडपति ॥ १ ॥ ..., etc.

(c) राजा सूरसिङ्गजी रौ चाटकौ बारठ राजसिङ्ग प्रतापमलौत रौ कहियौ, pp. 3a-4b. A poem in 41 *trāṭakā gītas*, 7 *dūhās*, and 1 *gāhā*, in honour of the same rājā Sūra Śiṅha, composed by Cāraṇa Bārathā Rāja Śiṅha. The subject is for the greatest part derived from Sūra Śiṅha's war with his brother Daḷapata Śiṅha, for the succession to the *gaddi* of Bikaner. Beginning :—

करण सदिन गंगेव कछ<sup>1</sup>

भारथ पथि सुभल ।

सिध संकर रायसंघ सुत

मारु सूरजमल ॥ १ ॥ ..., etc.

(d) राजकुमार अनोपसिङ्गजी रौ वेल गाढय वीरभाग ठाकुरसौ-  
बौत रौ कहौ, pp. 4b-5b. A poem in 41 *veliyā gītas* in honour of rājakumāra Anopa Śiṅha, the son of rājā Karaṇa Śiṅha of Bikaner, by Cāraṇa Gāḍaṇa Vīra Bhāṇa.

(e) वीदावत करमसेय हिमतसिङ्गौत रौ भूमाल् गाढय गोवर्धन  
लिखमौदासौत रौ कहौ, pp. 6a-7b. A poem in 32 *jhamālā gītas*, celebrating the victory obtained by Vīdāvata Karama Sena Himat Śiṅghōta over Ūmar Khān at Fatehpur during the reign of mahārājā Anopa Śiṅha of Bikaner. By Cāraṇa Gāḍaṇa Govardhana. Beginning :—

गुणपति देवी द्यो गुण

जस वर दायक जोह ।

कंमो वखांषू मगत कर

सौह तणी थह सौह । ..., etc.

<sup>1</sup> *Sic*, for कख ?

(f) महाराजा सुजाणसिङ्गजी रौ रासौ महात्मा जोगीदास रौ कन्हियौ, pp. 7b-10a. The same work as contained in MS. 19 described above, only under a different title

(g) राठोड़ अजबसिङ्ग गङ्गासिङ्गौत रौ नौसाणी पेखणै सामै रौ कही, pp. 10a-13b. A poem in 48 *nīsānī* verses, in honour of Ajab Siṅgha, ṭhākura of Mahājana, who was killed in a fight with the Bhātīs and the Joiyās, during the reign of mahārājā Anopa Siṅgha of Bikaner. The poem starts from the rebellion of the Bhātīs of Khārabārō and their alliance with the Joiyās. Previously to his death in battle, the ṭhākura of Mahājana had obtained from mahārājā Anopa Siṅgha the grant of Khārabārō. The name of the author of the *nīsānī* is given as Pekhaṇō Sāmō (?) in the MS., and the title of the work is given as follows: *śrī vūra Rāthōṛa Ajab Siṅghajī] Gaṅgā Saṅghōṭa Vīko Ratana Sīhōṭa nu Pekhaṇē Sāmē rī kahī*. The poem begins:—

करणद्वार कुजरत करीम : जै सिसट उपाई :  
 साठ तिह थी मेदनी सोह धंधेलाई :  
 समर देवी सारदा : सुभ अषर दे माई :  
 आधा सूर राठोड़ पर : अघा सब लुकाई :  
 कनवज ऊ उठीये कंमध : वांके वरदाई :  
 कोट महेवा माखीया : कर आंपण राई :  
 जोधैजी कौया जोधपुर : रस नौवटि काई :  
 जोधै घर विकमायत ऊवा : जिण परज ठंभाई :  
 वीकानेर करावीया : ठावी ठकराई :  
 कृतां आगै पेघणा : सच अबै लाई :  
 अनमी राजा अनोपसिंध चोकुट निवाई ॥ १ ॥ ..., etc.

(h) फुटकर कविता, pp. 14a-56a. A collection of 280 miscellaneous commemorative songs, almost all *gītas*, except for a few *kavittas* and two small poems: the *Rūpaka Savaiyā rāva Amara Siṅghajī Gajasiṅghōṭa rā* (pp. 15b-18b), and the *Mayaṇa Kotūhala* (pp. 18b-21a). The former of the two poems has been classed separately below. The songs are very much mixed, and are given without any order, so that it would be too long to give any particular account of their subjects or of their authors. Besides, the text is so incorrect that it does hardly deserve so



much study. It may suffice to record that the greatest part of the songs are the same as found in other collections. The following songs referring to the early Rāthōra rulers of Bikaner, however, deserve particular mention :—

- 12th: गीत रावत कांधल रौ (खनाखे खंडे...),  
 13th: गीत राव लूणकरण रौ (खल भोम...) (by Mahārū Lolò),  
 14th: कवित्त राव जैतसौ रौ (गुजारव गैमरां...), (by the same),  
 154th: गीत राव कल्याणमल रौ (माक्कां महारां...) (by Bāra-  
 tha Āsò).  
 155th: गीत राव कल्याणमल रौ (खरहंड मेख...) (by Mahārū  
 Cāgò).  
 157th: गीत दलपत रायसिङ्घौत रौ (भागौ मै वात...)

(i) राव अमरसिङ्घ गजसिङ्घौत रा रूपक सवइया जग्गिदास रा कहिया, pp. 15b-18b. A poem by Hari Dāsa, a Bhāṭa, in honour of rāva Amara Singha, the eldest son of rājā Gaja Singha of Jodhpur, who was excluded from the succession to the *gaddi* of his father, and met a violent death at the Imperial Court, where he was serving. In 39 *savaiyās* and 1 *vacanikā*. Beginning:—

प्रथम मनाऊ देवौ सारद कौ सेव करूं  
 दूसरौ गणेश देव याचना उसौ सजू । ... , etc.

(j) अचलदास खीचो रौ वचनिका, pp. 56a-62a. The same work as found in MS. 15 (c) and described above (pp. 41-2).  
 \* but with different readings. Beginning:—

वौसहयि विरोल  
 तै वौसहयि विरोलिजै । ... , etc.

(k) फुटकर कविता, pp. 62a-231a. A collection of miscellaneous commemorative songs in different metres : *gītas*, *kavittas*, *dūhās*, *chandās*, *nīsānīs*, etc. Mixed like section (h) above. Interspersed with the minor songs, there are several poems of a certain bulk, and these have been classed under separate heads below. The songs which refer to the Rāthōras of Bikaner have been arranged in chronological order in the synopsis following:—

राव वौकैजो रा गीत ५ :

1. Beginning: : विरुतै अंग..., p. 63b.
2. „ : वैरायां लाइ विसम..., p. 66b.
3. „ : ह्रीसार वहं मगल (*sic*). . ., p. 66b.
4. „ : बभीषण जोय..., p. 100b.
5. „ : दिन पांच तके..., p. 100b.

राव जैतसीजी रौ गीत १ :

Beginning: सभे सुर असुराण..., p. 222b

राव कल्याणमलजी रौ गीत १ :

Beginning: पड़े तेण पड़टाव..., p. 120a (Sūjò Na[ga]rājòta)

राजा रायसिङ्गजी रा गीत ६ :

1. Beginning: रिम सेन सुगह..., p. 100a.
2. „ : चेभुयण तखत..., *ibid*.
3. „ : पाताल तठै..., *ibid*.
4. „ : पूछै नद पांच..., *ibid*. (Gāḍaṇa Netò).
5. „ : सिर दातारां..., p. 100b (Bārāṭha Sākara).
6. „ : वडौ सूर..., p. 101a (Āḍhò Durasò)
7. „ : घर हरे पाखरे..., *ibid*.
8. „ : नमो सिंध जणियार..., *ibid*. (Bārāṭha Keso Dāsa).
9. „ : वसधा राव जोध. , p. 101b (Āsiyò Dūdò).

राज रामसिङ्गजी रा गीत ३ कवित्त १ :

1. Beginning: घुबे नौसाण..., p. 63b.
2. „ : रच फोजां पाधर..., p. 147a (Bārāṭha Keso Dāsa).
3. „ : सरणाई चरण..., *ibid*. (Rāṭhòra Prithī Rāja).
4. „ : अक परस..., p. 153a (*ditto*).

राजा दलपतसिङ्गजी रा गीत २ :

1. Beginning: दला दियती ओलभा..., p. 134b (Rāṭhòra Prithī Rāja).

2. Beginning : दल साह दुरत..., p. 135a

राजा सूरसिङ्गजी रा गीत २ :

1. Beginning : अखा पाल काधाल..., p. 67b.

2. „ : वदै ताहि आकाहि..., *ibid.*

राज किसनसिङ्गजी रा गीत १ :

Beginning : पड़ी लग मेर..., p. 113b.

राजा करणसिङ्गजी रा गीत १ :

Beginning : नरां नाह पातसाह..., p. 135a.

महाराजा अनोपसिङ्गजी रा गीत १० :

1. Beginning : धीरज धरे..., p. 121a (Viṭhū Jhājhaṇa).

2. „ : सता सौधरां सख्यौ..., p. 121b (Bārāṭha Goindāsa).

3. „ : घरा घूतारौ..., *ibid.* (Āsiyò Rāmò).

4. „ : घट उलटे..., *ibid.* (Bārāṭha Amara Dāsa).

5. „ : अंन कारौ घरा..., p. 122a.

6. „ : करे पांण सुरतांण..., *ibid.* (Āsiyò Bhopata).

7. „ : सुबे दखण सोह्यौयौ..., pp. 122a-b.

8. „ : दले पांगलो..., p. 122b.

9. „ : अकल वीर..., p. 125a (Gāḍaṇa Āi Dāna).

10. „ : दलां साहारां वाह..., p. 231a (Bhojaga Saka-ramaṇa).

राज पदमसिङ्गजी रा गीत ६ कवित्त २ नौसाणी २ :

1. Beginning : पग लागी साप..., p. 125b.

2. „ : भाई सुज भला..., *ibid.*

3. „ : करां जोड़ीयां..., p. 126a (Sāḍū Vijò).

4. „ : सूरों बागलां..., p. 126b (Sūghò Kānhò).

5. „ : ऊबे वीच अंबघास..., p. 127a.

6. „ : लख पाखर सूर..., *ibid.* (Ratanū Sūra Dāsa).

1-2. Beginning: गज अंगार..., p. 126a (Sādū Kūbhò).

1. „ : इल साका..., pp. 126a-b.

2. „ : सेवा कर श्रीराम..., pp. 65a-b.

राज केसरै सिद्धजी रौ गीत १ नौसाणी १ :

1. Beginning: उरां करां कसरां..., pp. 127a-b.

1. „ : चगयां जग चाला चल..., pp. 65b-66b.

महाराजा सुजाणसिद्धजी रौ गीत १ :

Beginning: घड़ी वात दोय..., p. 70b (Nādū Mallò).

महाराजा गजसिद्धजी रौ गीत ७ :

1. Beginning: पलम जेम लीधे..., p. 190b (Bārāṭha Satī Dāna).

2. „ : रुड़ै तंबालां..., *ibid.* (Bārāṭha Mehò).

3. „ : मिले मेन जिम..., *ibid.* (Bārāṭha Satī Dāna).

4. „ : सबल दाखीयौ..., p. 191a

5. „ : गंमर धारीयां चोगुण..., *ibid.*

6. „ : हारे पिड़ रतन..., *ibid.* (Bārāṭha Jaga-Nātha).

7. „ : कहे अम जोघाण..., p. 191b.

(l) दातार मूग रौ संवादौ बागठ साँकर रौ कहियौ pp. 64a-b.

The same work as contained in MSS. 6(b), and 13(c) above.  
Beginning:—

बल आगै त्रिज भवण

रायहरि हथ पसाखौ । . . . etc.

(m) [भालै] जसै धवलौन रा कगरलिया बारठ ईमग्टाम रा

कहिया, pp. 77a-79a A poem in honour of Jasò Dhavalòta, a Jhālò chiet, by Bārāṭha Isara Dāsa. In 37 *kunḍaliyā* stanzas and a *kalāsa rò gīta*. Beginning:—

हालां भालां होवसौ

सौष लथोबथ ।

धर पेलौ अपणावनी

का आपणङ्गी परहट । . . . etc.

(n) करनीजी गा कवित्त, pp. 84a-87a. A series of 44 *chap-paya kavittas* in honour of Mātā Karanījī, the well-known Cāraṇī goddess protectress of Bikaner, by Cōhatha, a Cāraṇa who apparently lived under the reign of mahārājā Sujāṇa Siṅgha. The *kavittas* particularly mention all the occasions on which Karanījī came to the help of the Rāthōras of Bikaner, from the time of rāva Vikō down to the time of mahārājā Sujāṇa Siṅgha, but mostly insist on events happened during the times of rāva Vikō and rāva Jēta Si. The first *kavitta* runs as follows :—

आज ऊया आणंद  
आज वषत दन वलीया ।  
आज हुया आणंद  
सुजस पाजा सांभलीया ।  
आज ऊया आणंद  
आज कंन धंन अपारं ।  
आज ऊया आणंद  
रिजक खुला को गरां (१) ।  
आणंद ऊया मन चाहतां  
सुख फल पायो सेवरो ।  
परलीयो थान प लाह गो  
दरसण करनां देव रो ॥ १ ॥...

(o) गजा गन्निज्जो रा भूला बरठ राजसी प्रतापमलौत गा कहिया, pp. 91a-94a. A poem in 17 *jhūlaṇās* describing the exploits of rājā Gaja Siṅgha of Jodhpur, by Cāraṇa Bārathā Rāja Si, the son of Pratāpa Mala. Beginning :—

आख्या ॥ सुंडाडंड प्रसंगो  
उमया मात तात सिव अंमर ।  
अगेवांण सुगंगो  
पै लगे मांग गुणपति ॥ १ ॥  
भूला ॥ पै लगे गुणप ऊ तेण अगेवांण । ..., etc.

(p) गाव सूराणा देवडै गा भूला आदै दसै रा कहिया, pp. 130a-132a. A poem in 27 *jhūlaṇās* in honour of rāva Sūra-tāṇa of Sirohi, by Ādhō Durasō. Beginning :—

सोम गुणै सुपसनं ऊं सुर अगेवाणं  
 सुंडाडंड प्रचंड मे सीध बुध धराणं  
 मेरु डसण पै लंबोवर फरसा धर पाणं ... , etc.

(g) राठौड कले गायमनोन ग कण्डलिया आ यै दूः ग कहिया,  
 pp 165b-167b. A poem in 17 *kunḍaliyās* in honour of Rāthōḍa  
 Kalō Rāyamalōta, lord of Sīvāṇō, by Āsiyō Dūdō. Begin-  
 ning :—

द्यो देगौ सचा वयण  
 बाधांगु कलैयाण ।  
 तेरह साध संमधरण  
 रूप नवे गड राण । ... , etc.

(r) रणौ हनीर गियायम्भोर रै ग कहित, pp. 171b-173a. A  
 series of 21 *chappaya kavittas* commemorating the stubborn  
 resistance offered by rājā Hāmīra of Rīmthūmbhōra to the  
 Muḥammadīn invaders, and his heroic death. Anonymous.  
 The first *kavitta* begins :—

कौधा गुनह अपार  
 काड दितौ तै आखे ।  
 मै कौना नबलाख  
 साह साय फुरमाये । ... , etc.

(s) बाणवेधकथा पियेराजगामा महनी, pp. 178b-189a. The  
*Bāṇavedhakathā*, being a *khaṇḍa* or chapter of the *Prithī Rāja  
 Rāsō* by Rhāṭa Canda.

(t) गव जैनमो ग कट पण्डो बागठ सजै नागानोन ग कहिया,  
 pp. 196b-203a. The same work as M.S. 15 (i) described above,  
 and apparently also copied from it.

(u) पबुजी ग कन्द वेठु पदमै पातावन ग कहिया, pp. 208a-  
 210b. A poem in 95 *chanīs* in honour of Pābūji, the well-  
 known Rāthōḍa deified hero, by Cārāṇa Viṭhū Padamō Pātāvata.  
 Beginning :—

आरज्या ॥ सुरसती सुपसनो  
 दुज सुत हंस बाहंगौ देगी ।  
 देवयणां वर दनी  
 अवरल बाण भेद तत अखर ॥ .... etc.

(v) महाराजा अनोपमिङ्गजी है सतिशॉ रा कवित्त, pp. 231a-b.

A series of 11 *kavittas* celebrating the *satīs* who mounted the funeral pyre of mahārājā Anopa Singha of Bikaner, in Samvat 1755. By Bārāṭha (?) Sākara. The first *kavitta* begins:—

प्रणमि देव गणपति

सुरां सरसति सुर रांणी ।

वाधाणु राठवड़

विमल दे अवरल वांणी ।... , etc.

(w) ऊमादे भटियाणी रा कवित्त बारठ आसे रा कहिया,

pp 231b-233a. The same work as MS. 13 (b) above.

The last 15 pages of the MS (pp. 233a-247a) do not contain any work of bardic interest.

The MS. is preserved in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

## MS. 22 :—राठौड़ रतनसौ री वेल पँवार अखैराज रा कवित्त वगैरा फुटकर

A MS. in the form of a *gutakò*, cloth-bound,  $4\frac{1}{4}'' \times 5\frac{1}{4}'' - 5\frac{1}{2}''$  in size. The present number of leaves is 68, but several leaves appear to have broken away and gone lost both at the beginning and the end. From 10 to 15 lines of writing per page, and from 15 to 28 *akṣaras* per line. The MS. was apparently all written by one hand, about the year Samvat 1698 (see p. 23a).

The *gutakò* contains a number of uninteresting mystic-erotic songs, in different *rāgas*, which are not worth mentioning, and amongst them also the bardic works following:—

(a) फुटकर कवित्त, pp. 5b, 62a, 63b. Four *chappaya kavittas* in honour of Ahamad, Jahāngīr, and rāṇò Bhima.

(b) नव भाखा, pp. 17b-19b. The same contents as MS. 26 (f), q.v. below

(c) पाड़िगत, pp. 25a-b, and again pp. 30b-31b. A curious little poem, or rather song, by a paṇḍit Sūra Dāsa, in honour

of *rāva Kalyāṇa Mala* of Bikaner, imitative of the different sounds of horses, elephants, men, etc., in the Bikaner army. Beginning :—

मेघ हरव गुंजइ जिम गयवर

हय ह्रींसत पायक घग करि

सूरदास पंडित असुवर गणि

पाडिगत किल्यांकराय भणि ॥ १ ॥

हों हों हों हों हां हों हों हय ह्रींसत हक्कार वरं । . . . , etc.

(d) अकबर रा सवाईया चीनोड़ लियो तै समै रा, pp. 25b-26a.

A small poem in 3 *avāīya* stanzas, commemorating Akbar's capture of Citorā. In *Piṅgaḷa*. Beginning :—

ग्रीधन बाज पाठस (r) लेषनि खर्ग थ (?) इंद्र सजोगन तुं ।

सो रसरंगं द्रवांसु कौ अंगन कोइंदतइं पर खंडन स्युं । . . . et c.

(e) पँवार अखैराज राठौड़ रतनसी रा कवित्त, pp. 35a-41a. A

poem in 18 *chappaya kavittas* by an author unknown, commemorating a fight which took place between Akhè Rāja, the Pāvāra chief of Pisāgana and Ratana Sī, the Rāthōra chief of the neighbouring village of Kūrakī. In the fight, Akhè Rāja, who had invaded his neighbour's territory, was killed, his men ignominiously taking to their heels. The poem begins :—

कांठलीया घर काज

छाया आगइं अणहेसां ।

अका अक अभंग

रोस सांसह नरेस ।

अजइपुर मेड़तइ

आद वक्ताद न छंडइ ।

करमचंद वीर गुरु

आभ थांभा बे उडइं ।

कमधल्ल पमार कड़क्खिया

वदइ करारे वच्चेने ।

संतोष सांध मेटइ सयल

सांनइ नइ कारण मने ॥ १ ॥. . . , etc.



(f) राठौड़ रतनबी खीं वावत री वेलि, pp. 49b-59a. A small but valuable poem in 66 *veliyā gītas*, by an author unknown, in honour of Ratana Si, the Ūdivata Rīṭhōra chief of Jētārāṇa. The poem commemorates Ratana Si's courage in facing an Imperial force which had been despatched against him, and the glorious death he met in the battle. Throughout the poem the author has developed the simile of the hero who like a bridegroom goes to spouse the enemy army, a simile common in bardic poetry. The poem begins :—

सुप्रसन्न ऊ सुरराये (sic) कारदा

विमल सर आषर वयण ।

कल्लिजुग रघमागद राव कमधज

राजा वाषाणीसि रयण ॥ १ ॥..., etc.

The MS. is preserved in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner

### MS. 23 :—फुटकर श्लोक .

A MS. in the form of a *gutikò*, numbering altogether 386 leaves, of which the first 10 are separate from the rest and apparently originally formed part of another *gutikò* and the last 42 are blank. The numeration begins from leaf 11 (marked 1), and continues till leaf 244 (marked 234). Pp. 34b-52a are also blank. Size  $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}'' - 6\frac{1}{2}''$ . From 10 to 12 lines of writing per page, and from 14 to 20 *akṣaras* per line. The MS. was written almost all by Sāvaḷa Dāsa Sāṅgavata (see MS. 15, above) during the period Samvat 1640 (Akbarpura, p. 55a)–Samvat 1656 (Jūnāgaḍha, p. 25b), and afterwards. Leaves 55-213 represent the oldest part of the *gutikò*, which was written apparently between Samvat 1640 and 1645 (Nāgapura, p. 1a), when the *gutikò* was enlarged by the external addition of new leaves and re-bound (see note at p. 1a).

The main contents of the *gutikò*, leaving aside unimportant and extraneous matters, are briefly the following :—

(a) रसिकमंजरीनी मभाषितपुत्रिका, pp. 55a-213a. A collection of 1,053 Sanskrit verses, mostly good sayings, from different sources, made or caused to be made by the above-mentioned Sāvaḷa Dāsa between Samvat 1640 and 1645, and afterwards.

The collection is introduced p. 55a by the following note, which is not without interest :—

खस्ति श्रीमद्विक्रमार्कशज्यात्संवत् १६४० वर्षे शाके १५०५ प्रवर्त्त-  
माने.....ज्येष्ठमासे । कृष्णपक्षे । एकादश्यां तिथौ ।.....  
महाराजाधिराजमहाराड्श्रीरायसिंहजीविजयराज्ये । श्रीअक्षवरपुर-  
दुर्गमध्ये । ऐरावत्याः सरितः समीपे । प्रथमं हडप्ता इतिगाम्नि ग्रामे ।  
राजि श्रीसांवलदासजी विगोदार्थ सुभाषितपुस्तिका कारिता । रसिक-  
संजीवनीतिनामैषा पुस्तिकास्ति ।...

(b) सोकरनामि, pp. 2a-15a. Another collection of Sanskrit verses taken from different sources, made by the same Sāvaḷa Dāsa, and introduced by 5 verses amongst which the following :—

नानाग्रन्थसमुद्भेयः सोकरनाम्यनेकशः ।

उड्ढ्यैकत्रचक्रे [५]सौ सांवलान्यो महीपतिः ॥ ३ ॥

धीमतां कंठभूषार्थमात्मनश्च कुहलात् ।

युत्रपौत्रादिशिष्यायै सर्वभूतहिते रतः ॥ ४ ॥..., etc.

(c) गाह्यकोमं, pp. 22b-26a. A collection of 40 Prakrit *gāhās* of an erotic nature, caused to be copied by Sāvaḷa Dāsa at Jūnāgaḍha in Saṃvat 1656. Beginning :—

नमिय हरिपाइपउम सरस्सईए मदालगमणीए ।

सुललियगाह्यकोसं भणानि सिंगररसकलियं ॥ १ ॥

ओचिठुय घरि बारिको उत्पयोहरा विसालच्छी ।..., etc.

(d) राव जैतसी रै साथ काप आया नियाँ रा नाय, pp. 26b-27b. A list of the *sirdārs* of Bikaner, who fell with rāva Jēta Si (in the fight with Māla De of Jodhpur in Saṃvat 1598). Beginning :—

महाराजाधिराज महाराजाश्रीश्रीजैतसिंहजी रै साथि अन्[रा]

राठोड़ [ठा]कुर मारीया रां नावां री विगति ॥ राठोड़ः सांगो संसार-  
चंदोत १ ॥ राठोड़ः रामदास सांगाउत बप बेटा बेउं २ ॥ ..., etc.

(e) राजा रायमिह्वजी री प्रणप्ति, pp. 223a-225a. A copy of the last 26 lines in the big Sanskrit inscription of rājā Rāya Siṅgha incised on the *Sūrajapōla* gate in the Fort of Bikaner. Differing from the inscription only for the omission of 3 stanzas, and the transposition of another. Beginning :—

॥ ओं<sup>१</sup> ॥ वर्षे पंचचतूरसद्वितिमिमे मासे तपस्ये स्मिते पक्षे देवगुरौ  
नवम्यपगते व्याघातमैत्रीयजे ।... etc.

(f) रायसिंहपूर्वजगणवर्णनम्, pp. 226a-232b. A series of 37 Sanskrit *ślokas* recording all the names of the ancestors of Rāya Siṅgha of Bikaner from Nārāyaṇa down to rāva Kalyāṇa Mālā. Identical with the contents of the first 67 lines in the inscription of Rāya Siṅgha mentioned above, except for different readings and omissions in two or three places. The *ślokas* are introduced by a bombastic eulogy of the *Sūryavamśis*, in Sanskrit prose. The *ślokas* contain almost only bare names. I quote as an illustration the following :—

वर्दायीसेननामा तत्पुत्रोतुलविक्रमः ।

तदात्मजः सीतरामो रामभक्तिपरायणः ॥ ५२ ॥

सीतरामस्य तनयो [ नृ ] पचक्रप्तिरोमणिः ।

रायसीहा इतिख्यातः श्रौयबीर्थसमन्वितः ॥ ५३ ॥ .., etc.

(g) बीकानेर तथा जेसलमेर री पौढियाँ रा कवित्त, p. 233a. Two *chappaya kavittas* recording the names of the Rulers of Bikaner and Jesalmer. The former, which goes as far as Rāya Siṅgha, runs as follows :—

पदारथ ज्ञानपति तुंग

भारथ पुंज बंभ तांङ् ।

अजयचंद भड़ विजय-

चंद सेनसाह ।

सीतराम सीहरू

आसधाम क्ल धूहड़ ।

रथण कान्ह जाल्हाणा

भूप काडा तौडा भड़ ।

<sup>१</sup> Represented by a symbol.

राउ सलख वीर वंश चवड  
 राउ रिणमल योधा वीक रे ।  
 संह (sic) करन जेत कल्याण सुत  
 रायसिंह कुल उद्धरे ॥ १ ॥

The MS. is preserved in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

### MS. 24 :—प्रियौराज रासौ तथा दूहासङ्ग्रह

A MS. in the form of a book, cloth-bound, consisting of 148 leaves,  $7'' \times 8\frac{1}{4}''$  in size. About 20 leaves at the end are blank. The leaves covered with writing contain from 17 to 21 lines per page, and about 30 *akṣaras* per line. Leaves 103-115, however, being written in larger characters, contain a smaller number of lines and *akṣaras*. Devanāgarī script, apparently all by one and the same hand. The MS. is undated, but looks about 200 years old.

The MS. contains :—

(a) प्रियौराज रासौ कवि चन्द विरचित, pp. 4b-102a. The *Prithī Rāja Rāsō* by Canda, in a short recension, comprising 19 *khaṇḍas*. Two *dūhās* at the end record that the poem was copied for the use of Vachāvatā Bhāga Canda, the son of Karama Canda, but they probably refer to the archetype copy, not to our MS., which does not seem to be so old. Karama Canda is the well-known minister of rājā Rāya Singha of Bikaner, who lived under Akbar. The poem begins after two introductory Sanskrit stanzas, with the following *chanda* in honour of Mahādeva :—

कुंद विराज ॥ जटाजूट वंदं । ललाटेय चंदं ।  
 भुजंगी गलेदं । शिरे माल लदं ।  
 सरोजाइ कुंदं । गिरीजाय नंदं ।  
 उरो सिंग नंदं । शिरो गंग हृदं ।  
 रणे वीर महुं । करी चर्म कृदं । . . , etc.,

and ends with the *kavitta* :—

न रहै तनु धन तरणि  
 किरणि उदयं अर व्यस्तय ।

चंद कला परिपिथ  
 राह कर ग्रस्त विगस्तय ।  
 न रहै सुर नर नाग  
 लोक लगे जु जगै ।  
 न रहै वापी कूप  
 सत्त सरवर गिरि भगै ।  
 जानऊ सुजात अक्षर अमर  
 विविर विरि पुच्छत कहै ।  
 भवि काल व्यान संनार सब  
 रहहिं त गह गल्हां रहहिं ॥ १३ ॥

(b) रामचन्द्रजी रा वगैर । दहाम्झह, pp. 103a-118b. Four small poems in *dūhās*, to wit : *Rāma Candrajī rā dūhā* 50. *Thā-kurajī rā dūhā* 166, *Gangājī rā dūhā* 80, and *Prithī Dāsa rā dūhā* 23.

The MS. is preserved in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

### MS. 25 :—राजा सूरसिद्धजी रौ पाघड़ी छन्द नै फुटकर कविता .

A MS. now consisting of 105 leaves,  $5\frac{1}{4}'' \times 7\frac{1}{2}''$  in size, but in origin containing some more leaves, which are now missing. Cloth-bound, but with all the leaves detached. Several leaves are blank. About 10-11 lines of writing per page, and an average of about 25 *akṣaras* per line. Apparently all written by one and the same hand in clear devanāgarī. About 200 years old.

The MS. contains :—

(a) राजा सूरसिद्धजी रौ पाघड़ी छन्द, pp. 39a-49b. A fragment of a poem in *pāgharī chandas* commemorating the fight between Sūra Singha and his brother Dalapata Singha for the *gaddī* of Bikaner, which ended with the victory of the former, (Samvat 1670). The fragment is anonymous. It begins abruptly with the stanza :—

चोधार धरे करि चष्य चोल  
 भूला विडाल सोव्रद भोल ।  
 सभि सूर सिलह क्त्रीस सार  
 त्रिन्नयण रूप राजा तियार ॥

describing how Sūra Siṅgha armed himself for the battle. The greatest bulk of the work, so far as the fragment goes, is formed by an enumeration of all the chiefs and warriors of note in the army of Sūra Siṅgha, much after the same manner of the two *Jēta Sī rā Pāgharī Chandas* described above (see MSS. 2, 15). Indeed, the dependence of the present poem on the two *chandas* just mentioned, is very close, and there is no doubt that these were the models at which our poet inspired himself. Immediately after the enumeration of the chiefs in the army of Sūra Siṅgha, there is inserted a *dūhō* which gives the year and day of the battle between the two brothers (Samvat 1670 Māha sudi 7, Śukravāra):—

सोलह से सतरा संवत  
 मास सुकल पय माह ।  
 सुक्रवारि ह तिथि सप्तमी  
 गढपति रचि गजगाह ॥ (p. 48b).

After this interruption, the narrative is resumed with another description of Sūra Siṅgha's arming himself for the combat. This goes on for a few stanzas only, however, as p. 49b the fragment suddenly comes to an end with the verses:—

कंदो कसे उकासे कमाण  
 बीजो पय जाणि कि पत्ति बाण ।...

The fragment is titleless. The poem was evidently composed during the reign of rājā Sūra Siṅgha (Samvat 1670-88).

(b) फुटकर कविता, pp. 5b-7b, 11a-35b, 50b-94ba. A collection of different little works partly in Bhāsā and partly in Sanskrit, chiefly *rāga*-treatises, and works on *bhakti* and *śrīrāra*. Pp. 50b-83a contain the *Gītagovinda* in Sanskrit, and pp. 89a-94a a fragment of a treatise on horse-veterinary. At p. 8a we find the following Sanskrit *śloka* in praise of the liberality of rājā Rāya Siṅgha of Bikaner:—

रायसिंह नृसिंह तं सिंहः कश्चिदिहाद्भुतः ।  
 दयसे द्विरदान् यस्मादिष्टमष्टपदाश्रितः ॥ ४ ॥

The MS. is preserved in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

### MS. 26 :—फुटकर कविता .

A MS. in the form of a *gutakò*, cloth-bound, measuring  $4\frac{1}{4}$ " high by  $4\frac{1}{2}$ "—6" long. Present number of leaves 466, of which a few blank. The original number of leaves cannot be ascertained, but probably only a few leaves are missing at both ends of the *gutakò*. Each page contains an average of 10 lines of 11-16 *akṣaras*. Devanāgarī handwriting, fairly accurate. The *gutakò* was written between Samvat 1710 (p.172a) and 1720 (p. 439b) at Bikaner, by Prohita Vidyāpati, a Pohakaraṇa brahmin, for his own use.

The contents of the *gutakò* are formed by miscellaneous poems of various size, a great part of which are of a rhetorical, erotic, and mystic-erotic nature. Those which are bardic, or otherwise interesting, have been classified below :—

(a) फुटकर गीत नै कवित्त, between p. 20b and p. 49a. Eight *gītas* and two *kavittas*, mostly referring to rulers and chiefs of Bikaner, to wit :—

राजा करणसिङ्गजी रौ गीत १, pp. 20b-21a.

(Beginning : थरकीयो जेम जल थाल करणस थौ)

रा° प्रिथौराज हरराजौ रौ गीत १, p. 30b.

(Beginning : अकबर दल अगनि कड़ाहि आरीयण)

रा° राघोदास कल्याणमलौ रौ गीत १, p. 31a.

(Beginning : पिड़ पेसे राघोदास पयंपे)

रा° सकतसिङ्ग उदाउत रा गीत २, pp. 35b-36a.

(Beginning : अबल पुमार रौ सुख सेज न सोवे

: ऊगी ऊगमण गजरूप तखे अग)

राजा करणसिङ्गजी रा गीत २, pp. 41b-42b.

(Beginning : पंथीया वातड़ी कहि जेत किसान पो

: विठे राय राठौड़ सिरदार बीजूजल)

मूहतै रामचन्द्र रा कवित्त २, pp. 44a-b.

(Beginning : अरा अंग न जरे

सभ संनाह दी वाह)

खवास तेज रौ गीत १, pp. 48a-49b.

(Beginning : रिमराह अथाह दुवाह रुकहथ)

All the songs are anonymous.

(b) फुटकर दहा, pp. 45a-48a, 54a-64b. Miscellaneous bardic *dūhās*, amongst which the *Vījharè rā*, the *Pīṭhavè rā*, the *Jethavè rā*, etc.

(c) ढोलै मारू रा दहा, pp. 76a-125b. The *dūhās* of Dholò and Mārū, in a recension coinciding with that in MS. 9 (a). 392 *dūhās* in all.

(d) सदेवक सावलिका रा दहा, pp. 127a-134b. The story of the amours of Sadēvacha, represented as a son of rājā Sālīvāhana of Mūgī Paṭaṇa, and Sāvalingī, represented as a daughter of a bania minister of the same Rājā. Cf. *Descr. Cat.*, Sect. i, pt. ii, MS. 22 (R) and 26 (i). In 31 *dūhās*, preceded by a *vārtā* in prose. Beginning :—

मूगीपटण अजब देश तिण देश मध्ये राजा सालिवाहन राज करे  
तिण राजा रे पदम सेठ मंत्री ॥ तिये मंत्री रे पुत्री सालंग्या इसे नाम  
बत्रीस लच्छि[ण] सहित..., etc.

(e) कुतब सतक रौ वात, pp. 140a-163a. The same work as contained in MS. 15 (d) and described above, but with some different readings. It opens with a prose introduction, which is not found in the copy in MS. 15. Beginning :—

अक दिवस साहिबा ढाडिणि सूं खांगा खुलावती थी ढडणी  
पसाव कौया । अरौ साहिबा मे तुम्ह कू अक वडे (sic) उपगार करुंगी ।  
अरौ ढडणि मुम्ह सें कोणसे उपगार करेगी..., etc.

(f) नवभाखा, pp. 173a-182a. A small poem in 11 stanzas in honour of rāva Rāma Singha [Kalyāṇamalōta (?) of Bikaner (?)], in the form of a dialogue between nine women of different nationalities in nine different languages. Beginning :—

गुजरात ठटेची राखी जेसलमेर अने मुलताखी ।

उचाधन पूर्वी त्रिलंगी पूछे जेस नार नवरंगी ।..., etc.



(g) मोरठ रा दहा, pp. 185b-190a. The amorous *dūhās* of Vījō and Sorāṭha, 25 in all. Beginning :—

जाईती (sic) देवांगना

पाली आण कूंभार ।

मन राख्यो जेसंधदे

परणी राय खंगार ॥ १ ॥ ..., etc

(h) माघवानन चउपडे, pp. 190a-262a. The same work as contained in MS. 12(b), 13(l), but shorter, as it consists of 410 stanzas only. Copied in the year Samvat 1711.

(i) मदन मनक, pp. 316a-340a. The same work as contained in MS. 13(k), q.v. above. In 106 *dūhās* intermixed with prose.

(j) रमालू रा दहा, pp. 340b-345b. The *dūhās* of rājā Rasālū or Risālū, 35 in all. Very incorrect. Beginning :—

राजा रसलू री सवा (r) २ रीसडौया मरि जाहवे ।

सघरज पके अंबले । राजौया केही ठील न षाइवे ॥ १ ॥ ..., etc.

(k) कवित्त ४, pp. 351b-353a. Four *chappaya kavittas* in honour of rājā Gaja Singha (of Jodhpur), rāva Amara Singha (of Nāgōra ?), *pṛtisāha* Sāhi Jahā, and rājā Rāya Singha (of Bikaner). All anonymous. The last-mentioned one begins :—

रायसंध जचिवा

सुकवि मिल दिध पिचाणो । ..., etc.

(l) गीत ७, pp. 353a-354a, 355a-b, 428a, 428b-429a, 436b-437a, 437b-438b. Seven *gītas* in honour of the personages following :—Rāthōra Māla De Hādō Sūrija Māla, Rāthōra Sūrija Māla (?), rājā Karāṇa Singha (of Bikaner), rājā Gaja Singha (of Jodhpur), rājō Jagatā Singha (of Mevāra), and rājā Jē Singha (of Āmbera). All anonymous. The *gīta* in honour of rājā Karāṇa Singha begins :—

मेर रे प्रवखे मधन वंश देण धन । ..., etc.

(m) राजा रायसिङ्गजी गी वेन, pp. 429a-435b. The same work as contained in MS. 21 (a), but in a more accurate form. Also anonymous. Complete in 43 *veliyā gītas*.

(n) दिल्ली की निगालि, pp. 424a-428a. A list of the rulers of Dilli from Anaṅga Pāla Tūvara (1st) to Nūr Dī Sāhi Salem Adali (Jahāngīr, 53rd). Identical with MS. 12(b) of *Descr. Cat.*, Sect. i, pt. ii, and apparently the original. wherefrom the latter was copied. Beginning :—

संवत् ६७८ वर्षे वैसाख वदि १२ मंगलवार नागल की दोही  
तिथि दिहाड़ा थी दिल्ली को मदाय विगनि ॥ १ ॥ राजा कनंगपाल  
तूवर वरस ६ मास ६ दिन १२ घड़ी १ पल ६..., etc.

The MS. is preserved in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

### MS. 27 :—राठोड़ रतनसिङ्गजी री महेसदासौत री वचनिका .

A MS. in the form of a book, cloth-bound,  $6\frac{1}{4}'' \times 8\frac{1}{4}''$  in size. It consists of 110 leaves, but a good part of these are blank. The only leaves covered with writing are 3-25; and 52-54, 56-57, but the latter contain only uninteresting and trifling information. Leaves 3-25 contain 13-14 lines of writing per page, and about 20 *akṣaras* per line. The writing is in clear devanāgarī and seems to date some 150 years back.

The MS. contains the same *Vacanikā* of Rāṭhōṛa Ratana Singha, already described under No. 7 above, but somewhat differing in the readings. The copy is incomplete, as the text is interrupted in the middle of the *vacanikā* 244, after the words :—

मदनमोहन कमलखोवन सांसुंदर ठाकुर विराज . .

The MS. is found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

### MS. 28 :—क्रिस्तन रुक्मणी री बेल बगैरा .

A MS. in the form of a book, cloth-bound, consisting of 264 leaves, wrongly numbered as 236,  $5\frac{3}{4}'' \times 6\frac{1}{4}'' - 7''$  in size. The last 27 leaves are blank. The first leaf, containing the begin-

ning of the text, is lost. The paper has become very friable, though some leaves are well preserved. 11 lines of writing per page, and about 18 *akṣaras* per line. The MS. is all written by one and the same hand, in calligraphical devanāgarī. P. 125b records that the MS. was copied in the year Saṃvat 1673, during the victorious reign of rājī Sūra Siṅgha (of Bikaner).

The MS. contains only one work of bardic interest, to wit :—

(a) क्रिमन रुक्मणी री वेल गठौड रान पिथीराज री कह्यी,

pp. 2a-125b. The *Vela* of Kṛṣṇa and Rukmiṇī by Prithī Rāja, accompanied by a *ṭikā* in a form of Eastern Marwari, or Dhūdhārī, identical with the *ṭikā* in MS. 10 above. The work is incomplete, owing to the loss of the first page, containing the text of stanzas 1-2 and the *ṭikā* of stanza 1. The text of the two missing stanzas has been subsequently written on one of the external blank leaves. The copy is rather valuable, not only on account of its age (Saṃvat 1673), but also of its comparative accuracy. The text is very carefully written in red ink, and the commentary in black. Beginning :—

लगौ चित्राणि र टीका । कवि कहै छै ॥ जि सुनै उपायौ ।

जे परमेस्वर सुरुखा कौ निधि छै । जा के गुण कौ पार कोई न पावै ।

मे निगुण यज्ञो ते कौ गुण कहिवा कौ आरंभ कौयौ ।..., etc.

Amongst the other works contained in the MS., there are :— a poem in 50 *dūhās* in praise of Rāma Candra, and the three *Satakas* of Bhartrhari in the Sanskrit original.

The MS. is found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 29 :—क्रिमन रुक्मणी री वेल रा० रतनसिङ्गजी  
री वचनिका वगैरा फुटकर .

A MS. in the form of a *gūṭakò*, cloth-bound, measuring 6½" high by 5" broad. The present number of leaves is 293, but several leaves have gone lost at both ends of the MS. From 12 to 15 lines per page, and from 15 to 20 *akṣaras* per line. Partly in *devanāgarī* and partly in current Marwari script. Written almost all by Voharò Venò (or Venī Dīsa) during the year Saṃvat 1753 (see pp. 4a, 220a, 267a, 271b). Page 163a, however, bears the date Gadha Solāpura Saṃvat 1757. Leaf

1, which is fragmentary, was written at Ādūnī by a *bhagata* Badarī Dāsa.

A good part of the contents of the MS. is formed by poems of a devotional nature, and these have been omitted in the list below. The works of bardic interest contained in the MS. are the following :—

(a) क्रिसन रुक्मणी रौ वेल रा° राज प्रिथीराज रौ कही, pp. 51b-163a. The *Vela* of Kṛṣṇa and Rukmiṇī by Prithī Rāja with a *ṭikā* identical with that in MS. 28 (a), but for minor differences in the wording.

(b) रा° रतनसिङ्गजी रौ महेसदासौत रौ वचनिका खिड़िये जगै रौ कही, pp. 163b-183a. The same work as described in MS. 7 (a) above, but with different readings. Incomplete, as it goes only as far as *dūhō* 174.

(c) जलाल गद्दाखी रौ वात, pp. 195a-220a. The story of the amours of Jalāla—a son of Kulhanasīb *pātisāha* of Gaṇanīpura. and Gahānī, a sister of Mriga Tamāyaci, the *pātisāha* of Thathō. bhākhara—with Būbanā, a wife of Mriga Tamāyaci. [Cfr. *Descr. Cat.*, Sect. i, pt. ii, MS. 26(l)]. In prose intermixed with *dūhās*. Beginning :—

सेध (sic) देस मै ओक ओक पातेसा तकै रै दोइ बेटी वडौ मुमनां  
कोटी बुबन जदै पातेसा विचार कौयौ जे अं रौ सगाई कौजै..., etc.

(d) धवल रा दूहा, pp. 223b-225b. The *dūhās* of Dhavaḷa, the bull, a composition inspired to the *nīra-rasa*. Beginning :—

धवलौ जे दन जनमौऔ

चैटी वंसै रास (sic) ।

कदै न उगत भाखसी

नाक फुरतै सास ॥ १ ॥ ..., etc.

(e) गोगैजी चहुवाख रौ नौसाखी, pp. 267b-271b. A small poem in *nīsānīs* in honour of Gogōjī, the well-known Cahavāna deified hero.

(f) सूर दानार रौ संवादौ, pp. 272a-276a. The same work as contained in MSS. 6(b), 13(c), and 21(l). for which see above.

(g) सुहप आदि षट्कारस रा दूहा, pp. 276b-288a. The *dū-hās* of Suhapa and others of a similar kind, all inspired to the *śṛṅgāra-rasa* Beginning :—

सोहव सीस गुथाइ नै

गई गंधी कै हट ।

वीणज गमाओ वणीयै

बलद गमाओ जट ॥ १ ॥..., etc.

The MS. is found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

### MS. 30 :—महाराजा गजसिङ्गजी रौ कविता

A MS. in the form of a book, stitched but uncovered, consisting of 24 leaves, 9" × 6" in size. 11 leaves only are filled with writing, the others are blank. From 19 to 20 lines per page, and from 13 to 17 *aksaras* per line. Beautiful and accurate devanāgarī script. The MS. is some 100-130 years old.

The MS. contains only poems by Cārana Sindhāyaca Phatè Rāma, in honour of mahārājā Gaja Singha of Bikaner. These are the following :—

(a) महाराजा गजसिङ्गजी रौ रूपक, pp. 1b-9a. A small poem in honour of the above-mentioned Mahārājā of Bikaner, in *chandas*, *dūhās*, and *kavittas*, composed by Sindhāyaca Phatè Rāma. Though short, it is a tedious work, bearing no mark of originality. It contains a genealogical account of the Rāthōra rulers from rāva Sīhō to mahārājā Gaja Singha, a long and rather bombastic eulogy of the latter, and lastly a short mention of the wars in which he was involved and especially the invasion of Bikaner by the Jodhpur army under the leadership of Bhaṇḍārī Ratana Canda and others in Samvat 1804. The poem begins with the *gāhā* :—

सुडाहल ह्र मो सुपसनं

सूसावाहल मेर सुमनं ।

वण दांतसल उजल वरनं

नमो नमो तो गौरिसुतनं ॥ १ ॥

(b) महाराजा गजसिङ्गजी रा गीत कवित्त दृष्टा, pp. 9a-11a.

Two *sapaṅkharā gītas*, one *sāṇḍra gīta*, two *chappaya kavittas*, and two *dūhās* in honour of the same mahārājā Gaja Singha, by the same Siṇḍhāyaca Phatē Rāma.

The MS. is found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

## MS. 31 :—प्रिथीराज रासौ तथा विष्णुसहस्रनाम भाषा टीका .

A MS. in the form of a book, cloth-bound, consisting of 209 leaves, several of which at the beginning and at the end are either missing or broken and fragmentary. Size  $6\frac{1}{4}" \times 6\frac{3}{4}"$ . From 13 to 17 lines per page, and from 25 to 30 *aksaras* per line. All written by one and the same hand in beautiful devanāgarī. P. 155b gives the name of the copyist as Mathena Ūdā and that of the place as Vrahmāpura. About 200-250 years old.

The MS. contains :—

(a) प्रिथीराज रासौ कवि चन्द विरचित, pp. 7a-155b. The *Prithī Rāja Rāsō* in the same recension as MS. 24(a) above, and also apparently copied from the same original. Somewhat older than MS. 24(a), but more incorrect in spite of the diligent handwriting. Incomplete at the beginning owing to the first six pages being missing, and the following thirteen having been eaten by white ants near the upper margin. The text on the whole perfectly coincides with that in MS. 24(a), but at the end it has an additional *kavitta*, which is not found in the latter MS. This *kavitta* runs as follows :—

प्रथम वेद उद्धरिय

बंभ मच्छह तनु किन्नउ ।

... दुतीय वीर वाराह

धरनि उद्धरि जसु लिन्नउ ।

कौमारिक भदेस

धम्म उद्धरि सुर सखिय ।

रघुनाथ चरितु हनुमत कृत

भूप भोज उद्धरिय जिमि ।

पृथीराज सुजसु कवि चन्द्र कृत

चन्द्र सिंह उद्धरिय इमि ॥ १४ ॥

Who the Candra Simha mentioned in the above *kavitta* as a "rescuer" of the *Prithi Rāja Rāsò* is, I do not know. In the colophon, it is further stated that the copy was caused to be made by a Narahara Dāsa, son of sāha Nara Singha.

(b) विष्णुसहस्रनाम भाषाटीका, pp. 156a-209b. Incomplete, owing to several leaves broken or missing towards the end. The *Viṣṇusahasranāma* in Sanskrit with a paraphrase in Old Western Rājasthānī. The paraphrase to the introductory stanza begins :—

ओं नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय सकल लोका नै कल्याण कै अर्थि  
श्रीमहादेवजी कलियुग ना अंतःकरण पाप करि अत्यंत मलिन ऊवा  
देखी ते लोक नै सुधर्म आचरिवा नूं समर्थपण देखी नै तेह नौ दया  
करी नै धर्मार्थकाममोक्षसुखकल्याणस्वरूप श्रीविष्णु नौ सहस्रनाम  
लोक नै विषै प्रवर्त्तायौ..., etc.

The MS. is found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

### MS. 32 :—फुटकर कविता

A MS. in the form of a book, cloth-bound, originally consisting of 386 leaves, of which 12 are now missing, 6 at the beginning and 6 at the end. Size  $5\frac{3}{4}" \times 6\frac{1}{4}" - 6\frac{3}{4}"$ . From 12 to 16 lines of writing per page and from 16 to 25 *akṣaras* per line. All written by one hand—a Mathena—in clear devanāgarī, at Bikaner, during and after Samvat 1719 (see p. 20a), for the use of rājākumāra Anopa Singha, the heir-apparent of rājā Karaṇa Singha.

According to their different nature, the contents of the MS. may be divided into three parts, to wit :—

पञ्चाध्याई नन्ददास कृत, pp. 6a-20a.

ऊलासमोहनौ मोहनकृत, pp. 21a-32b.

आनन्दलहरौ मोहनकृत, pp. 33a-41b.

केलिकलोल मोहनकृत, pp. 42a-49a.

भक्ताष्टक टीका सहित, pp. 50a-63a.

सिखनखवरगान बलिभद्र कृत, pp. 150a-167a.

प्रेममञ्जरी, pp. 325b-344b.

(II) फुटकर कवित्त सवाइया दूहा, i.e. miscellaneous *kavittas*, *savāiyās*, and *dūhās* derived from different sources, mostly on *śṛṅgāra* and *bhakti* subjects, in Piṅgaḷa. From p. 70b to the end of the MS., but with several interruptions here and there, due to the insertion of small works of a different character.

(III) Bardic works. These form only a small part of the MS., and include the following :—

(a) सिन्धु दूहड़ा, pp. 116a-118a. A series of 25 *dūhās* belonging to the Sindhu *rāga*—the musical mode of the poems sung before and during a battle. The *dūhās* are put in the mouth of a Rajput woman who in enthusiastic terms celebrates the valour and courage of her husband, and occasionally addressing him, gives him manly advices and new incitements to fight. Beginning :—

सार वहुंवां साहिबो

मन मया म धरंत ।

जांखि खंखेरी खालड़ी

वापस मढी तजंत ॥ १ ॥ ..., etc.

(b) राखे जगपत रा दूहा मरस्या, pp. 123b-124a. A small elegy in 9 *dūhās* deploring the death of rāṇā Jagapati, or Jagata Singha, of Mevāra (Samvat 1710). The last *dūhō* gives the age of ~~the ruler~~ and runs as follows :—

अ सिन्दुधु १० ॥



(c) राव सत्रसाल रा दूहा, pp. 124a-126a. A series of 25 *dūhās* commemorating the heroism of rāva Satra Sāla of Būdi at the battle of Dholpur (Samvat 1715), where he, under the banners of prince Dara, fought against the pretender Aurangzeb and was killed on the field. Beginning :—

सता गोपीनाथ रा

‘रिण रता चहवांण ।

रडौया झौरंगजेव का

तटि दिली नौसांण ॥१॥..., etc.

(d) हाडै मुकुन्दसिङ्ग रौ गौत खौंवरान रौ कहियौ, pp. 126a-b. A *gīta* in honour of Hādò Mukunda Singha Mādhodāsòta of Koṭò, who was killed in the same battle of Dholpur above mentioned. Beginning :—

धरे सार तारां लगे करे मोटे घरम |..., etc.

(e) झालै दयाल रा दूहा, pp. 126b-127b. Nine *dūhās* in honour of Jhālò Dayāla Dāsa Naraharadāsòta, who was killed in the battle of Ujain fighting on behalf of Sāh Jahān (Samvat 1715). Beginning :—

केता भगव उवारीया

राउ राणा भूपाल ।

साह दले नरपाल रो

मेनो हवो दयाल ॥..., etc.

(f) जेठवै रा दूहा, pp. 128a-130b. The *dūhās* of Jēṭhavò, 27 in all. Cfr. MS. 13(g), above. Followed by another 11 miscellaneous *dūhās*, some of which identical with *dūhās* contained in (a).

(g) खौंवरै रा दूहा, pp. 156a-157a. Thirteen *dūhās* of Khī-varò and others.

(h) राजा भरमल रा कवित्त ८, pp. 170b-172b ~~Eight *Levittas*~~  
Bhara Mala of Āmbera, be

(i) जमलै रा दूहा, pp. 184b-186b. The amorous *dūhās* of Jamalò or Jamāla (Cfr. MS. 18(b), above), 21 in all.

(j) सोहणी रा दूहा, pp. 187a-b. The amorous *dūhās* of So-  
hanī, 9 in all

(k) राव रिणमल खाबड़िये रौ भावना, pp. 314b-324b. The same work as found in MS. 13(r) above, but complete. In prose, intermixed with *dūhās*. Beginning :—

अकज तारो उभरै

समुद्रां पैलै पार ।

उल तारै म नां बोखवी

राव रिणमल रौ अणुहार ॥ १ ॥

वार्ता ॥ घुरसाण खों सौदागर सेर महमद घोड़ां रौ सौबत ले  
चल्यो' ..., etc.

The present copy seems to be the original from which MS. 13(r) was copied between Samvat 1724-1727.

(l) महाराजा जैसिङ्गजी रौ गीत, p. 348a. A *gīta* in honour of mahārājā Jē Sīngha of Āmbera, celebrating his unflinchingness in battle. Beginning :—

लड़े केह पतिसाह विमुहं षड़ौ लसकरां ..., etc.

The MS. is preserved in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.